"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,192. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE WEATHER

Partly cloudy, colder today; Wednesday fair, colder; fresh to strong west to northwest winds.

☞For full weather report see Page 21.

FLEET OF ZEPPELINS RAIDS ENGLAND, DROPPING BOMBS OVER MANY COUNTIES; DAMAGE THUS FAR REPORTED IS SMALL

ATTACKS WERE EXPECTED

London Police Warning About Aircraft Issued a Week Ago.

SECOND PARIS RAID FUTILE

Several Bombs Were Dropped, but They Fell Harmlessly in Open Fields.

MIST HID HOSTILE AIRSHIP

French Aeroplanes Gave Hot Pursuit of Saturday's Raider, Which Barely Escaped.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1:45 A. M.—A raid by six or seven Zeppelin airships took place last night over the Eastern, Northeastern, and Midland Counties of England, according to an announcement of the War Office.

A number of bombs were dropped, but up to the present no considerable damage has been reported.

Discussing the possibility of serious damage to London from a Zeppelin attack, The Times says this morning:

"Any raid, intended to do serious damage to London, the defenses of which are still in process of development, is not likely to be of the haphazard nature of the Paris raids. It remains for us to provide a really serious reception.

"Hitherto London's principal efforts in this direction have consisted chiefly of guns, largely manned by cheery, but inexperienced and ill-equipped, amateurs. No one who witnessed the raids on London last Autumn can have failed to have been impressed by the inadequacy of the defensive preparations. Since then, considerable progress has been made, but we should be better satisfied if we had also sufficient aeroplanes to attack the raiders."

A resumption of Zeppelin raids on London and the east coast of England has been expected of late by the British authorities. Last Wednesday a special warning was sent out by the police, which, after referring to the increased protection against aircraft provided in the metropolitan district, advised the public to take cover on the occasion of air raids.

The defense of London from air attacks has recently been placed in the hands of the War Office. Previously the Admiralty had charge of this matter. The latest raids on England by German aircraft took place on Jan. 23 and 24, when aeroplanes dropped bombs along the east coast of Kent, killing and wounding a few persons, and an aeroplane attacked the station, barracks, and docks at Dover. Prior to Jan. 23 England had been immune from air attacks for several months. From June 15 until Oct. 13 there were six Zeppelin raids on London and the east coast of England, in which 121 persons were reported killed and 313 injured.

After the Zeppelin raids on Paris Saturday and Sunday nights, the view was expressed by the French authorities that these attacks were a prelude to a more extensive campaign by German aircraft.

The fact that six or seven machines have taken part in the raid on England would seem to indicate a plan by the Germans to increase the activity of their dirigibles and possibly bring into play the new Fokker machines, which are reported to be very effective engines of war.

SECOND ZEPPELIN RAID ON PARIS HARMLESS

Bombs Fell in Fields—Aviators Think They Hit the First Invader.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—Several bombs were dropped by the Zeppelin which flew over the outskirts of Paris last night, but they produced no such deadly effect as on the occasion of the raid of Saturday night. The Official Press Bureau gave out the following statement this morning:

"A German dirigible set out in the direction of Paris, where it arrived soon after 10 P. M. It was bombarded by our special batteries and attacked by our aeroplanes. Before returning northward it dropped a number of bombs, which, according to the news received so far, did no damage."

Representatives of the Matin who visited the scene of the raid say that no damage was done by the bombs. Three of them fell on a piece of waste ground and three others in a field. A Police Inspector saw the three which fell in the field. They did not sink deep into the soil. They were covered with a cottonlike substance, which burst into flame. The Inspector characterized them as incendiary bombs.

Little was seen of the Zeppelin on account of the weather conditions.

The Matin says that it has received information from the Postmaster of one of the places over which the Zeppelin passed to the effect that a number of bombs were dropped together. The in-

Continued on Page 3.

Paris Attacks in Reprisal for Freiburg, Berlin Says; French Assailed Freiburg Also as a Retaliation

BERLIN, Jan. 31, (via London.)—The attacks by German Zeppelins on Paris Saturday and Sunday nights were in reprisal for the French air raid on Freiburg last week, Army Headquarters announced today. The statement on this subject says:

"In reprisal for the dropping of bombs by French aeroplanes on the open town of Freiburg, which is outside the field of operations, our airships during the last two nights attacked the fortified town of Paris with satisfactory results."

"When the French War Office gave out on Friday news of the aviators' attack on Freiburg the night before, it stated that this raid was "in retaliation for the bombardment on Jan. 25 by a Zeppelin of villages in the region of Epernay."

It is noteworthy that when an attack was made upon Freiburg last September, the French War Office explained that it was "in reply to the bombardment of the open towns of St. Die and Gerardmer by German aeroplanes."

FRENCH REPULSED ON SOMME FRONT

Fail in Surprise Firing Attacks on the Trenches Gained by the Germans.

NEUVILLE CONFLICT BRISK

Both Sides Make Assaults North of Arras, but Fail to Gain Ground.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Fighting is much less intense south of the Somme, where the Germans drove in a French salient on Friday. Berlin reports several surprise attacks made by the foe in that region, but the French War Office fails to mention these.

Meanwhile the conflict north of Arras, between Neuville and Hill 140, continues to rage. Both sides report the repulse of enemy assaults. Paris says the Germans made two attacks near Hill 140 with hand grenades, while the German Headquarters report states that the French troops failed to regain the trenches lost at Neuville.

The Berlin bulletin reads:

> Our new trenches in the region of Neuville have been held against repeated French attacks.
>
> The number of prisoners, taken northwest of the village of La Folie, has increased to 318 men and the booty taken has increased to eleven machine guns.
>
> The French made several surprise firing attacks against the positions captured by Silesian troops south of the Somme on the 28th.
>
> Fighting activity has somewhat decreased owing to the misty weather.

The French War Office bulletin tonight reads:

> In Belgium our heavy artillery directed an effective fire on the enemy organizations at the bridge at Steenstraete. The abutment of the bridge on the east bank was damaged.
>
> To the south of Roye our trench guns shattered German works in the region of Fresnières.
>
> To the north of St. Mihiel our long-range pieces bombarded the enemy cantonments at Conflans, east of Etain, and St. Maurice-sous-les-Cotes, north of Hattonchatel.

The afternoon bulletin reads:

> To the north of Arras the enemy last night at a point southwest of Hill 140 delivered two attacks with hand grenades, both of which resulted in failure.
>
> In the Champagne district our artillery bombarded the German trenches to the north of Prosnes. During this action there were observed explosions at four different points of the enemy's front.
>
> In the Argonne there has been fighting with mines at Haute Chevauchée. We responded to the explosion of a German mine by a counter mining operation which destroyed an underground gallery occupied by the enemy.
>
> There has been intermittent artillery firing in the other sectors of the front.

The British official statement, issued tonight, reads:

> Last night a party entered the German trenches about the Kemmel-Wytschaete Road. These trenches were found to be full of men. About forty casualties were inflicted on the enemy, three prisoners were brought back, and two of their machine guns were destroyed.
>
> During the day there has been considerable artillery activity around Fricourt, north of Loos, and north of Wulverghen.

IRELAND'S RECRUITS 86,277 ON JAN. 8

Baron Wimborne Figures There Are About 100,000 More Men Available.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—From the outbreak of the war to Jan. 8 the recruits raised by Ireland numbered 86,277, according to the report of Baron Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, published tonight.

He estimates that there are at the present time about 400,000 unattested single men of military age in Ireland, but, deducting those indispensable for agriculture, commerce, and the production of munitions and those medically unfit for service, he concludes that the single men actually available would hardly exceed 100,000.

ITALIANS IN GUN DUELS.

Heavy Firing Along the Isonzo Front Reported by Rome.

ROME, Jan. 31.—The following official communication was issued today:

> There have been small engagements in the Lagarina Valley, north of Mori, and artillery duels of particular intensity along the Isonzo front.

BULGAR PREMIER THINKS WAR WON

Predicts a Few More Defeats of the Entente Allies Will Bring Peace.

NOT WORRIED BY SALONIKI

But Says Rumania's Position Will Have to be Made Clear in Near Future.

By DR. LEO LEDERER.

The Berlin Tageblatt Dispatches.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SOFIA, Jan. 30.—In an interview I had with M. Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian Premier, today, we discussed Saloniki.

M. Radoslavoff asks if I consider Saloniki important. I hazard no military judgment but point out that Saloniki in French and English hands means for us continual political danger; that for the Allies it is at all times a factor for exerting pressure on Greece, and a standing argument to persuade Rumania—to seduce these two countries to go against us in perhaps a very uncomfortable moment.

"One should not estimate these dangers too highly," M. Radoslavoff comments. "Were Greece to join the Allies, which, despite the wise policy of King Constantine and his manly attitude, lies in the realm of possibility, we would be filled with anxiety if thereby the English and French were enabled to undertake an effective offensive against us, but this possibility will not exist even in case the Anglo-French acquire the aid of the Greek Army. Apparently the English and French see that themselves, otherwise they would not have blown up a number of bridges which they would need for an offensive, nor would they confine themselves to fortifying purely defensive positions. Rumania's attitude, however, must in the very near future undergo a clarifying process in view of the not wholly unsuccessful agitation of the Allies in Bucharest. Clarity in this question is naturally for the Central Powers and their allies a matter of the utmost importance."

The conversation turns to the awkward effort of the French and English to clear up the situation in Greece. M. Radoslavoff says:

"This war has brought the small nations into a difficult position. My opinion is that Rumania out of a feeling or solidarity with neutral and small States ought to have protested against the action of the English and French in Greece. It is dangerous for small nations to acknowledge the right of the powerful, even by mere silence."

Then we speak of the future and peace. M. Radoslavoff says:

"Peace is desired by thoughtful people among our enemies more than by us. I know the anxious desperation that oppresses France. I know how apathy of soul makes ever greater inroads in Russia, with what lies the Government and press must keep up the spirits of the Russian people, what fairy tales are disseminated in Russia about us, about our internal condition, about conditions in our army, about the relations between our King and your Kaiser. Just a few more defeats, a few more shattered hopes, and out of this popular feeling peace will be born. In Serbia the unpeaceable, restless element has disappeared. The people who remain either feel themselves Bulgarians or are happy to live peacefully in a land which will develop in a most surprising and prosperous way."

MANY COMPATRIOTS DIE BY ALLIES' BOMBS

German Press Agency Reports 295 French and Belgians Killed Since August.

BERLIN, Jan. 31, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"It is stated on competent authority," says the Overseas News Agency today, "that during the months of September to December, 1915, the enemy's artillery and the bombs of their airmen killed in Belgium and the occupied French departments, 89 men, 131 women, and 75 children, and wounded 182 men, 208 women, and 108 children, all of Belgian or French nationality."

BELGIAN SHOT AS A SPY.

Paul Mertens of Lier, Near Antwerp, Executed by the Germans.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 31, (via London.)—Paul Louis Mertens of Lier, near Antwerp, was court-martialed and shot as a [illegible] [illegible], Belgium, on Jan. 25, according to a dispatch to the Telegraaf from [illegible].

The K-5 Reported Safe Off Florida Coast; Believed to Be Continuing to Key West

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The submarine K-5, which was lost to her companion ships in a fog off Cape Romain, S. C., at one o'clock Sunday morning, was tonight reported to the Navy Department at 10 o'clock tonight as having been sighted twelve miles north of Jupiter Inlet, Florida. Jupiter Inlet, Florida, is seventy-two miles north of Miami.

The first news of the whereabouts of the K-5 was received in a radio message which the Charleston Navy Yard relayed from Jupiter Inlet:

> Steamer D. A. Canfield reports what appears to be the submarine K-5 at 5:30 P. M., Jan. 31, twelve miles north of Jupiter, bound south.
>
> CAPTAIN FINN.

Navy Department officials said that if the K-5 was proceeding on her natural course for Key West her position at 5:30 o'clock would have been virtually that reported by Captain Finn.

The K-5, with a complement of two officers and twenty-six men, was en route from New York to Key West on a long practice run, accompanied by Submarines K-1, K-2, and K-6, convoyed by the tender Tallahassee. Cape Romain, off which she became separated from the other units of the division, is about twenty-five miles north of the entrance to Charleston Harbor and about fifty miles north of Charleston. The vessel was under command of Lieutenant R. C. Grady, who also was in charge of the division. His sailing orders directed him to take the division from New York to the southern drill grounds of Key West, not stopping at any port en route.

The fact that the three sister ships of the K-5 and the convoy Tallahassee put in at Charleston was due to troublesome weather and dense fogs and could have been accomplished without the knowledge of Lieutenant Grady and while he was proceeding south, officers here explained.

The K-5's wireless sending radius recently was reduced to approximately twenty-five miles, and would be limited to ten or fifteen miles by unfavorable weather. In case the vessel were separated by a greater distance than her wireless covered she would be unable to report her location to shore, although it could receive inquiries from other ships.

Charleston and Key West are separated by a three-day cruise for submarines, and there are no wireless stations between with which the K-5 could communicate.

Submarines frequently are separated in rough weather when cruising, particularly at night and in fogs, and their operations in such instances become more or less independent. In recent manoeuvres the vessels have been scattered for days at a time before collecting in unit formations.

Secretary Daniels this morning instructed all available naval vessels from Norfolk southward to join in the search for the K-5, and radio instructions were flashed from Arlington to all commercial vessels along the coast to aid the department in the hunt for the craft. The destroyers Sterett and Perkins, en route from Pensacola, were ordered to search, supplemented by the destroyer Worden and the coast guard steamers Yamacraw and Seminole as well as the buoy tender Mangrove.

There is always the danger of battery trouble, such as is believed to have caused the loss of the F-4 at Honolulu and is the reported cause of the explosion on the E-2 at New York. The possibility that the submarine K-5 was run down by a steamer or other vessel in the fog was suggested to officials here, but they said that in that event the larger vessel should soon be reporting the accident.

N. Y. U. DROPS 61 MEN; SUSPENDS 19 OTHERS

In the List Are 7 Football Players, 6 Track Athletes, and 2 of Baseball Squad.

TOO LOW IN SCHOLARSHIP

24 Medical Students Failed to Work Off Conditions—College Is Crowded.

With the conclusion of the morning prayer which opened the February term of New York University yesterday morning, Dean Archibald L. Bouton of the University College stepped to the front of the platform and addressed the undergraduates, among them the 125 new men whose college life began yesterday. In a perfectly matter of fact manner the Dean read a list of eighty names and asked:

"Will the gentlemen named please call on me in my office to discuss matters pertaining to registration?"

An hour afterward, at the conclusion of the first recitation hour, the undergraduates learned that seven men of their football team, six track team athletes, and two members of the baseball squad had been dropped from college because of low standing in their studies. In addition, the same blow had fallen on forty-six other men, some of them prominent socially, in the fraternity life of the college and in the various associations which make up college life outside the classroom.

Groups of men gathered on the campus to discuss the biggest dismissal which had ever marked a term end at New York University. In the past as many as thirty men had been dropped for low standing and sometimes, though only occasionally, this number had been increased by one or two. Never had it gone higher than forty, and never before had the list included men of such prominence in the undergraduate life of the university.

"Are you still with us?" became the customary greeting between men who met on their way to and from classes, and it was not until noon that the extent of what the undergraduates regard as a tragedy was recognized.

On the campus various reasons were suggested for the dropping of so many men and the suspending of nineteen more—for all of the eighty not dropped were put on probation—chief among them being that the university did not have room for the students.

Dean Bouton denied this, however, declaring that "not want of space but a want of scholarship" had caused the action of the Scholarship Committees of the College of Arts and Pure Science and the School of Applied Science.

"There are ample accommodations here for the 150 freshmen who are entering this half-year class," said the Dean. "That is not to say we have all the room we could desire, but we have not had to resort to any more rigid standard of scholarship to 'flunk' men out of college. The requirements this year were no more severe than those of preceding years. The failure of such a high percentage at the mid-year examinations was due, in the opinion of myself and Professor John P. Simmons, Chairman of the Faculty Committee on Scholarship, to the inadequate preparation of students in the medical preparatory course.

"Twenty-four of the men dropped were medical students, so, you see, the remainder constitute only an average number of failures among men in the other courses. Medical men in the past have been permitted to elect their own entrance examinations, within certain bounds; that is, there have been no required subjects, as in the cases of the other schools of the university, and the poor showing of this last medical class will undoubtedly result in the stiffening of the entrance requirements. To this extent it will have a good and beneficial effect."

All the schools in the university are crowded, but the Medical College is an especial sufferer. At present it has accommodation for only 135 new students each year, and yet 200 registered for the preparatory course last Fall, and 176 of them passed their mid-year examinations successfully. Should all pass their final examinations the Medical School will find itself unable to care for the students who will have a right to demand admission. As a partial safeguard against such a contingency Dean Bouton said the rule had just been passed that hereafter no man might enter the Medical College with a condition in any subject. It is hoped that, while raising the standard of scholarship, this rule also will reduce the number of applicants for admission to one which the school can handle.

Aside from the medical men dropped yesterday, a majority of the others were men in their first year in the university. Only some sixteen or seventeen were sophomores and juniors, and there were no seniors.

SEATAG OYSTERS are Better Oysters. They are grown under ideal natural conditions; each oyster is inspected twice. The blue tag on every shell certifies.—Advt.

WOULD AMERICANIZE NATION'S INDUSTRIES

Packard Motor Company Leads the Way with a Notice to Its Own Workers.

WILL NOT PROMOTE ALIENS

Only Native-Born or Naturalized Citizens Will Be Advanced in Plant of Detroit Concern.

The Packard Motor Car Company of Detroit took the first steps yesterday to Americanize its own plant, and, by publishing its plans to other manufacturers, gave the start to a movement, which it hopes may become national in its scope, to make every American workingman a real American and a citizen of the United States. Under the Packard plan promotion in its plant is to be restricted to citizens of the United States, whether native or foreign born.

No discrimination is to be made against foreign workmen. Those now employed by the Packard Company will not be disturbed in their work. Others may be employed as occasion arises, but one and all will be informed that advancement will depend, before anything else, on their citizenship in this country. The Packard Company has made this a pre-requisite without which promotion will be impossible.

Must Abolish the Hyphen.

In an open letter accompanying a statement of its new plan Alvan MacAuley, Vice President and General Manager of the company, declared:

> No nation in the history of the world has ever tried to work out its destinies with so heterogeneous a population as the United States. The great war of Europe forces us to acknowledge how far we are from having melted down our population to a common basis of thought and ideals. That war has shown us that we have a great political weakness. Our hyphenated citizens of all nationalities are pulling apart according to the thoughts and ambitions of the land that gave them birth.
>
> How to better this condition is one of the grave problems that confront us as a people. It cannot be accomplished by any single movement, but it can be done in the course of time if all Americans interested in our national future will do each what he can to set the entity and greatness of the American people as a whole, ahead of any racial ambitions.

In accordance with the Packard plan this announcement from Mr. MacAuley was posted throughout the Packard plant yesterday:

> AMERICANS FIRST.
>
> The Packard Motor Car Company makes this announcement of a new and important policy to all of its employes:
>
> From and after this date promotion to positions of importance in the organization of this company will be given only to those who are native born or naturalized citizens of the United States, or to those of foreign birth who have relinquished their foreign citizenship and who have filed with our Government their first papers applying for citizenship, which application for citizenship must be diligently followed to completion.
>
> LOYALTY IS FIRST.
>
> Employes of foreign birth who retain their foreign citizenship will not be discriminated against in their present positions or work, but they will not be promoted to positions of responsibility and trust.
>
> A pre-requisite to employment with this company must be loyalty to our Government and our flag, in addition to loyalty to the company itself.
>
> The factory management is authorized to make this order effective immediatley.
>
> By ALVAN MacAULEY,
> Vice President and General Manager.
> Detroit, Mich., Jan. 31, 1916.

In his letter to other manufacturers, announcing this important change of policy, Mr. MacAuley wrote:

"If it appeals to your wisdom, we hope you may see fit to follow along similar lines. We are Americans first, and we believe our employes, even those foreign born, will be if they realize that a divided or alien loyalty will hamper their material progress. We believe, too, our employes will be better and more efficient workmen after they become patriotic citizens.

In a statement issued from Detroit last night Mr. MacAuley said that the new policy was welcomed with delight by all native and naturalized citizens. I was not, he said, a "spur of the moment affair," but was the fruit of months of thought over a problem that confronted every factory head in this country.

AUGUSTA SPECIAL—[illegible] P. M. DAILY Aiken and Augusta [illegible] SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Drawing and [illegible] sleeping cars. Compartment car [illegible] Augusta. Dining car service. N. Y. [illegible] Fifth Ave.—Advt.

NAVY READY FOR WAR IF IT COMES, PRESIDENT TELLS CHICAGO AUDIENCES; GREAT OVATION TO HIM AT MILWAUKEE

CALLS HYPHEN A FAILURE

Says That Danger to Nation's Unity Has Disappeared.

GREAT THRONGS GREET HIM

Cheered by 15,000 People on Arrival and by 9,000 in the Auditorium.

IT IS "MILWAUKEE'S REPLY"

Answers Charge That the City Is Not For America First, Mayor Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 31.—As if in reply to the challenge, "You are not for America first, last, and all the time," the people of Milwaukee turned out in great throngs today to pay tribute to the President of the United States and pledge him their support.

This city, so frequently referred to as a hotbed of pro-German sentiment, gave abundant evidence that it was behind the President in his efforts to prepare the country for any emergency which might place the honor of the nation in jeopardy. As Mayor Bading and other prominent men phrased it: "This is Milwaukee's answer to the world."

President Wilson in his address at the Auditorium, where about 8,000 men and women had collected to greet him, said he had no doubt where the citizens of foreign birth and lineage would stand if a crisis were to come. He again gave warning that no man could tell at what hour the fire might spread to us.

It was plain talk to an audience which it had been said might prove hostile, and cheers were the response. The President said he knew that it was difficult to forget blood ties and traditions, and added:

"At the outset of the war it did look as if there were division of domestic sentiment which might lead us to some errors of judgment and some errors of action; but I, for one, believe that the danger is passed. And I have at no time supposed that the men whose voices seemed to contain the threat of division among us were really uttering the sentiments even of those whom they pretended to represent.

"And so the troublemakers have shot their bolt, and it has been ineffectual. Some of them have been vociferous; all of them have been exceedingly irresponsible.

The great audience cheered and it cheered again when the President, after stating that there was no precedent in American history for aggression, made this assertion, looked upon by many as a direct attack upon Colonel Roosevelt:

"Men who seek to provoke us to such action have forgotten the traditions of the United States."

Found It a Day of Triumph.

It was a day of triumph for President Wilson from the moment he left the train here to be greeted by a salute of twenty-one guns. Whereas some had predicted that there would be a small crowd to greet him, he found a vast throng—15,000 people, some estimates made it—about the railroad station and lined up in solid ranks along the street all the way to his hotel.

Whereas some had said he would find disloyalty and enmity he faced shouts of approval and pledges of loyalty, as, under the escort of the State's crack militia cavalry, he rode from the station to the hotel and from the hotel to the Auditorium.

These closing words of his address called forth a great outburst of approval:

"God forbid that we should have to use the blood of America to freshen the color of that flag. But if it should ever be necessary again to assert the majesty and integrity of those ancient and honorable principles, that flag will be colored once more and in being colored will be glorified and purified."

The President in the opening paragraphs of his address called attention to the fact that he was "not upon this errand because of any unexpected situation."

"There is no sudden crisis; nothing new has happened," he said.

He then plunged into his discussion of the question of the hyphen. He found his audience responsive, as if they wished to prove that they were with him for America first.

The greatest applause of all came when he asserted that he would do everything in his power to keep this country out of war.

"So far I have done so," he said, "and I pledge you my word that, God helping me, I will if it is possible."

The applause interrupted the President and forced him to wait several seconds before he could proceed. The applause was hearty, but not so spontaneous, when he went on to describe the perils facing the country, and to say that the occasion might come when he

Continued on Page 2.

THE SOUTH FOR HOSPITALITY. The Manor, Asheville, N. C. The Best Inn South. Write Albert Malone, Mgr.—Advt.

Navy Prepared, Says Wilson, For Immediate Conflict

From President Wilson's Chicago speech:

"I am told by the experts that the navy of the United States, in respect of its enumerated force, ranks only fourth among the navies of the world. I entertain and indulge myself with the opinion that in quality it ranks very much higher than fourth place.

"We have given to the present fleet of the United States an organization such as it never had before, I am told by Admiral Fletcher, and we have made preparation for immediate war, so far as the navy is concerned."

PRESIDENT SAID 'NO' TO GERMANY

Rejected Flatly the Suggestion to Arbitrate the Lusitania Issue.

BERNSTORFF WARNS BERLIN

Makes It Plain Mr. Wilson's Decision Is Final—Austria Asked Again About Persia's Sinking.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—It was learned tonight that the German Government, through Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, in its informal proposal of a week ago in the Lusitania case, again suggested that the points of difference be submitted to arbitration, but that President Wilson's answer was a final and definite refusal to acquiesce in any such adjustment. The President is unwilling to submit the case to arbitration because he does not care to arbitrate the loss of human life.

Count von Bernstorff, in his report to Berlin on the decision of the Washington Government, made it plain that President Wilson's rejection of arbitration was final. The serious aspect which this action gave to the situation may have been responsible for President Wilson's warning utterances in his speech on preparedness at Cleveland on Saturday.

Count von Bernstorff, who has been out of Washington several days, part of the time in New York, will return tomorrow morning and remain here until the reply of the Berlin Government comes in the shape of new instructions. This reply had not reached the embassy tonight, but is expected at any moment. President Wilson will return to the White House on Friday afternoon, and by that time the German answer probably will be in Count von Bernstorff's hands.

Officials today professed to know nothing as to the probable character of the German answer. Secretary Lansing declined to say whether Colonel E. M. House, who left Berlin Saturday night, had sent a report on the result of his mission to Berlin. A high official said:

"If Colonel House had reported we would not say so."

Colonel House's reports are made direct to President Wilson. But they are sent in the cipher code of the State Department and through that department to the White House. While the State Department handles these reports it regards them as being intended only for the President and for that reason extreme secrecy is being maintained.

So far as can be discerned here there is no change in the situation and officials profess to be without knowledge as to the attitude of the German Government. Press reports from Berlin have furnished no guide to official Washington on account of their contradictory character. A dispatch from Geneva via London quoting the Frankfurter Zeitung to the effect that Germany's final answer in the Lusitania case has been submitted to Washington and saying that the action of the submarine commander is not disapproved attracted unusual attention here, but officials had nothing to confirm this information. Colonel House's conferences ended Saturday, and it is probable that Count von Bernstorff will receive a message tomorrow indicating the effect these conferences have had on the officials of the Foreign Office.

Secretary Lansing tonight sent another message to Ambassador Penfield at Vienna dealing with the Persia case. This called attention to the fact that a month had elapsed since the sinking of the Persia, and no definite and final answer had been made by the Austro-Hungarian Government to the request originally made by the United States, through Ambassador Penfield, for information as to whether an Austrian submarine had attacked the Persia.

OBJECT TO LANSING PLAN.

Berlin Press Comment on His Proposals Unfavorable.

BERLIN, Jan. 31, (via London.)—The morning newspapers of Berlin today discuss at length Secretary Lansing's circular note to the belligerent powers on submarine warfare and the arming of merchantmen. The general tenor of the comment, especially that in the conservative organs, is unfavorable.

The Tägliche Rundschau says:

"The note could just as well have been signed by Sir Edward Grey as by Secretary Lansing, so carefully is everything unpleasant or uncomfortable for the British avoided, so exclusively is

Continued on Page 3.

For nourishing diet in grippe or sore throat use Horlick's Malted Milk. Avoid substitutes.—Advt.

MEANS BUSINESS, HE SAYS,

Work of Immediate Preparation Not Lightly Undertaken by Fleet.

BUT IT IS NOT ENOUGH

Nation Must at Once Provide Additional Defenses to Maintain Its Honor.

HIS PLAIN TALK CHEERED

Chicagoans Fill Auditorium to Hear President and Many Are Turned Away.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Before an audience of more than 5,000 people in the Auditorium tonight President Wilson again gave warning that unless his preparedness program were carried through very soon the country might find to its sorrow that it had imposed upon him an impossible task in asking him to maintain the honor of the country and back up his representations with any hope of maintaining peace.

His attitude, boldly taken, was that, without the proper weapons, the position of the country as the champion of the ideals of America would prove untenable in the face of a grave crisis which might come at any time. Unless properly armed and equipped, he said, he might have to suffer the mortification, and the people the disappointment, of such a discovery.

The President's utterances were greeted with enthusiastic applause, which was redoubled when the President said that he hoped every man who did not consent to have the program for preparedness carried out would be forced to stand up before the people and explain the reason why.

The United States has made preparation for immediate war so far as the navy is concerned, although the present naval force is inadequate in size, President Wilson declared.

"We mean business," he said, in speaking of the preparedness plans of the Administration.

The army, the President said, as at present constituted, "is not large enough even for the ordinary duties of peace."

The President declared the Government was doing everything it could for preparedness.

"When I see some of my fellow-citizens spread tinder where the sparks are falling, I wonder what their ideal of Americanism is," he said.

America, he said, had been cruelly misjudged by the nations now at war.

Ideals Above the Dollar.

"I know that on the other side of the water there has been a great deal of cruel misjudgment with regard to the reasons why America has remained neutral. Those looking at us from a distance do not feel the strong pulses of ideals and principles that are in us. They do not realize that back of all our energy we are a body of idealists much more ready to lay down our lives for a thought than for a dollar.

"They suppose, some of them, that we are holding off because we can make money while others are dying—the most cruel misunderstanding that any nation has ever had to face, so wrong that it seems almost useless to try to correct it because it shows that the very fundamentals of our life are not comprehended or understood."

Rulers, not public opinion, brought about the present war, Mr. Wilson declared.

"I thank God there is no man in the United States who has the authority to bring on war without the consent of the nation," he said.

The task of the United States, he said, has been to assert the principles of law in a world in which the principles of law have broken down.

"We are not now thinking of invasion of the territory of the United States," the President declared. "We are not asking ourselves, Shall we be prepared only to defend our own homes and our own shores? We stand pledged to see that both continents of America are to be left free to be used by their people as those people choose to use them under a system of national popular sovereignty as absolutely unchallenged as our own."

Chicago Crowds Cordial.

The President had a cordial reception in Chicago and was greeted on every hand by great crowds. Following the great demonstration in Milwaukee, where the whole city, it seemed, had turned out to give its answer to the charge that it was not heart and soul for America first if a crisis should come and to show that the hyphen was a misapplied term, the welcome here put new heart into the President.

He was in splendid trim tonight and carried his audience with him as he developed his arguments. The general feeling here is that the President has scored another victory and that the worst obstacles in his effort to get quick action from Congress has been overcome.

The President reached Chicago from Milwaukee at 6 o'clock tonight and was entertained at the Blackstone Hotel by the Industrial Club, under the auspices of which the notable meeting in the Auditorium was held. As in Milwaukee, the reception was on non-partisan lines, and the only political leaders the President met were the Governor, the Mayor, and others who came to pay their respects and pledge their support.

Crowds greeted him at the station and enough sought entrance to the big Auditorium to fill it to its capacity several times. Mrs. Wilson attended the meeting, which proved a brilliant spectacle. The hall was massed with American flags and flags were draped from all the boxes and the three galleries.

Cheered for 70 Seconds.

The President was cheered for 1 minute and 10 seconds when he appeared on the stage, and then he signaled for the applause to stop.

The difficulties involved because of the war, he said, had increased beyond all calculation since the war began and no man could confidently say whether the United States would be drawn in or not. And many men, he said, on this side of the water (he mentioned no names) seemed to see red to such an extent that "you can see in their eyes the reflection of the blood that is being spent" across the sea.

His was the duty to retain calm judgment, he said, and he had even refrained from reading the newspaper accounts of all that was going on across the sea in order that he might keep his mind more upon the need and affairs of America.

Speaking of the expense of preparedness, the President said that the difficulty with some members of Congress was that they did not know what to tax to meet it.

"I'm not a member of Congress," he added, "but I would be willing to go before any constituency in the country to ask for the defense of the United States."

The President said he was determined that Uncle Sam should not be overcharged for what he got. He had proposed, he said, that the navy should make its own armor plate if necessary.

"I do this merely to serve other people with notice," he said, "that if necessary we will manufacture all that we need. This is all going to be done along business lines."

Alluding to the possibility of the United States being drawn into the war against her will, Mr. Wilson said:

"What America has to fight for is her self-respect. There is no immediate danger that her material interests will suffer, but there is a danger that her spiritual interests may receive serious affront."

At the conclusion of his address the President returned to the Blackstone Hotel. He will remain there until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, when he will proceed to Iowa and make a series of speeches in that State, ending with the principal address of the day at Des Moines.

THE SPEECH AT CHICAGO.

President Points Out Nation's Perils, Says Navy Is Ready for War.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Here is President Wilson's Chicago address:

Mr. Chairman, Fellow-Citizens: You put me under a great obligation to you by the generosity of your reception, and I am quite aware that it is largely because you know how desirous I am to speak to you with the utmost frankness upon some of the most essential issues of our national life.

The Constitution of the United States explicitly lays upon the President the duty of reporting at the beginning of each annual session of Congress to the Representatives of the people concerning the state of the Union. And it seems to me that it is a very natural inference from that command that the President should from time to time, when unusual circumstances arise, make his report, so far as it is possible for him to do so, directly to the people themselves.

It is with that conception in view that I have taken the liberty of coming to you tonight. I have not permitted myself the privilege of leaving my duties at Washington very often, because they have been exacting and very anxious duties, and there is a very clear sense in which it is my duty to be constantly there and constantly watchful of the changing circumstances of the day. But I thought that you would feel me justified in the unusual circumstances of the time if I left my duties there for a little while and came to explain a few matters to you.

A year ago, when the war in Europe had been six months in progress, I take it, it would have seemed incredible to all of us that the storm should have continued to gather in intensity, instead of spending its force. I suppose that twelve months ago no one could have predicted the extraordinary way in which the intensity of the struggle has continued from month to month and the difficulties involved by reason of that war have increased beyond all calculations.

A year ago it did seem as if America might rest secure without any great anxiety and take it for granted that she would not be drawn into this maelstrom. But a year ago was merely the beginning of the struggle. Another year has been added, and now no man can competently say whether the United States will be drawn into the struggle or not. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that we should take counsel together as to what is necessary that we should do.

The circumstances of the day are so extraordinary that perhaps it is not prudent for a man upon whom the responsibilities of affairs are laid to know too particularly the details of what are happening. The trouble with a great many of our fellow-citizens is that they let their imaginations become so engaged in this terrible affair that they cannot look upon it as those should who wish to keep a cool head and detached judgment. So many men on this side of the water are seeing red that you seem to see in their thought the reflection of the blood that is being spent so copiously on the other side of the sea.

It is not wise for us to let our thoughts become so deeply involved that we cannot think separately. I must admit to you very frankly that I have been careful to refrain from reading the details in the newspaper reports. I have wished to see the thing and realize it only in its large aspects and to keep my thoughts concentrated upon America, her duty, her circumstances, her tasks, and her tasks have been very difficult. They have not been merely negative.

Have you not realized how all the world seems to have been constantly conscious from the beginning of this struggle that America was, so to say, the only audience before whom this terrible plot was being worked out? How everybody engaged in the struggle has seemed to turn to America for the moral judgments concerning it? How each side in the titanic struggle has appealed to us to judge their enemies in the wrong? How there has been no tragical turn in the course of events that America has not been called on for some sort of protest or expression of judgment?

America's Impossible Task.

And so those of us who are charged with the responsibility of affairs have realized very intensely that there was a certain sense in which America was looked to to keep even the balance of the world's thought. But she was called upon to do something very much more than that, even profoundly difficult, if not impossible, though that be. She was called upon to assert, in times of war, the standards of times of peace. There is an old saying that the laws are silent in the presence of war. Yes, not only the civil laws of individual nations, but also, apparently, the law that governs the relations of nations with one another must at times fall silent and look on in dumb impotence.

And yet it has been assumed throughout this struggle that the great principles of international law and of international comity had not been suspended, and the United States, as the greatest and most powerful of the disengaged nations, had been looked to to hold high the standards which should govern the relationship of nations to each other.

I know that on the other side of the water there has been a great deal of cruel misjudgment with regard to the reasons why America has remained neutral. Those who look at us at a distance, my fellow-citizens, do not feel the strong pulses of ideal principle that are in us. They do not feel the conviction of America that her mission is a mission of peace and that righteousness cannot be maintained as a standard in the midst of arms. They do not realize that back of all our energy, by which we have built up great material wealth and created great material power, we are a body of idealists, much more ready to lay down our lives for a thought than for a dollar.

A Cruel Misunderstanding.

I suppose some of them think that we are holding off because we can make money while others are dying—the most cruel misunderstanding that any nation has ever had to face, so wrong that it seems almost useless to try to correct it, because it shows that the very fundamentals of our life are not comprehended and understood.

I need not tell my fellow-citizens that we have not held off from this struggle from motives of self-interest, unless it be considered self-interest to maintain our position as the trustees of the moral judgments of the world. We have believed, and I believe, that we can serve even the nations at war better by remaining at peace and holding off from this contest than we could possibly serve them in any other way.

Your interests, your sympathies, your affections may be engaged on the one side or the other, but, no matter which side they are engaged on, your duty to your affections in that matter is to stand off and not let this nation be drawn into the war.

Somebody must keep the great stable foundations of the life of nations untouched and undisturbed; somebody must keep the great economic processes of the world of business alive; somebody must see to it that we stand ready to repair the enormous damage and the incalculable losses which will ensue from this war, and which it is hardly credible could be repaired if every great nation in the world were drawn into the contest.

And do you realize how nearly it has come about that nearly every great nation in the world has been drawn in? The flames have touched even our continent by drawing in our Canadian neighbors to the north of us, and, except for the South American continent, there is not one continent upon the whole surface of the world to which this flame has not spread.

Some Special Tinder for Sparks.

When I see some of my fellow-citizens spread tinder where the sparks are falling, I wonder what their ideal of Americanism is, and, I dare say, you realize the solemnity of the feeling with which I come to address audiences of my fellow-citizens at this time. I cannot indulge in the reckless pleasure of expressing my own private opinions and prejudices; speak as the Trustee of the nation, called upon to speak its sober judgments and not its individual opinions, and therefore it is with the feeling of this responsibility upon me that I have come to you tonight or have approached the other audiences that I have had the privilege of addressing upon this journey.

Do you realize the peculiar difficulty of the situation in which your Executive is placed? You have laid upon me, not by implication but explicitly—it has come to me by means of every voice that has been vocal in the United States—you have laid upon me the double obligation of maintaining the honor of the United States and of maintaining the peace of the United States.

Is it not conceivable that the two might become incompatible? Is it not conceivable that however great our passion for peace, we would have to subordinate it to our passion for what is right? Is it not possible that in maintaining the integrity of the character of the United States it may become necessary to see that no man does that integrity too great violence?

Violence to Our Ideals.

It is a very terrible thing, ladies and gentlemen, to have the honor of the United States intrusted to your keeping. It is a great honor, that honor of the United States. In it runs the blood of generations of men who have built up ideals and institutions on this side of the water intended to regenerate mankind, and any man who does violence to right, any nation that does violence to the principles of just international understanding, is doing violence to the ideals of the United States.

We observe the technical limits, we assert these rights only when our own circumstances are directly affected, but you know that our feeling is just the same, whether the rights of those individual circumstances are affected or not, and we feel all the concern of those who have built up things so great that they dare not let them be torn down or touched with profane hands.

Look at the part that is assigned to the United States—to assert the principles of law in a world in which the principles of law have broken down; not the technical principles of law, but the essential principles of right dealing and humanity as between nation and nation.

Law is a very complicated term. It includes a great many things that do not engage our affections, but at the basis of the things we are now dealing with lie the deepest affections of the human heart—the love of life, the love of righteousness, the love of fair dealing, the love of those things which are just and of good report. The things that are rooted in our very spirit are the stuff of the law that I am talking about.

Now, we may have to assert these principles of right and of humanity at any time. What means are available? What force is at the disposal of the United States to assert these things? The force of opinion? Opinion, I am sorry to say, my fellow-citizens, did not bring this war on, and I am afraid that opinion cannot stay its progress.

War of Rulers, Not Peoples.

This war was brought on by rulers, not by peoples, and I thank God that there is no man in America who has the authority to bring war on without the consent of the people.

No man for many a year yet can trace the real source of this war. But this thing we know: That opinion did not bring it on, and that the force of opinion, at any rate the force of American opinion, is not going to stop it. I admire the hopeful confidence of those of our fellow-citizens who believe that American opinion can stop it, but, being somewhat older than some of them and having run through a rather wide gamut of experience, I am prevented from sharing their hopeful optimism. I would not belittle the influences of opinion, least of all the influences of American opinion. It is very influential, but it will not stop this overwhelming flood.

And if not the force of opinion, what force has America available to stop the flood from overflowing our own fair area? We have one considerable arm of force a very considerable arm of force, namely, the splendid navy of the United States.

Defends the Navy.

I am told by the experts to whose judgment I must defer in these matters that the navy of the United States in respect of its enumerated force ranks only fourth among the navies of the world. I entertain, and I indulge myself with the opinion that in quality it ranks very much higher than fourth place, and the United States has never been negligent of its navy despite what some gentlemen may say, least of all has it been negligent in recent years.

Three years ago there were 182 vessels in commission in that navy. There are now 238. Three dreadnoughts and 15 subordinate craft will be added within a month or two. There have been added 6,000 capable sailors to the ranks of the enlisted men of that navy.

The Congress of the United States in the last three years has poured out more money than was poured out on the average in any previous years of the history of the United States for the maintenance and upbuilding of the United States Navy. It has spent $44,000,000 a year as contrasted with a previous average of not more than $33,500,000.

All the subsidiary arms of the service have been built up. Three years ago there were four officers assigned to duty connected with aviation, and they did not have a single available—at any rate usable—craft at their service. Now there are thirty-seven airships, 121 commissioned officers, a large number of non-commissioned officers, and a sufficient force of enlisted men in the school and practice at Pensacola.

And that is only the beginning because the Sixty-third Congress, the last Congress, was the first to make an appropriation for aviation in connection with the navy.

We have given to the present fleet of the United States an organization such as it never had before, I am told by Admiral Fletcher, and we have made preparations for immediate war so far as the navy is concerned.

The trouble is not with the quality or the organization of the existing navy—it is merely that we have followed plans piecemeal, a little bit at a time, now in this direction, now in that direction.

Predicts Congress Will Act.

We have never set ourselves a definite goal of equipment and set our resolutions to attain that goal within a reasonable length of time, and the plans that are being proposed to the present Congress, and which the present Congress will adopt, are plans to remedy this piecemeal treatment of the navy and bring it to its highest point of efficiency by studied plans carried out from month to month and year to year.

It is going to cost a good deal of money. And I find that the difficulty with some members of Congress is not what ought to be done about the navy, but what they are going to tax in order to get the money.

I do not happen to be a member of Congress, but I would be willing to go before any constituency in the United States in the confidence that they were willing to pay for the defense of the nation. We are neither poor nor niggardly. We know how things cost and we intend to pay for them. And we do not intend to pay for them more than they are worth. That is the matter which is troubling a good many people.

I have proposed to Congress that for one thing we at once build our own armor plant, not for the purpose of making all the armament that our ships need, unless it should become necessary, but for the purpose of keeping the price within reach, and I have proposed to the Congress, also, that we prepare to manufacture also the munitions which the Government may need, for the same purpose, not to drive other people out of business, but merely to serve other people with notice that if necessary we will manufacture all the munitions we need.

We have had some experience in this matter. The navy now makes a very large proportion of its own powder. Before it began, it paid 53 cents a pound for it, and now it pays 36 cents, which shows the very interesting effort of Government competition upon the price.

We Mean Business.

And so all along the line we mean business, and we are going to see that business characterizes the processes of national events. We would not be Americans if we did not.

But what army have we available? I can tell you—because it has been necessary for us to take care of the patrolling of the very long southern border between us and Mexico—that we have not men enough in the United States Army for the routine work of peace. And the increase in the regular army that is being proposed to the present Congress is intended only to bring the regular army up to an adequate peace establishment.

I say that is all that is being proposed with regard to the regular army. The United States has never, my fellow-citizens, depended upon the regular army to conduct its wars. It has depended upon the volunteers of the United States. And it has never been disappointed either in their numbers or in their quality.

But modern warfare is very different than what warfare used to be. Warfare has changed so within the span of a single life that it is nothing less than brutal to send raw recruits into the trenches and into the field.

I am told by gentlemen, who are very much more expert in knowing things that nobody else knows than I am, that there are probably several million men in this country who have been trained to arms either in this country or in the country of their native land.

It may be that there are, but who has a list of them? Where are they? What law lays upon them the duty of coming into the ranks of the armed forces of the United States if it should be necessary to call for volunteers?

How are they organized? Who can reach them? Who can command them? There might be several million men with that training, but if they would not come upon the call they would be of no immediate use to the United States.

The Army We Need.

What we wish is a definite citizen reserve of men trained to arms to a sufficient extent to make them quickly transformed into a fighting force organized under the immediate direction of the United States, subject to a definite pledge to serve the United States and pledged to obey immediately the call of the President when Congress authorizes him to call them to arms.

And we do not want men who devote the greater part of their time to training in arms. We want men whose occupation and passion and habit is peace, because they are the only men who can carry into the field the spirit of America as contrasted with the spirit of the professional soldier.

I would not for a moment have you understand me as detracting from the character and the reputation of the professional soldier as we know him in the United States. I have dealt with him. He is as good an American as I am. He has a degree of intelligence and devotion to his duty which command my entire admiration. But the spirit of every profession is different from the spirit of the community.

I would not trust any particular business to any particular profession exclusively if it were the public business, because every profession that I know anything about has its special point of view, and when a man has to defend his country outside the circle of things that he ordinarily does, he has, I believe, the spirit of his country in a degree that he would not have it if he were merely performing a professional duty.

Have you looked at the most valued souvenirs of families in America? Have you never seen a rusty sword, treasured from the days of the revolution or from the days of the civil war? Have you never seen an old fashioned musket hung up in some conspicuous place of honor?

Did you ever see a spade hung up, or a pick hung up, or a yard stick hung up, or a ledger hung up?

Did you ever see in such place of honor any symbol of the ordinary occupation of peace? Why? Because America loves war and honors it more than she loves peace? Certainly not. But because America honors utter self-sacrifice more than she honors anything else.

It is no self-sacrifice to earn your daily bread, it is a necessity, a necessity which, if you accomplish it with success, you are deserving of all praise. But it is not self-sacrifice. It is no self-sacrifice to work for yourself and the people you love. The self-sacrifice comes when you are ready to forget yourself, forget your loved ones, forget everything, even your love of life itself, to serve an invisible master—the great spirit of America herself.

We dread war, we condemn war in America; we love peace. But we know that the lads that carried those swords and those muskets loved something more even than they loved peace—that they loved honor and the integrity of the nation.

Our Duty to Prepare.

And so, ladies and gentlemen, we have to prepare ourselves; not to be unfair to the men who are going to make this self-sacrifice should the terrible necessity arise for them to make it. We ought to make sure that we are not responsible for leaving them unprepared in knowledge and in training. And we ought to make it the pride of America that great bodies of men, greater than the Government calls for, are ready to prepare themselves for the day of exigency and the day of sacrifice.

Every lad that did this would feel better for it. Every lad that obeyed his officers in the process of training would feel that he was obeying something greater than the officer; that he was obeying the instinct of patriotic service and clothing himself with a new nobility by reason of the process.

I have been asked by questioning friends in Washington whether I thought a sufficient number of men would volunteer for the training or not. Why, if they would not, it is not the America that you and I have known. Something has happened. They have said:

"Do you suppose that the men who employ young men would give them leave to take this training?" I say: "Certainly I suppose it. I know it, because I know that the patriotism of America is not a name and an empty boast, but a splendid reality."

If they did not do it I should be ashamed of America, and I never expect to see the day when America gives me the slightest reason to be ashamed of her. I am sorry for the skeptics who believe that the responsibility would not be tremendous, not grudging but overflowing in its abundant strength, and it is to prove that we want to try the plans that are before the present Congress.

You will remind me of the great National Guard of the country, but how great is it, ladies and gentlemen? There are one hundred million people in this country, but there are only 129,000 men in the National Guard, and those 129,000 men are under the direction, by the Constitutional arrangements of our system, of the Governors of more than two score States. The President of the United States is not at liberty to call them out of their States except upon the occasion of actual invasion of the territory of the United States.

Pledged to Guard America.

That is not what is making us anxious. We are not asking ourselves, shall we be prepared to defend our own shores and our own homes? Is that all that we stand for? To keep the door securely shut against enemies? Certainly not.

What about the great principles we have stood for, for liberty of Government and national independence in the whole Western Hemisphere? What about the pledges of that great principle that has been ours, and guided our foreign affairs ever since the day of President Monroe?

We stand pledged to see that both the continents of America are left free to be used by their peoples as those peoples choose to use them under a principle of national popular sovereignty as absolute and unchallenged as our own. At this very moment, as I am speaking to you, the Americas are drawing together upon that handsome privilege of reciprocal respect and reciprocal defense. When I speak of preparation for national defense, I am speaking of something intangible and visionary. I am looking at a vision of the mind. America has never seen its destiny with the physical eye.

The destiny of America lies written in the lines of poets, in the characters of self-sacrificing soldiers, in the conceptions of ambitions of her greater statesmen, lines written in the teachings of her schoolrooms, in all those ideals of service of humanity and of liberty for the individual, which are to be found written in the very schoolbooks of the boys and girls whom we send to be taught to be Americans. The destiny of America is an ideal destiny. America has no reason for being, unless her destiny and duty be ideal. It is her incumbent privilege to declare and stand for the rights of men. Nothing else is worth fighting for. Nothing else is worth sacrificing for.

The men and women of the American colonies were physically comfortable. Even the much complained of arrangements of trade in those days were not unfair in the sense that they did not bring prosperity. America was offended and restless under the mere suggestion that she was not allowed to get her prosperity in her own way and under the command of her own spirit and purpose. The American Revolution was fought for an idea. We would have been as prosperous under the British crown, but we should not have been as happy, and we should not have respected ourselves as much.

To Fight for Our Self-respect.

And therefore what America is bound to fight for when the time comes is nothing more nor less than her self-respect. There is no immediate prospect that her material interests may be seriously affected, but there is constant danger every day of the week that her spiritual interests may suffer serious affront.

And it is in order that we may be safeguarded, in order that America may show that the old conceptions of liberty are ready to translate themselves in her hands into the conceptions and manifestations of power at any time that it is necessary so to transform them.

You have not sent your representatives to Washington, ladies and gentlemen, to represent your business merely, to represent your ideals of material life. You have sent them there to represent you in your character as a nation, and it is only from that point of view that they can counsel you; it is only upon that footing that they can appeal to you.

And I feel this so profoundly that I want to add this: I did not come away from Washington because I had the least misgiving as to what the United States was going to do. You must not get impatient because there are long processes of debate at Washington. Wait for the end of the debate, and the things that are necessary to be done are going to be done, and thoroughly done.

I for my part would be sorry for the man who did not take part in doing them, if he had to stand up and give the reasons why, and I hope that every man who does not consent to do them will be made to stand up and give the reasons why.

The Danger Is in Delay.

But it is empty to say that because there is no danger—the things are going to be done. I have merely come in order that you might understand the spirit in which they are proposed, and also receive from my lips the assurance of the absolute necessity that they should be done, thoroughly done, and done very soon. For, if they are not done and thoroughly done, and done very soon, it may turn out that you have laid upon me an impossible task; and that I shall have to suffer the mortification, and you the disappointment, of having the combinations of peace with honor proved to be impossible.

It is not a happy circumstance to have these tense moments of national necessity arise, and yet I for my part am not sorry that this necessity has arisen. It has awakened me myself, I frankly confess to you, to many things and many conditions which a year ago I did not realize. I did not realize then that the things were possible which have since become actual facts. I am glad that I know better than I knew then exactly the sort of world we are living in.

I would be ashamed of my intelligence if I did not understand the significance of indubitable facts, and it may be that large bodies of our fellow citizens were resting in a false security based on an imaginary correspondence of all the world with the conceptions under which they were themselves conducting their own lives. It is probably a fortunate circumstance, therefore, that America has been cried awake by these voices of the disturbed and reddened night, when fire sweeps sullenly from continent to continent, and it may be that in this red flame of light there will rise again that ideal figure of America holding up her hand of hope and of guidance to the people of the world, saying:

"I stand ready to counsel and to help; I stand ready to assert, whenever the flame is quieted, those infinite principles of rectitude and peace which alone can bring happiness and liberty to mankind."

MILWAUKEE CHEERS PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

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could not keep the nation out of a war and preserve its honor at the same time.

His description of what he hoped to do in the line of preparedness to make "the house fireproof" was listened to intently. There was sustained applause when he said that he did not wish to send untrained boys to be slaughtered.

Upon their arrival in Milwaukee the President and Mrs. Wilson were escorted to the Pfister Hotel through crowds greater in number by far than those which greeted them in Pittsburgh and Cleveland. It was an inspiring scene, with guns booming their salute and the cavalrymen dashing here and there and the infantry in their bright uniforms standing at salute. It was a scene which might well have been enacted if a crisis such as the President has spoken of in his addresses were really being faced and the city were preparing for war. Perhaps that idea got into the blood of the thousands of men and women and stirred them to patriotic demonstrations.

The President, closely guarded by the Secret Service men, who could not forget the attempt made in this city on the life of Colonel Roosevelt in 1912, was taken to the hotel in a limousine, although he would have preferred an open car, in which he could greet the throngs to better advantage.

There were assembled at the hotel representatives of all branches of the City and State Governments, ready to pledge their allegiance and the support of the people to anything for the welfare of the nation. The demonstration in the streets and the warmth of the official greeting at the hotel were a revelation to the Presidential party.

It was difficult to estimate the size of the throng that the President faced in the auditorium when he went there at 2:30 P. M. to make his address. Estimates ran up to 9,000. Every seat and every bit of standing room was taken. Every air the bands played was patriotic, and every air was cheered.

Mrs. Wilson arrived in advance of the President. She was escorted to a box. Her reception was cordial.

The outburst of applause which greeted the President as he walked across the platform to his seat continued for sixty seconds. There were many in the audience, it was noted, who did not join in the cheering at first, but they sang with apparent fervor when the President led the throng in singing "The Star-Spangled Banner." And they applauded with the President when the same anthem was played by the band. Certainly, as a demonstration of patriotism the meeting was a huge success.

F. C. Winkler, a man of about 75 years, introduced the President, his voice shaking with emotion. He put into his brief address all the fervor in him as he said:

"Mr. President, this city has but a single heart where the honor and integrity of our country is at stake. All differences of opinion vanish, and it behooves us to set our house in order."

These remarks were heartily applauded, the President joining with the crowd.

After the meeting, and until his train left for Chicago, the President found himself greeted everywhere warmly. A crowd of at least 3,000 remained about the station to give him a last ovation.

Party Councils Influenced.

If the President expected to prevent his visit here from having any political import he was disappointed. It was a thing beyond his control. He refused to confer behind closed doors with any political leaders, and there can be no doubting that the reception tendered to him was of an entirely non-partisan nature.

The State conference of the Democratic Party will be held here tomorrow and will be attended by more than 700 delegates. The question of indorsement of Mr. Wilson as the candidate of the party for President and also his preparedness program will be brought to a direct issue. Political leaders here said that the President's visit to Milwaukee at this time could not but have a profound influence upon party action and go far to eliminate any dissension.

State Chairman Joseph L. Martin, who attended a luncheon to members of the Presidential party other than the President, said that there was no question in his mind now that the President would be indorsed and his program upheld.

"If the conference does not indorse the President and his preparedness program," he said, "I will resign as State Chairman at once."

Mr. Martin said that the Germans here opposed to President Wilson were the German Republicans and that the German Republicans would vote for Mr. Wilson if Colonel Roosevelt should be the nominee of the Republican Party. This talk did not reach the ears of the President.

WILSON TO MILWAUKEEANS.

"America First," and Danger of Racial Division Past, He Says.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 31.—President Wilson's Milwaukee speech follows:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens: I need not inquire whether the citizens of Milwaukee and Wisconsin are interested in the subject of my errand. The presence of this great body in this vast hall sufficiently attests your interest. But I want at the outset to remove any misapprehension that may exist in your minds.

There is no sudden crisis. Nothing new has happened. I am not upon this errand because of any unexpected situation. I have come to confer with you upon a matter upon which it would in any circumstances be necessary for us to confer, when all the rest of the world is on fire and our own house is not fireproof.

Everywhere the atmosphere of the world is thrilling with the passion of a disturbance such as the world has never seen before, and it is first in the words just uttered by your Chairman that we should see that our own house is set in order and that everything is done to make certain that we shall not suffer by the general disturbance. There were some dangers to which this nation seemed at the outset of the war to be exposed which I think I can say with confidence are now passed and overcome.

America has drawn her blood and her energy out of almost all the nations of the world. It is true of a great many of us that there lies deep in our hearts the recollection of an origin which is not American. We know that our roots, our traditions run back into other national soils, and there are some songs that stir us; there are some historical recollections which engage our affections and stir our memories.

We cannot forget our forbears. We cannot altogether ignore the fact of our essential blood relationships, and at the outset of this war it did look as if there were a division of domestic sentiment which might lead us to some errors of judgment and some errors of action. But I for one believe that that danger is past. I never doubted that the danger was exaggerated, because I had learned long ago, and many of you will corroborate me by your experience, that it is not men who are doing the talking who always represent the real sentiments of a nation.

I for my part always feel a serene confidence in waiting for the declaration of the principles and sentiments of the men who are not vociferous, do not go about seeking to make trouble, do their own thinking, attend to their own business, and love their own country. And, therefore, I have at no time supposed the men whose voices contain, seem to contain, the threat of division among us were really uttering the sentiments even of those whom they pretended to represent.

I, for my part, have no jealousy of family sentiment. I have no jealousy of that deep affection which runs back through long lineage. It would be a pity if we forget the fine things that our ancestors have done. But I also know the magic of America. I also know the great principles which thrill with emotion in the great body politic to which we belong in the United States.

I know the impulses which have drawn men to our shores. They have not come idly. They have not come without conscious purpose to be free. They have not yet come without voluntary desire to unite themselves with the great nation on this side of the sea, and I know that whenever the test comes every man's heart will be first for America. And, wherever they come from, it was principle and affection and ambition and hope that drew men to these shores. And they are not going to forget the errand upon which they came, and the America which they have made their refuge and their hope will not suffer by any forgetfulness on their part. The trouble makers have shot their bolt, and it has been ineffectual, some of them have been very vociferous.

No Precedent for Aggression.

All of them have been exceedingly irresponsible. Talk was cheap and that was all it cost them; they didn't have to do anything. But you will know without my telling you that the man who for the time being you have charged with the duties of President of the United States must talk with a deep sense of responsibility, and he must remember, above all things, the fine traditions of his office.

Some men seem to have forgotten there is no precedent in American history for any action of aggression on the part of the United States or for any action which will indicate that America is seeking to connect herself with the controversies on the other side of the water. Men who seek to provoke such action have forgotten the traditions of the United States, and it behooves those to whom you have intrusted office to remember the traditions of the United States and to see what those traditions are—that the actions of the Government are made to square with those traditions.

But there are other dangers, my fellow-citizens, which are not passed and which have not been overcome, and they are dangers which we cannot control. We can control the irresponsible talkers amidst ourselves. All that we have got to do is to encourage them to hire a hall, and their folly will be abundantly advertised by themselves.

But we cannot, in this simple fashion, control the dangers that surround us now and have surrounded us since this titanic struggle on the other side of the water began. I say "on the other side of the water." You will ask me, "On the other side of the water?" for this great struggle has extended to all quarters of the globe. There is no continent outside, I was about to say, of this Western Hemisphere, which is not touched with it, but I recollected, as I began the sentence, that our own continent was touched with it, because it involves our neighbors to the north, Canada.

A Time Bristling With Dangers.

There is no part of the world accept South America to which the direct influences of this struggle have not extended, and so we are surrounded by this tremendous disturbance, and you must realize what that involves. Our thoughts are concentrated upon our own affairs and our own relations with the rest of the world, but the thoughts of men who are engaged in this struggle are concentrated upon the struggle itself, and there is daily and hourly danger that they will feel themselves constrained to do things which are absolutely inconsistent with the rights of the United States. They are not thinking of us. I am not criticising them, even for not thinking of us. I dare say that if I were in their place, neither would I think of us. They believe that they are struggling for their lives.

If the United States puts its interests in the path of this great struggle she ought to know beforehand that there is danger of very serious misunderstanding and difficulty. So that the very uncalculated, unpremeditated—one might say almost accidental—course of affairs may touch us to the quick at any moment. And I want you to realize that, standing in the midst of these difficulties, I feel that I am charged with a double duty of the utmost difficulty.

In the first place, I know that you are depending upon me to keep this nation out of war. So far I have done so. And I pledge you my word that, God helping me, I will, if it is possible. But you have laid another duty upon me. You have bidden me see that nothing stains or impairs the honor of the United States. And that is a matter not within my control; that depends upon what others do, not upon what the Government of the United States does, and therefore there may at any moment come a time when I cannot preserve both the honor and the peace of the United States. Do not exact of me an impossible and contradictory thing, but stand ready and insist that everybody who represents you should stand ready to provide the means for maintaining the honor of the United States.

I sometimes think that it is true that no people ever went to war with another people. Governments have gone to war with one another, but peoples, so far as I remember, have not, and this Government of the people and this people are not going to choose war. But we are not dealing with peoples. We are dealing with Governments. We are dealing with Governments now engaged in a great struggle, and therefore we do not know what a day or an hour will bring forth. All that we know is the character of our duty. We do not want the question of peace and war, or the conduct of war, intrusted too entirely to our Governments. We want war, if it must come, to be something that springs out of sentiments and principles and the action of the people themselves.

And it is on that account that I am counseling the Congress of the United States not to take the advice of those who recommend that we should have and have very soon a great standing army; but, on the contrary, to see to it that the citizens of this country are so trained and that equipment is so sufficiently provided for them that, whenever, they choose, they can take up arms and defend themselves.

The Constitution of the United States makes the President the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the nation, but I do not want a big army subject to my personal command. If danger comes, I want to turn to you and the rest of my fellow-countrymen and say, "Men, are you ready?" And I know what the response will be. And I know that there will spring up out of the body of the nation a great host of free men, and I want those men not to be mere targets for shot and shell, I want them to know something of the arms they have in their hands. I want them to know something about how to guard against the diseases that creep into camps where men are unaccustomed to live. I want them to know something of what the orders mean, that they will be given when they enlist under arms for the Government of the United States. I want them to be men who can comprehend and easily and intelligently step into the duty of national defense.

National Guard Not Enough.

And that is the reason I am urging upon the Congress of the United States at any rate the beginning of a system by which we can give a very considerable body of our fellow-citizens the necessary training. I have not forgotten the great National Guard of this country; but in this country of 100,000,000 people there are only 129,000 men in the National Guard, and the National Guard, fine as it is, is not subject to the orders of the President of the United States; it is subject to the orders of the Governors of the several States, and the Constitution itself says that the President has no right to withdraw them from their States even except in case of actual invasion of the United States.

I want the Congress of the United States to do a great deal for the National Guard, but I do not see how the Congress of the United States can put the National Guard at the disposal of the nation; therefore, it seems absolutely necessary that in addition to the National Guard there should be a considerable body of men of some military training who are willing to pledge themselves to come at the call of the nation.

I have been told by those who have a greater knack of guessing statistics than I have that there are probably several million men in the United States who, either in this country or in other countries from which they have come to the United States, have received training in arms. It may be; I do not know, and I suspect they do not know either. But even if it be true, these men are not subject to the call of the Federal Government. They would have to be found, they would have to be induced to enlist, they would have to be organized. Their numbers are indefinite. They would have to be equipped.

Such are not the material which we need. We want to know who the men are and where they are, and have everything ready for them if they should come to our assistance, for we have now got down not to the sentiment of rational defense but to the business of national defense. It is a business proposition, and it must be treated as such.

There are abundant precedents for the proposals which have been made to Congress. Even that arch-Democrat, Thomas Jefferson, believed that there ought to be compulsory military training for the adult men of the nation, because he believed, as every true believer in democracy believes, that it is upon the voluntary action of the men of a great nation like this that it must depend for its military force.

There is another misapprehension that I want to remove from your minds. Don't think that I have come to talk to you about these things because I doubt whether they are going to be done or not; I don't doubt it for a moment, but I believe that when a great [illegible] As a friend of mine said, "I am not arguing with you, I am telling you." [illegible] you are converted already. But I want you to know the motive for what is proposed and the character of what is proposed in order that we should have only one attitude and counsel with regard to this great matter.

It is being very sedulously spread abroad in this country that the impulse back of all this is the desire of the men who make the materials of war to get money out of the Treasury of the United States. I wish the people that say that could see meetings like this. Did you come here for that purpose? Did you come here because you were interested to see some of your fellow-citizens make money out of the present situation? Of course you did not.

I am ready to admit that probably the equipment of those men whom we are training will have to be bought from somebody, and I know that if the equipment is bought it will have to be paid for, and I dare say that somebody will make some money out of it. It is also true that there are men now, a great many men in the belligerent countries, who are growing rich out of the sale of the materials needed by the armies of those countries. If the Government itself does not manufacture everything that an army needs somebody has got to make money out of it, and I, for my part, have been urging the Congress of the United States to make the necessary preparations by which the Government can manufacture armor plate and munitions, so that, being in the business itself and having the ability to manufacture all that it needs, if it is put upon business arrangements, it can at any rate keep the price that it pays within a moderate and reasonable limit.

The Government of the United States is not going to be imposed upon by anybody, and you may rest assured, therefore, that, while I believe you prefer that private capital and private initiative should bestir themselves in these matters, you will nevertheless believe that it is also possible, and I assure you that it is most likely, that the Government of the United States will have adequate means of controlling this matter very thoroughly indeed. So there need be no fear on that side.

Let nobody make you suppose that this is a money-making agitation. I would for one be ashamed to be such a dupe as to be engaged in it if I had any suspicion of that type. But I am not as innocent as I look, and I believe that I can say for my colleagues in Washington that they are just as watchful in such matters as you would desire them to be.

Now, there is another misapprehension that I do not wish you to entertain. Don't suppose that there is any new or sudden or recent inadequacy on the part of this Government with respect to preparation for national defense. I have heard some gentlemen say that we have no coast defenses worth talking about, because defenses are not nowadays advertised, you understand, and they are not visible to the naked eye. So that if you passed them and nothing exploded, you would not know that they were there. And the coast defenses of the United States, while not numerous enough, are equipped in the most modern and efficient fashion.

You are told that there has been some sort of neglect about the navy. There has not been any sort of neglect about the navy. We have been slowly building up a navy which in quality is second to no navy in the world. The only thing it lacks is quantity. In size it is the fourth navy in the world, though I have heard it said by some gentlemen in this very region that it was the second. In fighting force, though not in quality, it is reckoned by experts to be the fourth in rank in the world, and yet when I go on board those ships and see their equipment and talk with their officers I suspect that they could give an account of themselves which would raise them above the fourth class. It reminds me of that very quaint saying of the old darky preacher, "The Lord says unto Moses, come fourth, and he came fifth and lost the race." But I think this navy would not come fourth in the race.

What we are proposing now is not the sudden creation of a navy, for we have a splendid navy, but the definite working out of a program by which, within five years, we will bring the navy to a fighting strength which otherwise might have taken eight or ten years along exactly the same lines of development that may have been followed and followed diligently and intelligently for at least a decade past.

There is no sudden panic; there is no

Continued on Page 3.

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JUNE, 1897

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

DECEMBER 31, 1915.

ASSETS		
INVESTED ASSETS;		
Stocks, Bonds (at Market Values) Collateral Loans, Mortgage Loans and Real Estate,		$7,181,466.77
CURRENT ASSETS;		
Cash on Hand,	$1,705,698.26	
Accounts Receivable,	390,805.41	
Outstanding Premiums Not over 90 Days Past Due (Actual), (Past Due Items not included amount to $131,912.32)	596,557.99	2,693,061.66
DEFERRED ASSETS;		
Accrued Interest,		76,366.52
TOTAL ASSETS,		$9,950,894.95

LIABILITIES		
CAPITAL STOCK,		$3,000,000.00
SURPLUS,		3,289,510.91
CURRENT LIABILITIES;		
Accounts Payable (not due)	116,972.28	
Dividend Payable Jan. 3, 1916,	60,000.00	176,972.28
DEFERRED LIABILITIES;		
Accrued Commissions not due,	136,194.19	
Expenses Incurred,	2,797.06	138,991.25
RESERVES;		
Premium Tax Reserve,	60,303.95	
Reserve for Contingent Claims,	1,192,426.81	
Reserve (pro rata) for Unearned Premiums,	2,092,689.75	3,345,420.51
TOTAL LIABILITIES,		$9,950,894.95

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MILWAUKEE CHEERS PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

Continued from Page 2.

sudden change of plans. All that has happened is that we now see that we ought more rapidly and more thoroughly than ever before to do the things which have always been characteristic of America, for she has always been proud of her navy, and has been addicted to the principle that her citizenship must do the fighting on land.

We are working out American principles a little faster, because American pulses are beating a little faster, because the world is in a whirl, because there are incalculable elements of trouble abroad which we cannot control or alter. I would be derelict to the duty which you have laid upon me if I did not tell you that it was absolutely necessary to carry out our principles in this matter now and at once.

Yet all the time, my fellow-citizens, I believe that we are merely interpreting the spirit of America. Who shall say what the spirit of America is? I many times have heard orators apostrophize this beautiful flag which is the emblem of the nation. I many times have heard orators and philosophers speak of the spirit which was resident in America. I always have, for my own part, felt that it was an act of audacity to attempt anything of that kind, and when I have been outside of the country, in foreign lands, and have been asked if this, that, or the other was true of America, I have habitually said, "Nothing stated in general terms is true of America, because it is the most variegated and varied and multiform land under the sun."

And yet I know, my fellow-citizens, that if you turn away from the physical aspects of the country; if you turn away from the variety of the streams of blood that make up our great population; if you turn away from the great variation of occupation and of interest among our fellow-citizens, there is a spiritual unity in America. I know that there are some things which stir every heart in America, no matter what the racial derivation, or the local environment, and one of the things that stirs every American is the love of individual liberty.

We do not stand for occupation. We do not stand for material interest. We do not stand for any narrow conception, even of political institutions, but we do stand for this, that we are banded together in America to see to it that no man shall serve any master who is not of his own choosing. And we have been very liberal and generous to this idea.

"We have seen great peoples, for the most part not of the same blood with ourselves, to the south of us build up policies in which this same idea was pulsing and pregnant, this idea of free institutions and individual liberty, and we have seen hands reached across the water from older political policies that seemed to interfere with the development of free institutions of the Western Hemisphere, and we have said: 'No, we are the champions of the freedom of popular sovereignty wherever it displays or exercises itself throughout both Americas.' . . . . . .

"We are the champions of a particular sort of freedom, the sort of freedom which is the only foundation and guarantee of peace. Peace lies in the hearts of great industrial and agricultural populations, and we have arranged Government on this side of the water by which their preference and their predilection and their interests are the mainsprings of Government itself, and so when we prepare for national defense we prepare for national political integrity; we prepare to take care of the great ideals which gave birth to this Government. We are going back in spirit and in energy to those great first generations in America, when men banded themselves together, though they were but a handful, upon a single coast, the Atlantic, to set up in the world the standards which have ever since floated everywhere that Americans asserted the power of their Government.

"As I came along the lien of the railway today I was touched to observe that everywhere, upon every railway station, upon every house, where a flag could be procured, some temporary standard had been raised from which there floated the Stars and Stripes. They seem to have devined the errand on which I had come, that we must subordinate every individual interest and every local interest to assert once more, if it should be necessary to assert them, the great principles for which that flag stands.

"Do not deceive yourself as to where the colors of that flag came from. Those lines of red are lines of blood, nobly and unselfishly shed by men who loved the liberty of their fellow-men more than they loved their own lives and fortunes. God forbid that we should have to use the blood of America to freshen the color of that flag, but if it should ever be necessary again to assert the majesty and integrity of those ancient and honorable principles that flag will be colored once more, and in being colored will be glorified and purified.

CROWDS AT ALL STATIONS.

President Makes Several Short Speeches on Way to Milwaukee.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—President Wilson began his trip today with an address at Waukegan, Ill., where he spoke briefly from the rear platform of his train to a crowd of 1,000. He was elated by the demonstration which had been accorded him at stations all along the line. Every town through which the train passed was decorated with flags.

The President told the crowd in a few words that his purpose was to guard the welfare of the nation, and that he had come to tell them about it.

There was a short address at Kenosha, Wis., where seemingly the entire town turned out to greet him. The crowd called for Mrs. Wilson, and she appeared on the platform and waved a bouquet of flowers.

At Racine, Wis., the next stop, the President issued his first challenge to armor and munition makers who would overcharge the Government by saying that if necessary the Government would manufacture its own armaments. This topic was to be expanded in later addresses during the day.

During the Racine address a huge contrivance which looked like an armored motor car was displayed. On it was a sign, "We are with you for preparedness."

Here also President Wilson introduced Mrs. Wilson to the crowd as "one much better worth looking at than I." He smiled as the crowd roared its approval.

ARREST AT WILSON MEETING.

Detectives Seize a Self-Styled Soldier Hiding on the Stage.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—In a cell at the South Clark Street Station is a man who, posing as a soldier, was taken off the stage at the Auditorium tonight while President Wilson was speaking. He was hiding under the seat platform. When arrested by detectives he was wearing a khaki uniform. First he said he was a soldier, then that he had been a soldier. Later he is said to have explained that he bought the uniform at a department store.

In his pocket were two letters which, he said, were in the "Austrian" language.

Secret Service men are holding the prisoner incommunicado and are subjecting him to a rigid examination. His name is not divulged.

HOW LONG TO BE READY?

London Paper's Comment on the President's Question.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 1.—The Morning Post, commenting today on the question asked by President Wilson in his speech at Cleveland, "But when the world is on fire, how much time do you want to take to be ready?" says:

"It appears that America has let eighteen months pass. We in this country have lost more time than that, and the price we are paying is very high. If Germany conquered Europe she would in due time proceed to swallow South America without the slightest respect for the Monroe or other doctrines.

"But we quite understand that these abstract considerations do not necessarily affect the business of diplomacy. If the United States considers the regulations laid down by the British conflict with the law of nations as interpreted by President Wilson, there is no doubt that the United States will duly explain its views to this country. But war is war, and no neutral, and least of all the United States, can expect a belligerent to part with belligerent rights to suit a neutral's mere commercial convenience."

The Daily Express, in an editorial today, after remarking that the latest Zeppelin attacks are certain to provoke great indignation in the United States, urges on that country the necessity of preparedness.

"Former President Roosevelt is trying to push President Wilson into war," says The Daily Express, "but the President knows America is unprepared, otherwise he might do something more than write indignant notes. Great Britain would have been in the same position if the 'Little Navy' people had their way—we would still be writing notes about Belgium. The United States may be sure of one thing—if the Germans win this war America will be their next objective attack."

GLAD TO GREET WILSON.

But City Will Vote Four to One Against Him, Says The Free Press.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 31.—Following are excerpts from editorials of the Milwaukee papers commenting on the visit here of President Wilson today:

The Sentinel—"The object of President Wilson's tour is an appeal to the patriotism of the country.

"It is an appeal of the people largely against an element of his own party, headed by the irrepressible Mr. Bryan. Our people have thoroughly realized the nature of this mission; realized that the recognition given the President in Milwaukee would be taken as in some sort a test of patriotism. And there can be no doubt that the test was magnificently answered. The immense hall at the Auditorium was jammed. When the distinguished visitor appeared upon the stage, 'This is Milwaukee's answer' was the cry that came spontaneously from the crowd."

The Free Press.—"Milwaukee, the most hyphenated city in America, gave President Wilson the most royal reception he will ever receive on his present tour. Milwaukee gave him that reception because her citizenship is bound at all times in loyalty and patriotism and true Americanism, to respect and honor the Chief Executive of the Nation. It gave him that reception in spite of the fact that President Wilson's brand of neutrality is bitterly opposed by the great majority of Milwaukeeans; in spite of the fact that his recent aspersions upon certain citizens of foreign origin was deeply resented in this community. . . . .

"But having paid this tribute, in all sincerity and good will, the City of Milwaukee will nevertheless vote four to one against Woodrow Wilson if he is a candidate for President at the next election."

The Germania-Herold, commenting editorially on Wilson's visit, says it is glad to join in honoring the President because of the high office he occupies, but studiously refrains from personalities. The paper reiterates its statement that German-Americans are loyal and patriotic citizens.

SECOND AIR RAID ON PARIS HARMLESS

Continued from Page 1.

ference is drawn that the Germans, seeing themselves threatened by French aeroplanes, decided to loose all their bombs at once.

The censors permitted foreign correspondents to telegraph whatever details they could obtain, but the Paris morning papers have many blank spaces.

Five French aeroplanes engaged the Zeppelin which on Saturday night dropped bombs on Paris, according to an authoritative statement just issued. The first to attack the German raider was a machine piloted by a Sergeant who was patroling the upper air. He pursued with savage energy, the statement says, but soon exhausted all his stock of cartridges and was obliged to abandon the pursuit. One of two machines which were armed with cannon had, however, by this time managed to climb up high enough and opened an intense fire on the Zeppelin, which probably was hit but not badly damaged.

The Zeppelin was next picked up by a Sub-Lieutenant as it flew over the suburbs westward. He went up to within fifty or one hundred yards of the airship and stuck to his quarry with grim determination, sometimes flying above, sometimes below, and sometimes on a level in order to escape the fire from the Zeppelin's machine guns. For fifty-three minutes the chase continued, the machine guns being freely used on both sides, until finally the aeroplane's engine broke down and the Sub-Lieutenant was obliged to descend.

The press is unanimous in demanding reprisals for the two Zeppelin raids on Paris, and also calls for greater efficiency in the aerial defenses of the city.

"It is not enough to be indignant at such tactics, which dishonor war itself," says The Matin. "Public sentiment expects something else. It desires reprisals—immediate and exemplary reprisals."

Stephen Pichon, former Foreign Minister, says in The Petit Journal:

"The people of Paris will preserve their calm, but will not spare any persons who may have been guilty, through negligence, incapacity, or lack of foresight, of not employing that mastery of the air over the enemy which the people had been led to believe France possesses."

Alfred Capus, the dramatist, says in the Figaro:

"Paris is entitled to a striking revenge in the near future. One cannot doubt that our air service is able to exact it."

KINSFOLK MURDERED HE BLAMES ROBBER

J. E. Teiper, Buffalo Steel Man's Son, Guarded After Tale of Highway Attack.

MOTHER AND BROTHER DEAD

His Sister, with Skull Fractured, Is Unconscious—Young Man Is Wounded on the Head.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Residents of the Orchard Park Road, about two miles beyond the outskirts of the city, were aroused early this morning by four revolver shots and the shrieks of women. Several men ran into the road from their homes and found John Edward Teiper of Orchard Park, youngest son of Caspar Teiper, the late founder of the Buffalo Structural Steel Company, staggering about the road and clinging to his head, on which there was such a wound as would be made by a club.

Near by stood two automobiles. In one of them was found the body of Mrs. Agnes M. Teiper, young Teiper's mother. She had been shot through the head and was dead. In the road, also with a bullet in his head and dead, lay Frederick C. Teiper, another son. Miss Grace Teiper, a daughter, lay senseless near by. Her skull had been fractured by blows.

John Teiper said the party had been attacked by a negro highwayman. There might have been more than one, he said, but he had seen only one man. He said his mother and his brother and sister had spent the evening in his home in Orchard Park. He had started in toward the city in his runabout to meet them and escort them to his home. On the way his car had broken down, and, not having the tools necessary to repair it, had waited for his mother and the others, had motored home with them, and when, after midnight, they had started for home, he had accompanied them, carrying a kit of tools, with which he intended to repair his own car.

The party stopped at his car and he dismounted and was bending over the engine of the runabout, he said, when he heard his brother cry:

"Ed, look out!"

"I looked up in time to ward off a big negro," Teiper told the police in his home, to which he had been carried. "But I could not keep him altogether from hitting me, and his blow landed on my head, crushing me down. I was nearly sesneless, but I saw the negro grapple with Fred, and then I lost consciousness."

Teiper said he had recovered and was starting for help when men began to appear from nearby houses and he was cared for by them. It was several hours after the attack before the police learned of it, and then Inspector Girvin, Sheriff Stengel, and District Attorney Wesley C. Dudley hurried to the hospital where Miss Teiper had been taken. Doctors said that she probably would die, but she was resuscitated for a few moments, in which the authorities questioned her. Inspector Girvin asked her again and again who had committed the murder, and at last she murmured:

"Nobody."

Miss Teiper relapsed instantly into unconsciousness and, satisfied they could learn no more from her, the investigators visited Teiper in his home in Orchard Park. After hearing his version of the affair from him they departed, leaving two deputy sheriffs at the house.

A search was started at once for the negro whom Teiper had described, but Inspector Girvin declared tonight the affair had mystified him considerably. He was satisfied, he said, that the shooting was not done from the ground, but from the inside of the car for the direction of the bullets was shown clearly by their course through the upholstery in the back of the seat. He remarked, also, that Mrs. Teiper had been found seated in a natural position with her hands folded in her lap.

There was no blood in the car, although Mrs. Teiper's head had been crushed by the bullet, and the shock must have occasioned violent hemorrhages. On the other hand there was much blood in the road some distance away as though the murders had been committed when the victims were on the ground, and afterward the bullets had been fired through the seat and Mrs. Teiper's body had been replaced in the tonneau.

Several articles found near the scene of the murder were turned over to Inspector Girvin by Sheriff Stengel. These included a revolver, a hammer and some personal effects of the victims. Teiper told the police $13 had been stolen from his clothing, and he believed robbery had been the motive of the attack. According to the Inspector, Floyd Nabb, who works for J. Edward Teiper, identified the hammer as one belonging to his employer. He failed, however, to recognize another hammer on which were stains of blood, and no one could be found by the Inspector who recognized the revolver.

Both hammer and revolver were turned over to Joseph Whitwell, the Bertillon expert of the Police Department, and District Attorney Dudley declared tonight he expected an arrest tomorrow.

"We will bring Teiper to Buffalo as a material witness as soon as his condition permits," Mr. Dudley said tonight.

A guard also has been placed at the bedside of Miss Teiper to get a statement from her should she regain consciousness.

Casper Teiper died in 1906, leaving an estate appraised at $125,000. His will provided that the income from the estate should go to his wife during her life. At her death the property was to be divided equally among the four children—Grace J., John Edward, Frederick C., and a third son, Charles H., who is Secretary-Treasurer of the Buffalo Structural Steel Company. Charles H. Teiper was called home from New York today by the tragedy.

Hearing on Buchanan's Charges.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Appointment of a sub-committee of three to take evidence on Representative Buchanan's impeachment charges against United States Attorney Marshall, either here or in New York, was authorized today by the House Judiciary Committee.

BERLIN PRESS COOL TO LANSING'S PLAN

Continued from Page 1.

every restriction proposed therein directed toward rendering submarine warfare impossible."

The conservative organs express the opinion that Secretary Lansing's proposals are calculated to wrest from Germany's hands all the advantages obtained by the use of submarines, and from this standpoint pronounce them unacceptable to Germany.

The Kreuz Zeitung, under the heading "Unacceptable," speaks of the note as "renewed evidence of America's one-sided attitude against us." It adds:

"Secretary Lansing places a protecting hand, purposely and consciously, over England's supremacy at sea and her 'humane' purpose to starve Germany."

This newspaper indorses the view of Herr von Stengel, a specialist in international law, that Germany has no interest in negotiations regarding international agreements for obtaining freedom of the seas, "inasmuch as such negotiations are used by England, in alliance with America, only for wresting the submarine weapon from Germany's hands."

The Kreuz Zeitung and other newspapers insist that the form of warfare, evidently contemplated by Secretary Lansing, might be prosecuted by cruisers, but that under existing circumstances it is impossible for submarines to warn merchantmen before torpedoing them, since the undersea boats would expose themselves to the danger of being rammed or destroyed by artillery.

George Bernhard says in the Vossische Zeitung that two facts came to light yesterday which furnish arguments against Secretary Lansing's plans—an order, issued by the French Admiralty, for the arming of merchantmen, which have been instructed to ram submarines, and the "Melanie" affair.

The Tageszeitung and other newspapers dwell on the Melanie incident, saying that it emphasizes the results to which Secretary Lansing's proposals would lead for German submarines.

The only favorable note is struck by Herr Bernhard, who, basing his remarks on a later New York dispatch elucidating the suggestions of the United States, says that if Washington has reached the conclusion that German submarines are not required to expose themselves unnecessarily to danger, a complete agreement between Germany and the United States should not be difficult, "especially as Mr. Lansing's present conception shows, more than formerly, an effort to comprehend Germany's attitude."

The "Melanie" affair probably refers to the case of the oil tank steamer Lumina, which, according to a statement made yesterday by the Overseas News Agency of Berlin, fired on a German submarine in the Mediterranean in November when ordered to stop.

Will America Guarantee Observance?

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Manchester Guardian, in editorial comment on the negotiations between the United States and Germany regarding submarine warfare, says:

"What Germany will do will depend entirely on what she thinks America's next step will be if she refuses. As for the Allies, it will be observed that they are asked to make concessions and to send their merchantmen to sea without guns and relying on German promises to observe certain rules. Generally speaking, these rules are in themselves not unreasonable, if only there is some guarantee that they will be kept. Will America supply that guarantee? If she will, we have no doubt what the answer of the Allies will be."

SOUTH GERMANY ANXIOUS.

Wants No Breach with United States Over the Lusitania.

GENEVA, Jan. 31.—The negotiations between the United States and Germany over the Lusitania affair are arousing lively interest in the Southern German States of Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg.

It is considered that the important business interests in the United States of the people in these States would suffer if diplomatic relations were broken off. It is hoped there, according to reports reaching Geneva, that a satisfactory settlement of the matter will be effected.

SAYS TURKS HAVE NO U-BOATS

Talk of Their Sinking Persia Futile, Correspondent Asserts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 1.—The London Daily Mail's correspondent, who took dinner with the Kaiser at Nish, says that at Vienna he was introduced to a German foreman of erectors of submarines from the Germania shipyard at Kiel. The latter told the correspondent that the German submarines in the Sea of Marmora numbered six, and were of a small type. They were carried overland in parts and put together at Trieste.

The correspondent, who has actually seen four of these submarines in the Golden Horn, says that the so-called Turkish submarines do not exist, but they are German submarines, flying the German naval flag, and therefore there is no truth in the suggestion that a Turkish submarine sank the Persia.

The correspondent pays a tribute to the German naval officers whom he met in Constantinople. He says they "are the nearest approach to English gentlemen that the Germans can produce. It is beyond question true that the sinking of the Lusitania is horribly unpopular in the German Navy, though gloried in by the whole German people."

BRYAN TO START SOON.

Members of Congress Will Also Take Stump Against Preparedness.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Announcement was made here today that William J. Bryan is again to take the stump against the Administration's preparedness program about Feb. 15, at which time Mr. Bryan will leave Miami, Fla., for a speechmaking tour through the West. Representative Warren Worth Bailey of Pennsylvania, one of the anti-preparedness leaders of the House, said today:

"I understand that Mr. Bryan will leave Miami in about two weeks, and he will deliver a number of speeches throughout the West. No one can say that Mr. Bryan is 'trailing' the President, because it happens that Mr. Bryan was making peace speeches before the President started on his tour. Mr. Bryan laid the path out first and has spoken in dozens of States.

"It is entirely probable that Mr. Bryan will speak in some of the cities visited by the President. I don't see how he could miss them, but he will be recrossing his own trail as well as crossing that of the President."

Mr. Bailey said anti-preparedness members of the House were also going on the stump in opposition to the national defense program. Among the volunteer speakers, he said, would be Representative Sanders of Virginia, Hensley of Missouri, Tavener of Illinois, Dies of Texas, and Slayden of Texas, all Democrats.

"Mr. Slayden left today for Cleveland, where he will make a speech against this military program," said Mr. Bailey. "Other members of the House will make a number of speeches in different sections of the country."

The speakers named by Mr. Bailey are Democrats and belong to the so-called "small navy" faction.

When Mr. Bailey was asked concerning the President's reception in the West, he said:

"The reception a President receives does not indicate anything. It is the office he holds that brings the crowds, and tribute is paid to the office. Such receptions do not mean that the country is for the thing a President may advocate. The sentiment is growing everywhere against this program of militarism."

WAR PRESSES ON GERMANS.

Morale of the Nation Deteriorating, "Neutral" Observer Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 1.—The Times publishes an article by "a neutral publicist of wide experience and mature political judgment," who gives impressions he gathered on a recent visit to Germany. He says:

"Deterioration of the morale of the German people is a signal fact. Obvious nearly all over the Fatherland, it is most marked in the South, where the people are less police-ridden, but where the supply of necessities is not so well organized as in Prussia. Again, the deterioration has not affected a single class or a certain stratum of the population, but has, although for different reasons, permeated the whole nation. The economically weak have been influenced by actual want of the most indispensable necessities, while the well-to-do classes dread a future the possibilities of which they have not the means of gauging.

"This is one of the reasons why successes on the battlefields are no longer a source of enthusiasm. You are no longer told enthusiastic stories of national heroes. You may stay in Berlin for weeks without once hearing the name of Hindenburg. That huge ugly block of timber which is supposed to represent that Prussian hero offers no further temptation to nail-driving worshippers, thought it is still more than half uncovered by golden, silver, or iron nails.

"It is very unsafe business to prophesy, and I should not venture to predict the exact number of months for which the German people will be able to bear the exhausting burden of the present depression. One thing, however, I have no hesitation in saying: the German people will be more than heroic and less than human if they can stand this ever-increasing pressure for another year."

SHELL RUSSIAN DEFENSES.

German Artillery Active Again on Baltic Province Front.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 31.—The War Office communication issuer today says:

The German artillery has bombarded Shlok and opened an active fire in the region south of Lake Babit. The enemy fired on our trenches near Oger (region of Mitau) with explosive bullets from machine guns.

North of the Poniewesch railroad and between Lawes Medmousk and Demmen the enemy opened a violent artillery fire.

On the middle Stripa our scouts surrounded an Austrian detachment of rural guards. In the hand-to-hand engagement that ensued most of the Austrians were bayoneted, the others were captured.

A great increase in the number of enemy deserters has been observed recently.

ST. CYR HAD DENIED HE WAS THOMPSON

M. E. Ingalls, Jr., Says His Client Attributed the Tale to Envious Persons.

FIRST WIFE'S WILL HELD UP

Lawyer for Henry Alexander Redfield, Jr., Says Heir Makes No Charge of Fraud.

Melville E. Ingalls, Jr., of the law firm of Rumsey, Sheppard & Ingalls, 27 Cedar Street, who drew up the will of the late Mrs. Caroline Redfield Saint Cyr, first wife of Jean H. E. Saint Cyr, said yesterday that he knew nothing of the report that had appeared in The World yesterday that Saint Cyr was in reality the missing Jack Thompson, a former Texas newsboy and later a haberdasher's salesman and a chorus man in this city.

"I first met Mr. Saint Cyr when Mrs. Saint Cyr, who was formerly Mrs. Redfield, came to my office and asked me to draw up her will," he said. "I was introduced to Mr. Saint Cyr, and had no reason to make an investigation of any sort. He seemed cultured, and seemed to be all that he was taken to be. I drew up the will and the codicil for her. I have heard the rumors about Mr. Saint Cyr, but have not placed any faith in them. He said himself that the stories were merely circulated because he had married two elderly women, and I supposed, of course, that they were nothing more than gossip.

"Some time ago a representative of The World called on me and asked me about the case. I didn't know anything about it, but when told that they were going to print a statement that Saint Cyr was in reality Jack Thompson I told the paper's representative that there probably would be a libel suit if they weren't certain of their ground."

Mr. Ingalls said that he had not heard from Mr. Saint Cyr, who is in Palm Beach, during the day and didn't know whether the latter had as yet been informed of the publication of the story. An effort yesterday of a correspondent to get in touch with Mr. Saint Cyr, who is stopping at the Breakers in Palm Beach, proved futile.

Jean Harold Edward Saint Cyr, as Mr. Saint Cyr is known in social circles here, married the wealthy Mrs. Redfield in Jersey City in 1909. She died last January, and in April he married Mrs. Annie Armstrong Stewart Smith, the widow of James Henry "Silent") Smith, who had been known as a financial power.

John F. Brennan, a Yonkers lawyer, who filed in the Westchester County Surrogate's Court on Saturday a recommendation to investigate the advisability of reopening the probate of Caroline Redfield Saint Cyr's will, said yesterday that the question of the identity of Saint Cyr did not enter into the proceedings. Mr. Brennan had not heard that there was any mystery about Saint Cyr when he started the proceedings.

"The action is simply a precaution which I am taking as an officer of the court," Mr. Brennan said. "I was appointed by the Surrogate special guardian of Henry Alexander Redfield, Jr. He was left $100,000 in a codicil and another codicil cut the bequest to $50,000. The infant was never represented in any of the proceedings for the probate of the will, and for that reason I thought best to call the matter to the attention of the Surrogate's Court. Surrogate Sawyer may hold that it was not necessary that the infant be represented in the proceedings. No charge of fraud or undue influence has been raised by any one. That might be gone into, however, if the Surrogate orders a hearing. I do not know Mr. Saint Cyr or any of the other parties concerned except Mr. Redfield, the infant's father."

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 31.—Shut up in their apartments at the Breakers Hotel, Mr. and Mrs. Jean Saint Cyr denied themselves to callers today, and refused to answer telephone calls. They were last seen at the Beach Club last night where then went, as usual, for dinner.

The Saint Cyrs met here less than a year ago. They are said to have been introduced by Major E. G. Pendleton of Philadelphia and Atlantic City. Saint Cyr's attentions were marked from the first. Most of the courtship is said to have been conducted in Mrs. Smith's limousine, in which the two began taking daily rides along the Gulf Stream Boulevard. Their marriage, however, a couple of months later at White Sulphur Springs during the off season there, was a great surprise to Mrs. Smith's friends here.

Major Pendleton said today that he knew nothing about St. Cyr's past except what he gleaned from St. Cyr's conversation; that he met him down here, knew him as an acquaintance of his sons, and thought well of him.

Since their arrival a week ago the couple have seemed to be particularly devoted to one another. They dined at the Beach Club early in the week with Mr. and Mrs. Barclay Henry of Philadelphia, the former of whom is a relative of Mrs. Smith. Mrs. Smith's son, Rhinelander Stewart, who accompanied her last Winter, is not here. Saint Cyr was accompanied last Winter by a chum, Charley Swem, who was his shadow, and even accompanied him on his honeymoon trip. Swem is not with him now.

CREANGE & WALTER

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on sale at the Anderson Galleries, step across the hall into our interesting shop.

A special sale at decided reductions during this week

China Leather
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CREANGE & WALTER INC.
17 East 40th St., New York

MORE ITALIAN TROOPS LANDED AT AVLONA

Allies Called on By Rome to Help Hold Albania, Berlin Is Informed.

BERLIN, Jan. 31, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Italy has decided to continue the campaign in Albania, according to Vienna advices given out today by the Overseas News Agency, and is said to have landed an additional infantry division and several batteries of heavy artillery at Avlona.

"Italy will not give up Albania," the news agency says. "She considers an effective defense of the southern part of the country as a military and political necessity. Other reports state that Italy, lacking sufficient troops of her own, has asked for help from England and France."

France Sends More Men to Mytilene

PARIS, Jan. 31.—A dispatch from Athens to the Havas Agency, dated Sunday, says that French troops continue to land on the island of Mytilene, according to advices just received. From there an aeroplane flotilla makes daily reconnoissances toward the coast of Asia Minor.

The Carborundum Co., Niagara Falls
C. H. Greenwood, Architect.

"Turner for Concrete"

12% of Turner's business has required some winter work, including—

N. Y. Consolidated Card Co.
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
Great A. & P. Tea Co.
Carborundum Company
Scovill Manufacturing Co.
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There are 18 such jobs under way now.

TURNER
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Stein-Bloch Evening Suits, $35.

A smart, thoroughbred *Stein-Bloch Evening Suit*—Swallowtail or Tuxedo—*silk-lined throughout* and style-calendared up to February 1st, 1916—$35.

My *John David Evening Suit*—Swallowtail or Tuxedo—is a value I challenge anybody to parallel at $25.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
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BELL-ANS

Does Relieve Indigestion

Doctors call it a "Life-Saver" in severe attacks.

Get it to-day. 25c all druggists

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

LOSS OF HAIR. Seborrhoea and the Quartzlamp Treatment. Pro. Ill. Transl. by DR. RICHARD W. MULLER. Price $1.50 At All Bookstores.

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Fifth Avenue

Men's Clothing Shop

8 West 38th St —Store Floor

Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

Sale Today

Men's Hand Tailored Suits

33 to 46 Chest

Our Regular Stock of Winter Suits

15.00 20.00 25.00

Heretofore $21.50 to $40.00

Two, three or four button models,—reproductions in style and workmanship of the best custom tailors' products. The fabrics are exclusive in design, produced especially for Franklin Simon & Co. by the best English and American mills, they include Invisible Plaids, Shadow Plaids, Stripes, Checks, Herringbone, English Tweed, Novelty Weaves or Blue Serge in this season's colorings.

Men's Hand Tailored Suits

33 to 46 Chest

Our Regular Stock of Winter Suits

17.50

Heretofore $21.50 to $24.50

Two, Three or Four button models of English Tweed, Oxford Vicuna, Checked Velour, Pencil or Combination Stripes, Invisible Overplaids, Overplaids combined with stripes, also Blue Serge.

Men's Custom Tailored Suits

33 to 46 Chest

22.50

Heretofore $27.50 to $30.00

Two, Three or Four button models, made in our own shops; many details of workmanship only to be found in the best custom tailors' product—the approved custom tailor models—Superior quality English and Domestic Fabrics, including Invisible Plaids, Stripes, Checks, English Tweed or Blue Serge in this season's newest weaves and colorings.

Weber and Heilbroner

Call attention to the unusual opportunities at present afforded by the clearance reduction sale of their regular Winter stock, comprising all suits and overcoats except dress clothes. Satisfactory selections in all sizes. No charge for alterations.

Five Clothing Stores

27 New
44th and Broadway
241 Broadway
1185 Broadway
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GEORGE Bernard Shaw should be a tailor. They asked, "Worried about your play?" He answered, "No, the play's all right, because I wrote it. What worries me is the audience."

I know that my tailoring is genuinely good. My trouble is to make you believe me and come to be measured.

$20 to $45 for Suits or Overcoats to measure

Clemons
Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
17 Years On This Corner

KOLYNOS
Dental Cream

It is the DISINFECTANT property of Kolynos which is of so much importance. Yet there is not a more elegant or more inviting preparation known, for toilet use—nothing that is cleaner, or that looks better, or tastes better.

It leaves an appealing sense of cleanliness—a genuinely refreshing taste in the mouth, due to the clean environment which it has produced.

The price is the same as other dental creams — twenty-five cents a tube. Ask your dentist about it—or ask your druggist for it.

The Kolynos Company - - New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

"IT CLEANS THE TEETH AND THE TOOTH BRUSH TOO"

FORD PEACE MISSION DIED BELLIGERENTLY

Obsequies at The Hague Punctuated by Hot Wrangle Over Election.

MME. SCHWIMMER AS BOSS

Flights of Sentimental Oratory at Open Meeting Evoked Jeers of Stolid Dutch.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—The Public Ledger prints the following by William C. Bullitt, its correspondents with the Ford peace party:

Copenhagen—rigor mortis. The Hague—dissolution. A Coroner's inquest over the body of the Ford peace expedition could come to no other conclusion than this unless the Coroner insisted that the expedition had never been alive at all. Gaston Plantiff, whom Mr. Ford had left as his personal representative, admitted in Stockholm that his sole aim was "to go through the motions and to give the corpse a decent burial."

Public meetings in Copenhagen were forbidden by the Danish Government, and as the Danish Government officials and influential men refused to be drawn into private conferences, the members of the expedition fell to overeating and to culture-seeking furiously.

Mme. Schwimmer had pounced upon Copenhagen three days before the other members of the expedition. During the three days she had convinced the people of Copenhagen that the expedition was thoroughly pro-German. As no one in Copenhagen knows when he goes to bed whether or not he will awake to find himself a German, the belief that the Ford expedition was pro-German did not tend to increase its popularity.

The newspapers of Denmark began to treat the peacers and "Frau" Schwimmer with scathing sarcasm. They suddently ceased. It later developed that Maurice Francis Egan, the American Minister, acting entirely unofficially, had caused the cessation of these attacks.

Meanwhile the problem of sending the corpse from Copenhagen to The Hague was stirring the delegates and their shepherds to paroxysms of excitement. One of Mme. Schwimmer's first acts on reaching Copenhagen had been to hire a steamer to carry the peacers to The Hague by way of the North Sea. The price for the ride was to be $50,000. When the delegates heard the price they quivered. They were not worried about the chunk to be bitten from Mr. Ford's pocketbook. But they discovered that nearly four-fifths of the price was to be paid for insurance. Judge Lindsey, Mrs. Joseph Fels, Benjamin M. Huebsch, and Mr. McClure refused absolutely to go by boat through the North Sea. It seemed probable that the expedition would never reach The Hague, but would return to Stockholm. To travel to Holland by way of Germany was regarded as impossible, for Mme. Schwimmer herself had failed to obtain the permission.

Mr. Plantiff and Mr. Lochner called on Mr. Egan to inform him of their plans for the North Sea trip; again the Minister unofficially came to the rescue. Mr. Egan asked his personal friend, Baron Rantzau, the German Minister to Denmark, to ask the German Government to give the delegates a special train to carry them from Warnemuende to The Hague. Baron Rantzau obtained the train.

Mme. Schwimmer's entourage announced that her marvelous influence with the Governments of Europe again had been triumphantly demonstrated. Admiral de Richelieu arranged for the cancellation of the papers for the chartering of Mme. Schwimmer's boat, and the members of the party spent the rest of their time in Copenhagen in tearing up love letters and visiting cards in anticipation of a stripping at the German frontiers.

The corpse of the peace expedition was well on its way toward dissolution when it was carted into The Hague. Once there it dissolved with celerity. Before reaching The Hague the expedition had lost Mr. Ford, Dean Marquis, Herman Bernstein, S. S. McClure, Governor Hanna, Lieut. Gov. Bethea, Mme. Boissevain, and Mme. Malmberg. The remains of the expedition were scattered over The Hague, and much to the surrounding country. Those delegates who enjoyed the favor of Mme. Schwimmer were established in the Hotel Wittebrug, with her and Mr. Plantiff. The Hotel Wittebrug is in the country half way from The Hague to Scheviningen.

The taxi bills of the delegates in getting to and from the Hotel Wittebrug cut another slice from the dwindling half million. After a brisk skirmish with the custodians of the money bags the delegates had managed to obtain free taxi tickets, and the whirring of wheels in front of the Wittebrug was continuous. In addition to the taxi bills, Mr. Ford paid all tips and bills for laundry, doctors, socks, corsets, and in one case for a rug with which a delegate had become hopelessly enamored. Mr. Plantiff balked only at ball gowns. "I like to see the girls dolled up as well as anybody," he announced, "but you pay for your own ball dresses."

The Rev. Theophilus E. Montgomery's case was not unusual. As he sat with his shoes off in the train from Copenhagen to The Hague, he proclaimed to his compartment mates: "I think that this has been a mighty expensive trip for us guests. I accepted Mr. Ford's invitation because he said he would pay all expenses. I wouldn't spend my own good money to go to Europe. And it has cost me up to date $7. That's a lot of money to spend when you come under a promise that all your expenses are to be paid. I guess another $3 ought to see me home—but I didn't expect when I came on this trip to lose $10 by it."

The first crucial meeting in The Hague was held in the Zoological Garden. Louis Lochner led the batting order. He made the same speech he has made at each meeting since the expedition collided with Norway. Mr. Lochner was followed by a Swede, who delivered an oration on the brotherhood of man. The Swede gave way to a Norwegian, who spoke on "Cracking the Nut of Militarism." Mrs. May Wright Sewall of Indianapolis was the last speaker.

Mrs. Sewall spoke on woman suffrage, on her "real American ancestry," on the way in which "the dear women are knitting socks in Indianapolis." When she reached the subject of peace she explained:

"The cause of all these sufferings and agonies is the fact that the human conscience and the human heart have not been internationalized. Our work is with the human heart. We shall not consider this war as if it were unique. We shall simply internationalize the human conscience." Just how the human conscience was to be internationalized she never divulged, and there was no great need to divulge it. For the audience, unmindful of Mrs. Sewall's gentle sweetness, had safety in flight.

The audience at the great meeting in Amsterdam was even less polite. It didn't flee. It answered back. John Barry was its first victim. He was bursting with affection for all mankind. But the Dutch are a phlegmatic people. They have not learned to delight in sentimentality. And as Mr. Barry soared upward toward his hundredth period, "carrying a message of love from the people of San Francisco to the people of Holland," a bored Dutch voice cut in with "Come to the point!" The Dutchman ought to have known better—There isn't any point to a yarn. Mr. Barry got his breath and began to soar again. He hugged the stand before him. His voice rose in a siren of sentimentality. "I'll bet he cries before the end," remarked a Dutchwoman. "No," replied her neighbor, "but he's going to kiss his desk."

The right side of the hall began to imitate the siren sound of his speech. One Dutchman rose and demanded the return of the 10 cents he had paid for admission, shouting, "What did you mean by advertising this meeting in Dutch when not one of you has sense enough to speak Dutch?" An indignant friend of the party carried the man his 10 cents. The left side of the hall applauded Mr. Barry; the right side scoffed at him. But when he sobbed through the closing strains of his speech the whole hall was very merry.

Mr Barry's successor, Johan Hohlenberg of Copenhagen, outdid him. Hohlenberg casually remarked that the French had a corps of soldiers who went through the trenches with long knives ripping open wounded Germans. "C'est une mensonge," shrieked a high French voice in the rear of the room. And a hundred Dutchmen echoed him in English, "It's a lie, it's a lie!" "What are you," cried another man, "a German?" Persons were rising in belligerent attitudes all over the audience. Mr. Hohlenberg averted a fight by a swift apology.

The actual dismemberment of the corpse began on Tuesday, Jan. 11, when the college students, Colonel Henry, and a few members of the business staff were loaded into the steamship Noordam at Rotterdam.

The Scandinavian delegates began to creep away on Thursday. Then the delegates entered the lists for their last great battle. It was this long struggle that finally called from Paymaster Plantiff the fervent remark: "I wish that I could get out of this insane atmosphere and back to the sane atmosphere of America."

The delegates had something worth fighting about in this last great battle at The Hague. The stakes were the five positions as "alternate American delegates" to the "Permanent Neutral Conference" at The Hague. These positions were worth something. For though the peace delegates made it quite clear that they could not consent to take wages for their services in saving the world, they also made it quite clear that they could "consent to accept an honorarium." And it was generally understood that Mr. Ford would press upon each reluctant delegate some tens of thousands per annum as well as paying all expenses.

Mme. Schwimmer Checkmated.

The "honorarium" seemed so lifelike to the delegates that when they began to vote, as Judge Lindsey remarked, "Any one obtaining two votes would have been elected; for each man in the room voted for himself and each woman did the same." The delegates were lucky to be able to vote for themselves at all. On Jan. 12, after Jane Addams, Mr. Ford, Mr. Bryan, Dr. Aked, and Mrs. Fels had been elected as the five permanent delegates, Mme. Schwimmer decided that it was highly unwise to allow the members of the expedition to elect the five alternate delegates. She had her slate of delegates, and if her attempt to end the election had succeeded she would have been able to put through her slate entire. Mr. Plantiff, backed by Judge Lindsey and John Barry, balked her attempt at a coup d'etat.

But Mme. Schwimmer had only begun to fight. She turned all her forces toward securing the election as "alternates" of persons still resident in America for some time to come. She said frankly that the members of the peace expedition did not have sense enough to participate in her conference and that she desired to import some brains from America. The insurgents, led by Judge Lindsey and John Barry, declared that they did have brains and that Mme. Schwimmer's ideal of a conference was a conference with all the members except herself in absentia. They pointed out that this would leave her with a certain amount of control over the millions which Mr. Ford is anxious to spend for peace.

The battle raged through the corridors of the Wittebrug for two days. The gang enrolled as voters the maids of their adherents. The insurgents stayed up all night canvassing for votes. When the polls opened delegates were whipped from sick beds and bathtubs to support their candidates. No longer were the delegates gentle children. They were sleepless men and women utterly weary of seeing one another. From one side came accusations of fraud; from the other counter accusations of coercion.

Frank O. Van Galder, editor of Modern Woodmen, burst out with "I want to know what all this is about. I have been dragged around in cattle cars from one second-class hotel to another, for four weeks. Now, what is this frame-up you are trying to put over on us?"

Dr. Aked was on his feet! "Frame-up!" he cried; "I don't know what the word means."

"Yes, you do!" shouted John Barry. "You live in San Francisco!"

"You have no right to talk!" flashed Ellis O. Jones. "Every one knows that you sat up all last night electioneering. Just look at your eyes!"

Mr. Plantiff slew the embryonic battle royal by advancing and delivering his brief monograph on insanity.

Balloting and battling went on all afternoon. At sundown it was discovered that honors were easy. Mme. Schwimmer had succeeded in forcing the election of Emily G. Balch of Wellesley and Professor G. W. Kirchwey of Columbia. The insurgents had elected Judge Lindsey and John Barry. The tenth place had fallen to the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones. He belonged to neither party.

During the vital business of landing $10,000 jobs the minor business of stopping the war was entirely forgotten. Indeed, when last seen the expedition was busy trying to do almost anything except stop the war. Judge Lindsey was striving to divert the genial stream of cash which flows from Mr. Ford into the relief of Poland. Mr. Plantiff was struggling to get away from the expedition so that he could start the Ford tractor plow business in Russia and Germany.

On Jan. 15 seventy peacers embarked on the Rotterdam. In place of the crowds which had cheered the Oscar II. when the uplifters set out to save the world, there were only twenty persons on the pier. They were the remnants of the expedition, left to construct the "unofficial neutral conference."

HANNA TO SAIL SATURDAY.

Governor Will Not Go to France to Recuperate.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 31, (via London.)—Governor L. B. Hanna of North Dakota, who went abroad with the Ford peace party and was taken ill in Copenhagen, has arrived here. He will sail on Saturday for the United States.

The last previous word of Governor Hanna was in a dispatch from Copenhagen, where he was recovering from typhoid fever. It was said then that his plans would take him to the South of France for a month before he sailed for America.

TURKS SUFFER MORE CAUCASUS DEFEATS

Dislodged from a 40-Mile Strip Previously Fortified and Organized.

BRITISH DENY TIGRIS LOSSES

Assert That Turks Suppressed News of Their Own Defeat in Recent Skirmishing.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—News has been received in diplomatic circles at Athens, the Balkan agency's correspondent there telegraphs, that the Russians have inflicted a fresh defeat on the Turks in the Caucasus.

The correspondent reiterates the report that the Russians have surrounded Erzerum. The Turkish authorities and the bankers with the bank funds, he says, left the city at the last moment, barely escaping capture by the Cossacks. Russian artillery has begun to bombard the forts of the city.

The correspondent adds that the Turks are hastily fortifying the towns of Angora and Sivas, capitals of the vilayets of those names, situated respectively 215 and 425 miles east of Constantinople.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 31, (via London.)—The Russian War Office today issued the following report of the operations in the Caucasus:

The operations during the past fortnight against the Turkish front justified our expectations. After developing the first coup against the Turkish centre into an important success General Youdevitch pursued the enemy and threw their advance guards on the fortifications of Erzerum. At the same time Russian troops, by an impetuous advance against the Turkish right wing, compelled the Turks to evacuate the region of Melazghert and Khynysskala and retreat on the Mush Valley. These operations have had the result of dislodging the enemy from a region sixty versts (about forty miles) long which had previously been fortified and organized.

We now descend from the mountainous regions, with their rigorous climate, into regions well populated and easily accessible and favorable for the encampment of our troops for the period of the Winter.

In the course of these operations we took numerous prisoners, including Turkish officers and Askaris and guns, machine guns, great quantities of artillery, and engineering material.

On the 29th our scouts pursued the Turks falling back in the region of the Tchoruk River and took many Askaris prisoners and seized a number of cattle.

BERLIN, Jan. 31, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"The Russian newspaper, Birzheviya Vepomosdy, publishes reports from Teheran stating that the situation of the Russians in Persia is becoming worse," says the Overseas News Agency. "These reports confirm the statement that the Governor General of Luristan, Samson-es-Sultaneh, has joined hands with Russia's enemies and has formed a strong army which will be placed at the disposal of the Turks. Three thousand men from Luristan arrived in the Kermanshah district several days ago and joined the Turkish troops."

LONDON, Jan. 31.—A British official statement issued tonight says:

The recent Turkish report that a British column west of Kurna (in Mesopotamia,) had been compelled to retreat with the loss of 100 dead, 100 camels, and 100 tents is untrue. The only incident to which it could refer was a reconnoissance near Shattra, where, attacked by hostile Arabs, a reconnoitering force suffered a few casualties and inflicted heavy loss on the enemy."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 31, (via London, Tuesday, Feb. 1.)—The War Office communication issued today says:

On the Irak (Mesopotamian) front near Felahie there has been intermittent infantry and artillery fire. The situation at Kut-el-Amara is quiet.

On the Caucasian front there have been unimportant encounters.

On the Anatolian coast Wednesday night an enemy warship landed a detachment between Fenike and Mekri, near the village of Endefli, opposite Castellorizo. Thursday morning the village was surrounded, and some of the officials and some of the inhabitants were taken prisoners aboard the war vessel.

MORGENTHAU COMING HOME

Said to be Leaving Constantinople Today on Vacation Trip

BERLIN, Tuesday, Feb. 1, (via London.)—A dispatch from Constantinople to the Zeitung says that Henry Morgenthau, American Ambassador to Turkey, will leave Constantinople tomorrow for a vacation trip to the United States, and that he may pass through Germany and visit Ambassador Gerard.

The correspondent adds that there is active discussion regarding Mr. Morgenthau's departure at the present time, especially as the business, which devolves on the American Embassy in Constantinople, has increased enormously, owing to the necessity of caring for the interests of the countries at war with Turkey.

MOTON LAUDS RACE'S WORK

Says Negroes Have Learned Manual Labor Is Honorable.

Major Robert R. Moton, who has been appointed to succeed Booker T. Washington as head of Tuskegee Institute, spoke on the advancement of education among the negroes, his own race, before the Brooklyn Armstrong Association in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night. The meeting was given in the interest of Hampton Institute, the negro school from which Dr. Washington was graduated, and where Major Moton is now Assistant Principal.

"When my race was set free," Major Moton said, "it meant to them freedom from work with the hands. It has been a great task to teach them that they should not give up manual work, and that such labor was no badge of inferiority. And now a backward race has come forward to the point where it realizes that work with the hands is a worthy occupation.

"Hampton has done much to teach my race to believe in and respect itself. This lesson of race pride has brought encouragement. It is encouraging to know that we are able to struggle to get some land for the first time in our history, to get a home, to get farms, and to get a chance to be decent and useful.

"The work of organizations among the negro, such as the Virginia Organization Society, is playing an important part in the development of the black race. It was through them, for instance, that negro health hand books were printed, and they were so much simpler to read than the books sent out by the Health Department that another edition of them was printed for the white people in the rural districts."

George McAneny said that Major Moton would not merely head a school, but that he would lead a race. "This system of education is teaching the white men to respect their black neighbors," he said. "Just as long as we have the leadership of men like this, so long may we hope for the continued advancement of the negro race."

Pupils of Hampton Institute gave demonstrations of their work. One was the feeding of a young calf, which had been coached for his appearance in Brooklyn, and the other on the building of a cart wheel. The institute quartet sang. A collection was taken to help pay the expenses of the institute.

$50,000,000 LAND CASE ENDS

Court Rules Against Molenaor Over His Grandfather's Will.

A decision has just been handed down by Justice Bijur of the Supreme Court denying that Martin Montrose Molenaor has title to the acres in the upper Washington Heights and lower Dyckman sections which were owned by his grandfather over a century ago. Mr. Molenaor, who is now more than 76 years old, lives with his wife and son in a wooden shack on a plot just under the crest of Fort George Hill, on the east side of Broadway, below Hillside Avenue. He went there three years ago after a roving life in the west, and suddenly surprised the realty owners and brokers in the locality by proclaiming himself the owner of more than eighty acres, portions of which were owned by C. K. G. Billings, James Gordon Bennett, Vincent Astor, George Ehret, and others.

Had Mr. Molenaor been successful it would have given him the right to lay claim to property worth more than $50,000,000.

Serbian Meat in Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 31, (via London.)—Germany's first draft of food supplies from Serbia arrived in Berlin today in the form of 150 beeves, which came direct from Kraguyevatz. They had been ordered by wholesale dealers.

The animals, which were in good condition, averaged between 750 and 850 pounds each. It is understood that further imports will be made, as far as they can be spared by Serbia.

1,000 LEAVE HOMES IN FEAR OF FLOODS

Those Remaining in Arkansas Towns Move Into Second Stories as Floods Increase.

OTHER RIVERS ARE RISING

The Mississippi Overflows Its Banks and Thousands Are Made Homeless—Indiana Affected, Too.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 31.—About a thousand persons left their homes in this city yesterday fearing a break in the White River levee at Newport. That danger has thus far been averted, but the river is rising, and those who remained have moved into the second stories of their homes.

Fifty families are marooned beyond the Arkansas River levee at Red Fork, between Little Rock and Pine Bluff, and unless they are soon rescued they probably will be drowned. The Board of Commerce is endeavoring to obtain a steamer to send to Red Fork.

More than 1,000 convicts were at work today placing 30,000 sacks on levees at the State Penal Farm at Cummins, in an effort to save the threatened camp.

Rain fell all of last night, and still was falling today.

HICKMAN, Ky., Jan. 31.—The West Hickman levee gave way early today and the Mississippi River is flooding a large area in the manufacturing district. The water is slowly backing up into the business section. About 800 people have so far been made homeless.

A large force of men worked all day Sunday and Sunday night in an effort to hold the levees against the flood, but shortly after 4 o'clock this morning the river broke through, and the waters quickly filled the lower part of the town.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31.—The Mississippi River continued to rise today. The Meramec River, which flows into the Mississippi River twenty-five miles below this city, and the Des Peres, which skirts the western and southern edge of the city, also were rising. Hundreds of acres near Valley Park have been flooded.

The Illinois River went out of its banks during the night in Jersey County, Ill., and many farmers fled after saving most of their stock by driving the herds to the surrounding hills.

INDINAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 31.—Indiana rivers and streams were overflowing their banks today as a result of the heavy rains which have prevailed since last Thursday. Hundreds of families have been driven from their homes, but no loss of life has been reported yet.

The property loss already is estimated in the thousands of dollars, and in practically all cases the water is still rising. It is feared that the flood conditions will equal those of 1913. Service on two car lines in this city was suspended today because of high water, and hundreds of men were patrolling the levees along White River, in the western part of the city, to prevent, if possible, the flood sweeping that section as it did in 1913.

HOUSE SEES OUR ENVOYS.

Has Interviews with Minister Stovall and Ambassador Penfield.

BERNE, Tuesday, Feb. 1, (via London.)—Before leaving Switzerland, Colonel Edward M. House, the personal representative of President Wilson, had interviews with Pleasant A. Stovall, American Minister to Switzerland, and Frederic C. Penfield, American Ambassador to Austria-Hungary.

Record Wheat Crop in Australia.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Director Sturgis of the Australian Bank today said that reports showed the Australian wheat crop would make a record. He estimated that the yield would be 150,000,000 bushels, of which 100,000,000 bushels would be available for export.

BELGIUM RELIEF NEUTRAL.

Chairman Hoover Says Committee Never Criticised Any Government.

The New York office of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, at 71 Broadway, has received the following cable from Chairman Herbert Hoover:

"Unfortunate misinterpretations of a dispatch by Richard Harding Davis from Paris, printed in THE TIMES of Jan. 9, have led to the impression that the statements it contained were based on information received in an interview with myself. This is not the fact, and a careful reading of the article shows that Mr. Davis had no such intention. But if this misapprehension is allowed to persist, serious embarrassment may result to the great work of the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

"The entire strength of the commission at this time is devoted to the distribution of relief throughout Belgium and the occupied portions of Northern France, and, in America, to efforts to secure clothing and shoes for that portion of these people who are destitute.

"As to Serbia, the facts are simply that at the request of numerous relief agencies which offered us financial assistance, and with the approval of the various Governments, we have sent a member of our commission to investigate conditions in Serbia, and in reply to all such organizations we have stated that such work would first be conditional on determining the actual need and method by investigation, and, secondly, we have used invariably the following practically identical expression to every such committee:

"'It is our belief that the allied Governments would not consent to assist or allow any relief from abroad until proper protection and distribution measures for native food supplies had been set up in co-operation with the German and Austrian authorities.'

"Beyond this statement we have never uttered one syllable that would give ground for the misapprehension to which I have referred. Nor have we demanded any pledges or guarantees from any Government in connection with Serbian relief, nor have we any knowledge that local supplies have ever been taken by the occupying armies in Serbia.

"The very life of the Commission for Relief in Belgium and the successful continuation of its efforts rest upon the strict neutrality of its administration. From its inception it has made no statements which might be construed as a criticism or as a basis for criticism of any European Government in any phase of its work."

WAR HITS NATURALIZATION.

Number of Aspirants for Citizenship Here Reduced One-Half.

Examination of the statistics of the Naturalization Bureau in the Federal Building show that so far as the application for first papers is concerned the effect of the war has been mainly to decrease their number. The great decline in the number of immigrants is shown by a decrease in the numbers of aspirants for citizenship of about one-half.

Thus, comparing the applications for first papers in January, 1914, with the numbers in the first twenty-six days of January of this year, it appears that in 1914 there were 601 subjects of the Triple Entente countries who wished to become Americans to 322 in January this year. Of the citizens of the Central Powers in January, 1914, there were 273, who declared their intention of renouncing their allegiance to 140 this year, while the figures for the citizens of all neutral countries are 61 in 1914 and 39 this year.

Among the nations opposed to the Central Powers the most marked decrease was of Italians, of whom in January, 1914, 244 sought to become Americans, as compared with 67 this year. Among the subjects of the Central Powers the chief decrease is among the Austrians. In 1914 179 sought citizenship as compared with 89 this year. Of the natives of England, Scotland, and Wales there were in 1914 46 who forswore their allegiance and only 14 this year, and much the same decrease was to be noted among the Germans—70 in 1914 and 30 this year. Ireland gave this country 67 citizens in 1914 and only 18 this year, and Canada 8 in 1914 and 2 this year.

ORLEANIAN IS OVERDUE.

Underwriters Have Little Hope of the American Steamer's Safety.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The American steamer Orleanian is on the overdue list. She left New York Dec. 23 for Malta and has not since been reported. The Orleanian is considered a bad risk, and the 90 guineas per cent. reinsurance paid indicates that the underwriters have almost abandoned hope for the vessel.

The Orleanian, of 2,293 tons gross, was built in Glasgow in 1880 and is owned by the Orleanian Steamship Corporation of New York.

TOBACCO, like fren'ship, is better for bein' mellowed by age.

Velvet Joe.

THE flavor, the mildness, the coolness natural to Kentucky's choicest Burley tobacco, is improved by being aged for two years into VELVET!

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These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases. GREENHUT'S.

N. Y. T., 2-1-16. 127

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Look around your home. Is it a single piece for any room that you want? Is it something for the parlor, library, bedroom or dining room?

Perhaps you have fancied a Period Suite, a Bookcase, a new Dining Table—we simply mention these at random.

Here are some of the good things low priced for today. You can't do better anywhere else in New York.

$8.75

This Rocker (Arm Chair May Be Had to Match)—regularly $11. Sale Price........ $8.75

The frame is of birch, finished in a rich mahogany color. Seat and back are upholstered in Spanish leather.

Others originally priced at
$9........for.........$7.25
$12........for.........$9.75

$8.50 Sanitary White Enamelled Beds—2-inch continuous posts; 1½-inch top rod in panel and five ⅞-inch filling rods in foot and head ends. Enamelling is baked on to ensure evenness of finish. All regular sizes. A great value at the price........ $5.25

Dressing Tables	
$32.50 Circassian Walnut Dressing Table	$23.00
27.50 Circassian Walnut Dressing Table	14.75
16.00 Mahogany Dressing Table	11.00
28.95 Circassian Walnut Dressing Table	14.00
40.00 Circassian Walnut Dressing Table	27.00
30.00 Mahogany Dressing Table	20.00
24.95 Walnut Dressing Table	17.00
21.50 Walnut Dressing Table	15.00
24.00 Mahogany Dressing Table	11.00

Dressers	
$22.50 Mahogany Dresser	$20.00
25.00 Walnut Dresser	22.50
51.00 Walnut Dresser	45.75
39.00 Ivory Dresser	35.00
17.75 White Enamel Dresser	15.85
19.50 Fumed Oak Dresser	12.50
15.00 White Enamel Dresser	13.50
19.00 Mahogany Dresser	17.00
33.50 Ivory Dresser	30.00
9.00 White Enamel Dresser	8.00
18.25 White Enamel Dresser	16.25
19.00 Maple Dresser	17.00
24.50 Maple Dresser	22.00

GREENHUT'S—FIFTH FLOOR

All school children should see the national painting

"The Battle of Gettysburg"

175,000 men and 50,000 horses represented in the painting. Daily lectures: 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.15, 3.15 and 4.15 P. M.

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons

Colonial Beds—Sanitary Bedding

Solid Mahogany Beds in quaint designs appropriate for Country Homes where furnishings of an inexpensive nature are required.

25.00 up

Brass and Enameled Beds of substantial metals in large variety of desirable models.

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Our Hair Mattresses and Upholstered Springs are alway made up after orders are received, thus insuring perfectly fresh goods.

Hair Mattresses : 15.00 up
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McGIBBON & CO.
FINE LINENS—INTERIOR DECORATIONS
37TH STREET WEST, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE

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564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

FINAL CLEARANCE

OF Evening Gowns

$125 to $225 Values—at $75 and $95

Matinee & Calling Gowns

$85 to $165 Values—at $35 and $65

Exquisite Wraps

$225 to $350 Values—$125, $145, $165

Luxurious Furs at very Great Savings

Perfectly Matched Natural Silver and Blue Foxes

Values $750 to $1,000—$475 & $500

DYED BLUE FOX—KIT FOX—CROSS FOX—POINTED FOX—RED FOX—WHITE FOX—AND BLACK FOX

Sets—$75—$95—$125 to $195

Formerly $125, $195, $225 to $350

Fur Coats

Of Soft, Flexible, High-Quality Skins

AT $175—$245—$395

Formerly $325, $425, $550, $600 to $700

B. Altman & Co.

Little Children's Imported Hand-made Dresses

(sizes 6 months to 2½ years)

of sheer lingerie fabrics, daintily hand-embroidered, will be placed on sale to-day at the special prices of

$1.15, $1.50 & $1.85

(Infants' Wear Department, Second Floor)

B. Altman & Co.

New Importations of Dainty Lingerie Collars

provide a feature of special interest in the Department for Women's Neckwear. Among many pretty conceits of hand-embroidered net, batiste or church linen, fresh from the clever hands of the French needlewomen, are narrow lappet collars that are reminiscent of the Third Empire, and quaint pelerines that are distinctly early-Victorian; as well as other charming effects that are at once original and unique. There are also many chic examples of the French novelty collars in pastel-tinted organdie.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
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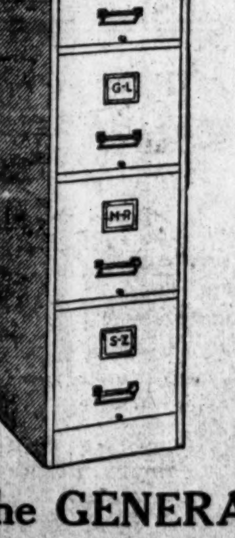

This Allsteel Letter File is handsome. It will last longer than you will. It takes up less floor space and holds more letters than any other file. It is rigid as a bridge, cannot warp, swell, shrink, bind or go wrong in any other way. The enamel surface is built and baked into the steel, coat after coat, and is proof against wear or time.

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Letter Files—Card Indexes—
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COMMITTEE TO SIFT BRANDEIS CHARGES

But Most of Its Members Are Regarded as Favorable to Confirmation.

SHOE CONTRACTS AN ISSUE

Senate to Consider an Attack on the Nominee in Connection with Patent Litigation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—While developments today with respect to the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court did not change the rather general opinion among Senators that the nomination would be confirmed, it became more apparent that confirmation would not be accomplished without a struggle. Charges against Mr. Brandeis are so numerous, and some of them of such a serious character, that, following custom, the Senate Committee on the Judiciary will be obliged to go very thoroughly into them.

The first step toward this investigation was taken today when Senator Overman of North Carolina, acting Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, appointed a sub-committee to scrutinize Mr. Brandeis's qualifications for judicial office. The appointment of the sub-committee was announced by Mr. Overman at a regular meeting of the Judiciary Committee. When its personnel is taken into account, this sub-committee is looked upon as friendly to confirmation. It consists of Senators Chilton of West Virginia, Fletcher of Florida, and Walsh of Montana, Democrats; and Clark of Wyoming and Cummins of Iowa, Republicans.

Senators Chilton, Walsh, and Fletcher are regarded as among the most consistent supporters of the Administration in Congress. Senator Cummins, a progressive Republican, is supposed to be friendly to Mr. Brandeis, but desirous of ascertaining the facts with regard to the latter's change of attitude toward the application of the railroads for a 5 per cent. increase in freight rates. Mr. Brandeis, who was at the time of the application, as now, special counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission, had been opposed to the increase, but he said after hearing the side of the railroads that he was convinced that they were entitled to larger revenues.

This statement is supposed to be largely responsible for the decision of the commission granting part of the increases asked by the carriers. But, in going contrary to his supposed attitude, Mr. Brandeis incurred the condemnation of Clifford Thorne, Railroad Commissioner of Iowa and President of the Association of State Railroad Commissioners. Among the documents which the Judiciary Committee and its investigating sub-committee will examine is a memorandum of Mr. Thorne, which is not complimentary to Mr. Brandeis's change of heart. Some Senators have obtained copies of this memorandum, and it is understood that among Progressive Republican members of the Senate, most of whom would be disposed to vote to confirm the Brandeis nomination, the feeling exists that Mr. Brandeis should come forward with an explanation of his reason for switching on the railroad advance rate case.

Senator Clark, the remaining member of the sub-committee, was the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee when the Republicans controlled the Senate. He is supposed to be opposed to the confirmation of the nomination. So much importance was attached to the selection of the sub-committee that Acting Chairman Overman explained that he had chosen men who were understood not to have expressed themselves as to the qualifications of Mr. Brandeis. The sub-committee will begin its inquiry at its meeting Thursday morning. So far no requests for hearings have been received.

A Departmental Defense.

The Department of Justice has come forward, or will come forward, with a defense of Mr. Brandeis in connection with the charge that he does not possess the judicial temperament. It is said that this defense is contained in a letter from the Department to the Judiciary Committee in response to a request for the names of those who urged the nomination of Mr. Brandeis. Officials of the Department of Justice admitted that a letter concerning Mr. Brandeis had gone to the Judiciary Committee, but declined to give any hint of its contents. It is said, however, that the department informed the committee that Mr. Brandeis had no backers.

The Department of Justice is credited with taking the position that Mr. Brandeis's qualifications for judicial office have been demonstrated in two instances, one being his change of attitude toward the railroads after he had heard their side of the advance rate case. The other point noted in Mr. Brandeis's favor is that when he was asked to represent the Treasury Department in the court proceedings growing out of the charge of the Riggs National Bank of Washington that Secretary McAdoo and Controller Williams were persecuting the bank he refused to be retained because, after an examination of the evidence of the Treasury Department, he was convinced that the department was in the wrong.

A mass of documentary information concerning charges against Mr. Brandeis is already at the disposal of the Committee on the Judiciary. One of the documents is a letter printed by order of the House Committee on Patents in the last Congress in connection with the hearings that the committee was conducting on a bill introduced by Representative Oldfield of Arkansas to revise and codify the patent laws. This letter was written by L. A. Coolidge, Treasurer of the United Shoe Machinery Company, on July 17, 1914, with reference to testimony offered before the committee in support of a clause of the Oldfield bill aimed at the "tying clause" of the leasing contracts made between the Shoe Machinery Company and manufacturers who used its machines. Mr. Coolidge charged that after having helped to draw the leases of the company Mr. Brandeis had given a professional opinion that they were unlawful.

Coolidge's Attack on Brandeis.

The following extract from Mr. Coolidge's letter, which was addressed to Representative Calvin D. Paige of Massachusetts, a member of the Patents Committee, contains the charge against Mr. Brandeis:

"Finally, there is Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, Mass. Mr. Brandeis helped to organize the United Shoe Machinery Company. Prior to 1899 he was a Director of the McKay Shoe Machinery Company, one of the three noncompeting concerns from which our company was formed. He was one of the first Directors of the United Shoe Machinery Company and one of its legal advisers, and as a lawyer he helped to draft the leases which he now denounces. Assuming he felt then, as he says he feels now, that the Director of a company occupies a fiduciary relation to its stockholders, he must have believed himself responsible for the character of our leases, even if he had not helped to draw them; yet throughout his association with our company he never criticised them, and in 1906 he appeared before the Massachusetts Legislature to defend the very methods which he now attacks.

"I am sending to you certain correspondence which the President of our company, Mr. Winslow, had with the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce in the last Congress, dwelling upon Mr. Brandeis's varied activities, and also a letter which I addressed to the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee after Mr. Brandeis's appearance before the committee in February.

"Mr. Brandeis, shortly after leaving our employ, was retained by a group of manufacturers who had organized to attack us. In his new employment he gave a professional opinion to Charles H. Jones, one of his new clients, that the leases which he had helped to draw were unlawful. In this published oinion he assured Mr. Jones that 'the leases being invalid, you cannot be held liable for failure to perform.' I think you will agree with me that whoever else might enter the employ of our opponents and sign such an opinion, Mr. Brandeis was one man whom a due regard for deceny would have restrained, no matter whether his motives were public-spirited, as he pretends,' or sordid and mercenary, as those who are most familiar with his professional record believe."

Accusations by S. W. Winslow.

Other accusations against Mr. Brandeis are contained in two letters written in January and February, 1912, to Senator Moses E. Clapp of Minnesota, then Chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, by S. W. Winslow, President of the United Shoe Machinery Company.

There is also in documentary form an argument made by Mr. Brandeis before a joint committee of the Massachusetts Legislature in opposition to a bill to regulate the sale and leasing of shoe machinery, Mr. Brandeis then being an attorney for the United Shoe Machinery Company.

Another document is a letter from Mr. Brandeis to Erving Winslow of Boston, in response to a letter from Mr. Winslow saying that a friend of his who possessed certain moral scruples had been advised to invest in United Shoe securities, but had been told that the company refused its machines to manufacturers who used other machines. In this letter Mr. Brandeis said that if a manufacturer took from the United Shoe Company any or all of its machines, it was because the terms were more favorable, or the machine better, or the care and attention from the company's road men better, than that of any other manufacturer.

In his first letter to Senator Clapp, President S. W. Winslow of the United Shoe Machinery Company referred to statements in regard to that concern made by Mr. Brandeis before Senator Clapp's committee. These statements, which denounced the company, were contrasted by Mr. Winslow with previous statements by Mr. Brandeis when he was employed by the company. Mr. Winslow quotes Mr. Brandeis as arguing "that it would not be advantageous to shoe manufacturers or the public to have competition in shoe machinery," and says that Mr. Brandeis asserted that the company was entitled to commendation, because "it is the greatest promoter of competition that there is."

Mr. Winslow asserted that Mr. Brandeis made statements to Senator Clapp's committee "which are grossly inaccurate and wilfully untrue."

In his second letter to Senator Clapp, Mr. Winslow refers to a three-column article by Mr. Brandeis in The Boston American, in the form of a letter addressed to Senator Clapp explaining his "change of front," (to quote Mr. Winslow,) with reference to the United Shoe Machinery Company. In that letter, according to Mr. Winslow, Mr. Brandeis said that he ceased to act as counsel for the company five months before June 1, 1907. Mr. Winslow asserts that after that date and until Nov. 1, 1909, Mr. Brandeis's firm rendered bills aggregating $1,000 for professional services and disbursements in United Shoe matters, which were paid by the company.

Schiff Approves the Nomination.

A report that he had commented on the nomination of Mr. Brandeis was brought tonight to the attention of Jacob H. Schiff, who is the guest here of Paul M. Warburg. Mr. Schiff made this statement:

"Mr. Schiff has made no expressions whatsoever concerning Mr. Brandeis's nomination, but does not hesitate to say that he thoroughly approves of it and has the highest opinion of Mr. Brandeis's honest intentions in all he does, of his capabilities, and of the advantages that will accrue to the country from having him occupy a seat on the Supreme Court bench."

SILENT ON SHOE CONTRACTS.

Brandeis Won't Discuss Charges Made by His Opponents.

Mr. Brandeis told a reporter of THE TIMES last night that he had "not a word to say" on the charge that he had framed the "tying contracts" for the United Shoe Machinery Company, one of the points assailed by the Government in its suit against the corporation under the Sherman Anti-trust law, and had later attacked the same contracts by furnishing information to the Federal attorneys prosecuting the suit and by advising other clients how to proceed in opposing the company. To all questions pertaining to his part in the organization of the United Shoe Machinery Company, his part in the settlement of the Warren estate, and other points raised by those opposing his confirmation, Mr. Brandeis answered smilingly: "Not a word; not a word to say."

At the home of Mr. Brandeis's mother-in-law, Mrs. Josephine Goldmark, 270 West Ninety-fourth Street, it was said that visitors and telephone calls had been numerous, and that the nominee for the late Justice Lamar's place on the Supreme Court had answered all questions in the same way. Mr. Brandeis varied his answer only once to say: "I can't suppress the stories in the newspapers."

SURE BRANDEIS WILL WIN.

Senator James Knows of Only Three Senators Who Oppose Him.

Senator Ollie M. James of Kentucky is firmly of the opinion that the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis as Justice of the Supreme Court will be confirmed by the Senate. Senator James stayed last night at the Hotel St. Regis.

When asked on what facts he based his confidence in the appointment of Mr. Brandeis, Senator James replied:

"I believe that his nomination will be confirmed, because I think that there are enough Senators who believe that a man should not be kept from the bench of the Supreme Court because at some time he has fought the battles of the people.

"Brandeis, when you come down to the truth of it all, has performed a great service for what we call the 'under dog' in the fight. For instance, when the women's eight-hour law had been passed by the Legislature of Illinois and was being opposed by the interests, he appeared as the counsel, without charge, for the laboring women of Illinois; and the Supreme Court upheld the law.

"Louis D. Brandeis is one of the greatest lawyers in the country, and the greatest lawyer I have ever come in contact with."

In regard to the question of race, Senator James said:

"I don't believe that there is a Senator that would be so un-American as to hold the race or religion of Mr. Brandeis against him. I believe that this is true of even those who will oppose him; but he will be confirmed, I feel perfectly sure."

When pressed further as to what specific opposition against Mr. Brandeis there was, Senator James could name only three Senators whom he positively knew were against him. Two of these were Democrats, and one a Republican. As to the attitude of Senators Weeks and Lodge, he said that he knew nothing.

When asked if he thought outside influences were being brought to bear against Mr. Brandeis, he said:

"I doubt if there is outside influence trying to exert itself; but if there is, I don't believe that any influence will be strong enough to defeat his confirmation."

Senator James said that three years ago, when President Wilson had called him to Sea Girt to consult with him regarding the formation of the Cabinet, the Senator had then suggested the name of Louis D. Brandeis for the Attorney Generalship. He said that although he had suggested Judge Benton, of the Circuit Court, to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court, he was in no way disappointed with the nomination of Mr. Brandeis.

In conclusion he asked: "Must a man, to be a Justice of the Supreme Court, be a backward-looking and a backward-walking man?"

HILLQUIT PRAISES BRANDEIS.

Socialist Attorney for Garment Workers Assures Him of Loyalty.

Louis D. Brandeis yesterday received in person glowing encomiums from those associated with him in the Board of Arbitration in the dress aid waist industry, of which he is Chairman.

The board held a meeting in the Directors' room of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building to consider the points of difference between the unions and the manufacturers. Hamilton Holt and Robert W. Bruere were the other members present.

As soon as the Chairman had rapped for order, Morris Hillquit, attorney for the unions, took the floor.

"For six years," said Mr. Hillquit to Mr. Brandeis, "you have without recompense served the interests of 100,000 persons, with high and noble aims and with an unselfishness and disinterestedness that we all appreciate. You have brought order out of chaos. You have straightened out difficulties and brought about an amicable understanding between the working people and their employers. We wish to assure you that you have our gratitude, our love, and our loyalty. Your appointment is not only an honor to yourself, but a credit to the nation. Again I wish to thank you on behalf of the people you have so unselfishly and untiringly served."

"By way of supplement to what Mr. Hillquit has said," added Julius Henry Cohen, attorney for the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association, "I wish to say that this industry recognizes its debt of gratitude to you for the untiring patience and time you have given to it.

"It seems to be assumed that in order to be equipped for high judicial office, a Judge must have served a term upon some bench. To us, who have dealt with this Board as the Supreme Court of Industry, with you as its Chief Judge, we have realized that we have dealt here with industrial problems of a kind that will face the United States Supreme Court within a quarter or a half a century. These problems have been presented here by counsel on both sides. The board has heard and taken testimony and has rendered decisions of vital consequence to industry all over the country. The very fact that we are here today with vital differences, on grave industrial matters and are approaching them in an orderly maner and with judicial spirit after days and weeks of conference, and, having failed to agree, are laying before this court our differences for final adjudication, is evidence of the nature and character of this tribunal, and of the services you have contributed to it.

"We regret, of course, that we must lose you, and we feel highly complimented that the President is promoting you from the position of Chief Judge of our Supreme Court to that of the judge of the highest court in the nation."

The Chairman thanked the speakers for their kindly expressions, but made no extended speech. After the adjournment of the board, Mr. Brandeis was asked if he would say anything for publication concerning his nomination and the opposition to him which had arisen in certain quarters. He answered that he had nothing to say. He returned last night to Boston.

LAW FACULTY FOR BRANDEIS.

Only One Professor in the Harvard School Opposes His Nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—There are eleven members of the Harvard Law School Faculty, nine of whom unqualifiedly indorse Louis D. Brandeis, according to a canvass made by The Boston Post. One does not approve his appointment, and the other has been several years in Siam and does not feel himself qualified to express an opinion.

Roscoe Pound, Professor of Jurisprudence and Equity, said:

"To have one of such a stamp on the bench of our highest court at this time is a happy augury for the law. Moreover, one could not ask a better opportunity to put the work of his hands into the immemorial and yet freshly growing fabric of the common law."

Eugene Wambaugh, professor of constitutional law, said:

"Mr. Bandeis's views seem to me to indicate no unfitness for the Supreme Court."

"I wrote to Mr. Brandeis," said Joseph Henry Beale, Royall Professor of Law, "that I did not know of a man in this country better qualified in all respects for the position, and I am glad to repeat it. I feel certain that Mr. Brandeis will make not merely a sound Judge, but a safe one."

Edward H. Warren, Story professor of law, is the only member of the faculty who disapproves the appointment.

SHIPPING BILL IN HOUSE.

Introduced by Alexander, and Committee Will Hold Hearings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Government Ship Purchase bill, framed after extended conferences between Administration leaders in Congress and other high officials, was introduced in the House today by Representative Alexander and was referred to the Merchant Marine Committee, of which he is Chairman. Hearings will begin soon with a view to expediting the measure as much as possible.

The House is expected to pass the bill, as it did a similar measure at the last session, but despite the changes made to satisfy Democratic Senators strong opposition is expected in the Senate. Leaders, however, say they are confident that even if Democrats, who helped beat the bill a year ago, oppose it, passage will be assured by the support of Progressive Republicans and three new Democratic members.

It was said tonight that six of the seven Democrats who voted against the measure last session were still opposed, because of the provision giving the Government power to operate ship lines in times of peace if satisfactory leases to private operators could not be made. These six are Clarke, Bankhead, Hitchcock, O'Gorman, and Vardaman. The three new Senators expected to vote favorably are Beckham, of Kentucky; Husting, of Wisconsin, and Johnson, of South Dakota.

Martin Would Run for Governor.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 31.—Secretary of State Thomas F. Martin today announced his candidacy for the Democratic Bubernatorial nomination. Senator Charles O'Connor Hennessey of Bergen County is also in the race, and it is expected that Naval Officer H. Otto Wittpenn and State Treasurer Edward E. Grosscup will also enter the primaries.

CHURCHILL ASKS PROOFS.

President of Education Board Replies to Abraham Flexner.

President Thomas W. Churchill of the Board of Education sent the following letter to Dr. Abraham Flexner yesterday:

"Your statement published in THE TIMES this morning has been called to my attention. Perhaps none of your attack is worthy of notice. I believe, however, that the Board of Education and the public are entitled to definite and specific information regarding some of your assertions.

"You say 'the public does not know and can never know the repeated occasions on which during the last two or three years the schools have been sacrificed in order to advance personal and partisan interests.' The public can know if you know. I demand that you submit every vestige of knowledge you possess.

"I demand that you give a list of the 'axes ground' under my administration.

"I demand to know the name, office, and date of promotion of any personal favorites—'promoted to places they are unfit to hold.'

"You, as well as all other members of the Board of Education, had an opportunity, upon my invitation, to present your recommendations to the Committee on Economy. Your belated advice might have been helpful had you not refused or failed to serve on the Committee on Finance and on other committees.

"Again I invite you to show how 'the schools can be conducted with equal efficiency with less money,' and I shall be grateful for any practical recommendation.

"It would be interesting to have you indicate any single constructive measure or helpful recommendation or suggestion you have made during the entire period of your two years' incumbency as a member of the Board of Education."

LOVING CUP FOR ATTERBURY

Vice President of the Pennsylvania Dined on His Birthday.

W. W. Attorbury, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was guest at a dinner at Delmonico's last night given by his early associates in honor of his fiftieth birthday. The room was decorated with the national colors and flags, one of the flags being outlined with electric lights. The diners sat at one large table, in the centre of which was a miniature reproduction of the country place of Mr. Atterbury. A silver loving cup was presented to the guest of honor.

There were no speeches. The guests included ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, D. M. Brady, H. M. Carson, James Foster Milliken, I. B. Thomas, A. W. Gibbs, S. P. Bush, D. F. Crawford, Samuel Porcher, L. F. Loree, Simon C. Long, A. H. Smith, Elisha Lee, G. M. Neudenhall, J. T. Wallis, Winthrop Sargent, R. L. O'Donnell, Ivy L. Lee, H. H. Vreeland, and F. M. Morse.

Jitney and Car Crash in Newark.

During the rush hour last night two young women passengers in a jitney bus were injured when the bus crashed into a trolley car on Belleville Avenue in Newark. Other passengers in the jitney and those in the car were bruised, but none was injured seriously. Miss Martha Schuyler of 306 Belleville Avenue, Belleville, and Miss Julia Walsh of 204 Ellwood Avenue were the most seriously hurt. They were attended by a doctor and taken to their homes.

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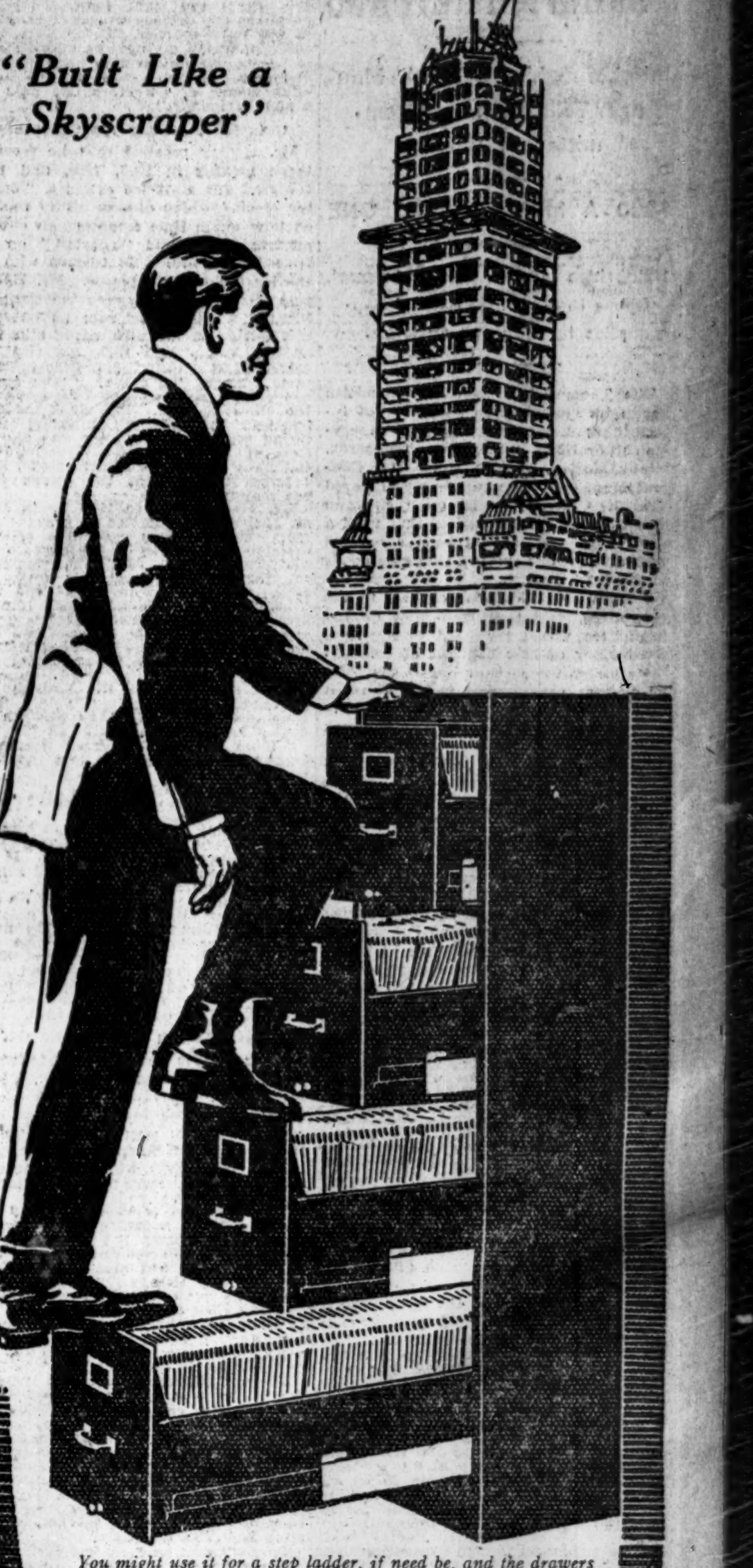

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HEDLEY'S PATENTS BRING BIG RETURNS

Interborough's General Manager Tells Thompson Committee of Devices.

$900 A MONTH FROM ONE

Bainbridge Colby, New Counsel, Opens Inquiry Into Sale of Supplies by Railroad Officials.

The Thompson Legislative Committee began its investigation yesterday of interlocking Directorates of public service corporations and equipment concerns. Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, was on the stand several hours, and admitted that until a few weeks ago he had been connected with at least one concern that sold goods to the Interborough.

Bainbridge Colby, new counsel to the committee, said that from now on the committee would try hard to lay bare the history of how officials of corporations under the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission had held stock in companies that sold their goods to such corporations at a profit. His work yesterday, he said, was merely in the nature of laying a foundation for future procedure along this line, and he expected to produce important results. Just who is to follow Mr. Hedley on the stand in this connection, Mr. Colby would not say.

It was brought out yesterday that Vice President Hedley and J. S. Doyle, Superintendent of Car Equipment of the Interborough, were interested in a number of patented devices in use by either the Interborough or by concerns with which Mr. Hedley was recently connected. These companies still paid him royalties on his patents, he said, but he collected nothing on them from the Interborough, although he admitted that the Interborough had voluntarily given him sums of money for these inventions. Mr. Hedley hotly denied that he or Mr. Doyle used their positions with the Interborough to patent and keep between themselves whatever devices the company's workmen might turn out. If he had invented a large number of devices it was because he had the brains to do it, he said. All other employes of the company had the same opportunity.

Hedley Held Other Stock.

Mr. Colby sought to show that these inventions, many of which are in use on the transit lines of the city, are really intangible assets of the Interborough Company, although owned by other concerns. The concern in which Mr. Hedley said he had held stock up to a few weeks ago is the Agasote Millboard Company, a concern from which the Interborough frequently purchased compressed board for car roofs and ceilings. Mr. Hedley said he had purchased twenty-eight shares of preferred stock in this company at $100 a share and five or six shares of common stock at $50 a share. This stock, he said, he sold to E. H. Outerbridge, President of the company, for the same amount he had paid for it, and that it was a cash transaction.

Several years ago, Mr. Hedley said, he had organized the Railways Improvement Company to sell his patented devices, and that Mr. Doyle was the Treasurer. He said this company had never quoted prices or sold any of the devices to the Interborough, as he "did not deem it proper to be interested in a supply company which sold to the Interborough." Mr. Hedley added that he wanted to keep his record clean. He said that on Feb. 18, 1915, he sold out his stock to Andrew J. Pizzini, who lived at the Hotel Ansonia and who had offices at 61 Broadway. Until that time he had received royalties personally, he said, but the company had never paid dividends. The concern was now in very good condition, he said.

"Why did you sell your interest in that concern?" asked Mr. Colby.

"For no particular reason," replied the witness.

"Did your conscience trouble you?"

"No," replied Mr. Hedley. "My record is perfectly clean, but I feared that improperly trained minds might misunderstand and accuse me of things I did not do."

"Is it true that you sold out as soon as the Thompson Committee started investigating?"

"Not at all."

Salary $50,000 a Year.

Mr. Hedley said he received at present $50,000 a year, his salary having been raised $10,000 a year ago. His salary, he explained, was derived from three companies, the Interborough, the New York Railways Company, and the Subway Construction Company, in all of which he was Vice President and General Manager. He said, furthermore, that he was a Director of the Queens County lines and the 145th Street and the Twenty-third Street crosstown lines, all subsidiaries of the parent companies. Besides his salary, he said, he received returns from his patents. In 1909, he said, he received $30,000 in special awards, besides $5,000 more in royalties.

Mr. Hedley said he was a mechanical engineer, and studied at Cooper Institute. Asked who the President of the Subway Construction Company is, he replied Theodore Shonts, and he named Mr. Berwind, August Belmont, and Cornelius Vanderbilt as being among the Directors. He said he received $6,000 compensation from this company, $32,000 from the Interborough, and $12,000 from the New York Railways Company.

"Have you time to take salary from any other railroad?" asked Senator Thompson.

"There is no question of my having time, Senator," replied the witness, "but I don't know of any other company that needs the services of a man of my size just now."

"Do you get money from any of your companies in any other way?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Hedley. "I have invented a good many valuable devices. When I conceive a new device I get a patent on it. I pay the attorneys' fees and the Government fees out of my own pocket. If the railroad companies that employ me desire to use the devices I give them the right free. They can purchase the devices wherever they like in the open market. There have been cases in which my devices added safety to passengers and economy to the management. In some cases the Interborough Board of Directors has paid me a sum of money."

Gets More Money from Patents.

Mr. Hedley recalled that he received these awards in 1903, 1909, and 1912, the first for a device called a "coasting clock," which automatically recorded how much time a motorman cut off electric power and "coasted" on the train's momentum. Motormen who use the least power get prizes. Mr. Hedley said this device had saved the company $600,000 a year. He said he patented this device in his own name and that of Mr. Doyle and that the two received $7.50 a clock each year between them. About 400 of the clocks are in use on the subway and 800 or 900 on the elevated lines. The clock mechanism was made by the Computing Tabulating and Recording Company and the General Electric and Westinghouse Company made the electric parts. The Interborough bought the clocks from the manufacturers.

Mr. Hedley said in 1909 he invented an anti-climbing device to prevent cars from telescoping in case of a collision through corrugation on the edges of the platform. Many railroads, including the Interborough, used this device, he said. The Interborough and the New York Railways Company paid him $10 a car for the installation of this device and 1,200 cars on the subway and 1,800 on the elevated were equipped with it. It was also used on thousands of cars in other companies. All concerns bought them through the Railway Improvement Company, he said. Some companies pay more than $10 for the device and a few as little as $5.

"What did you get from the Interborough for this service last month?" he was asked.

"Oh, $800 or $900."

"What did you get last year?"

"I don't remember."

Mr. Hedley said he had also invented and patented a third rail cleaning device to clean off sleet or snow. It was known as the Hedley third rail scraper and each motor car carried one.

"I invented that in Chicago," he said, "and gave the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company the right to use it when I came on here the last time. Before that they used to have a lot of trouble with snow and sleet and sometimes they had to shut down before they used my scraper. The company gave me $5,000 outright for that."

Says Straps Will Never Go.

Other devices Mr. Hedley remembered inventing were a railway truck, a braking device, the low level and double-deck cars, a side-door lock which keeps the guard from opening the doors until the steps are down, a ventilating device and sanitary white steel straps.

"I believe I have used the latter," said Mr. Colby.

"That device is used more by New Yorkers than anything else," put in Senator Thompson. "I love to increase the dividends by hanging onto a strap."

"The straps will always be in use," retorted Mr. Hedley. "If those straps should go out of use both the railroads and the City of New York would have to go into the hands of a receiver. As long as railroads are run in New York a certain number of passengers will have to stand up at certain hours."

The witness here said he had organized the Railway Improvement Company to sell his patented devices to outside companies.

"The companies by which I am employed never paid a cent to the Railway Improvement Company," he said.

"Why shouldn't they have the latest safety devices?" asked Mr. Colby.

"They can buy them from the manufacturers in the open market, but not from us," was the reply.

The witness said he received $12,500 for his 130,000 shares of stock in the company.

"Have you received any stated share of the price of your patented devices when bought by the Interborough?" Mr. Colby asked again.

"Not a penny when they are bought by the Interborough," was the reply. "In some cases, as I have said, the Directors of the Interborough voted me a special sum."

Mr. Colby here read Mr. Hedley's reply to the letters sent by the committee early in January asking for information regarding his position, salary, &c. In it Mr. Hedley said he would refuse to answer certain questions relating to stocks and bonds he owns in other corporations as he did not believe the committee had the right to ask such questions. He quoted an opinion of the United States Supreme Court that such an inquiry was a "fruitless inquiry as to personal matters of the individual." Mr. Hedley admitted his counsel had prepared the letter and he did not know what case was referred to by the decision.

All Quoted Same Decision.

"It is very peculiar that all of you have answered in the same way and have quoted the same decision," remarked Mr. Colby. "Why do you personally object to telling what stocks you own?"

"Because," replied Mr. Hedley, "I should say that when I have bought stocks or bonds years ago in other companies this committee has no right to inquire when they were bought or how much I paid for them."

"Do you refuse to tell what returns you have had from your inventions manufactured in the shops of the Interborough, and paying royalties to you through the Railway Improvement Company?"

"Oh, no, that is a different matter," was the reply. "I have told about that. I don't see, though, why I should have to tell about stocks or bonds I bought twenty years ago."

"Why didn't you consult Senator Thompson on a matter as simple as this?"

"I didn't think it was simple. These questions I considered beyond the scope of this committee. Not that I cared, however, for I have nothing to conceal."

"Did you consult your lawyer because you thought you were on delicate ground?"

"Not at all. I have nothing to conceal."

Pay-as-You-Enter Cars.

"What is the Prepayment Car Sales Company?"

"That is a company that had the selling rights for the pay-as-you-enter cars under the original patent."

"Did the New York Railways Company buy from it?"

"No, Sir."

"Did either the Interborough or the New York Railways have any dealings with this company?"

"No. That is, I don't know. I am not the purchasing agent."

"You claim you are the inventor of these various devices mentioned, along with Mr. Doyle?"

"I don't claim it, I know it."

"They are the children of your own brain and of your own ingenuity and not that of your employes?"

"If they were I'd give them full credit for it. We encourage the spirit of inventiveness among our men."

Mr. Colby asked the witness to name a single employe who had invented a device now in use by the Interborough. He said a Mr. Waldron had invented a time-speed control system of signals now in use in parts of the subway for which the Interborough people had paid him $1,500.

"You and Mr. Doyle, however, seem to be fortunate in hitting on the real devices?"

"Judging from the amount of money I receive from outside companies that is true."

"Well, is there anything more essential or vital than a dependable and accurate speed control device?"

"Yes; the development of the air brake. But the coasting clocks save us annually over $600,000."

"And the other thing Mr. Waldron invented saves only lives?" asked Senator Thompson. "You think it is more important to save money than lives, do you?"

"I did not say so," retorted Hedley. "The first thing we consider is how to make life as safe as possible. Some of my devices save lives as well as money."

"You, as an inventor, seem to have a soft snap," said Mr. Colby. "You have the shops and everything at your disideas, all of which is paid for by the Interborough Company."

"If the inventor knows his business he won't spend too much money on his own inventions," commented the witness.

"I don't think you will fall into that improvidence," retorted Mr. Colby. "Isn't it a fact that the real cost of perfecting these devices you didn't pay for at all, but that the Interborough paid everything and that you haven't invented a thing that hasn't been worked out in the shops?"

"Yes, because we work only on railroad devices."

"Of the 4,000 or 5,000 men in your company only one has invented anything and all the rest have been invented by you and Doyle?"

"I shouldn't be condemned for that," replied Mr. Hedley.

"How much time do you spend on your inventions?" asked Senator Thompson.

"Well, that is my fun, my pleasure," replied the witness. "If you have any invention bring it down to us and we will pay you well for it."

"Isn't it true," asked Mr. Colby, "that anything that comes along in your shops is taken by Hedley and Doyle and patented?"

Hedley Resents a Question.

"It is not," replied the witness with warmth, "and I resent it."

"It's something you should resent, if the record didn't bear out just what I have said," was Mr. Colby's answer.

"At least it is a striking coincidence?"

"Yes, but a very creditable one."

"Isn't it a fact that it is the practice of some companies to take the work of their employes and use it for themselves?"

"I don't know what the practice is," replied Mr. Hedley, "but I do know that I have never put my name to anything I didn't invent and patent myself."

The witness said the Subway Construction Company is building a large section of the present subway, but that it has no connection with the Interborough Company.

"We are doing the work just the same as any other contracting firm," he said.

The witness was asked at length about the cars bought by the Interborough.

"Now you have stated that you don't think you receive sufficient salary," said Mr. Colby. "What do you think you ought to get?"

"That was more or less conversation," replied the witness. "I have never set a value on myself. However," he went on with a smile, "I think I should receive a good deal. You see, I have a good opinion of myself."

The committee will continue its investigation this morning.

SENATOR BEFORE GRAND JURY

Foley Repudiates Room Charge on Biltmore Hotel Bill.

The Grand Jury which is investigating the Biltmore Hotel expense bill of the Thompson Legislative Committee heard Assemblyman Burr and Senator Foley of the committee yesterday. It is understood that Mr. Burr did not repudiate any of the items charged to him on the Biltmore bill. Senator Foley acknowledged as authentic several vouchers bearing his signature. He denied to the Grand Jury that he ever incurred the room rent charged in the bill filed with the Controller.

The Grand Jury was anxious to examine the certified resolution of the Thompson Committee appointing Charles R. Hotaling Sergeant at Arms. This resolution was not available yesterday, and Senator Thompson appeared in the District Attorney's office to explain that the document had been mixed up with some papers which were shipped to Albany. He promised to send a stenographer to Albany for the document at once. It will be presented to the Grand Jury when that body meets again on Thursday.

Need Not Dismantle Radio.

Collector Malone was notified yesterday by the Treasury Department that, in accordance with the advice of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, it is unnecessary to dismantle the radio apparatus of bunker coal steamers of belligerent countries which remain in port for so short a time that it is not necessary for them to enter or clear. In such cases, however, the Collector is instructed to deliver to the master of the vessel a copy of the printed regulations issued by the Navy Department and inform him that, as the vessel will not have to enter and clear, he will not be required to seal his radio apparatus or to lower his antennae, but that the apparatus must not be used in any way, either for transmitting or receiving, until after the vessel has left the limits of the port.

60,000 AUTOMOBILES OWNED IN THIS CITY

Secretary of State's Bureau Reports Increase of 50 Per Cent. Over Previous Year.

NEW YEAR BEGINS TODAY

Four Thousand Chauffeurs' Licenses Issued Yesterday—Gains Throughout the State.

This is the automobile's New Year for the State of New York. License number plates for 1916 must be in place on automobiles operating in the State today, and chauffeurs must have in possession the new 1916 license. The automobile New Year will be started right; it was learned from the Police Department last night that no excuses for failure to comply with the law would be accepted; cars without the 1916 number and chauffeurs without the 1916 license will be ordered off the streets.

The exit of the automobile Old Year was very much in evidence yesterday at the New York City Automobile Bureau of the Secretary of State at 227 West Seventy-fourth Street. Crowds of applicants for owners' permits or chauffeurs' licenses were present. For hours the line of waiters extended from the Bureau windows on the second floor of the building at 227 West Seventy-fourth Street to the corner of Broadway and thence two-thirds of the way to Seventy-fifth Street. It was after nightfall before the last applicant was cared for, and many of the office staff worked far into the night in order to clean up the business of the day.

The New Year came in with a greater blare of prosperity—as measured by the number of automobiles in use—than that of any previous year. The final returns for New York City will not be footed up until some time today, but a large increase both in owners' permits and in chauffeurs' licenses is assured.

"From figures to date," said Frank P. Redmond, Chief of the New York Bureau last night, "I estimate the total number of owners' permits will reach 60,000, as compared with 40,000 for the same period last year. As to how busy the last day was, this year we issued 800 owners' permits on the last day for the 1915 applications; this year the number was 5,000. In 1915 the chauffeurs' licenses made out on the last day numbered 1,300; this year this total was 4,000. I estimate that the amount of money taken in this year, for this period, will foot up $550,000 as against $375,900 last year."

Mr. Redmond said that he understood that all the registration offices in the State showed gains over last year, so that the total for the whole State would probably be considerably in advance of last year.

John A. Hamlin, Chief Examiner of the Chauffeurs' Department, said this was the first year they had ever been able to clean up each day's business at the end of the day.

"A notable thing about this year," Mr. Hamlin said, "was the number of men who wanted to become chauffeurs. I estimate that fully 35 per cent of the applicants were new men. Some of them had not received enough schooling. All told, the percentage of failures is in the neighborhood of 22 per cent. Up the State it will not be more than 12 per cent., where those who apply have usually had more experience on the road. Here the training comes usually from professional teachers.

"We found that some of the applicants had the idea that they would have to pay somebody in order to get through, and it often kept some one busy to disabuse them of this idea and to warn them not to let outsiders impose on them in this respect."

TO BE JERSEY'S TREASURER.

Republican Caucus Names Read of Camden for Grosscup's Place.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 31.—The Republican members of the Legislature in caucus this evening selected Senator William T. Read of Camden as their candidate for election at tomorrow's joint session of the Senate and Assembly as State Treasurer to succeed Edward E. Grosscup, Democrat. Former Assemblyman Edgar G. Weart of this city was chosen as the candidate for State Director of Railroads. Both will be elected over the Democratic candidates, the Republicans having a comfortable majority on joint ballot.

Besides Senator Read, State Chairman Newton A. K. Bugbee, former Water Supply Commissioner George F. Wright of Paterson and Edmund B. Osborne of South Orange were put in nomination, but the Camden man was named on the first ballot, getting 83 votes to 6 for Bugbee, the next highest.

Incidental to the balloting, Senator Thomas F. McCran of Passaic and Assemblyman James Hammond of this city made heated attacks on the efforts of Alfred N. Dalrymple, Republican leader in Essex County, and David Baird, the party's chief in Camden County, to dictate the doings of the Legislature.

DANISH PRINCE HERE TO WORK ON A FARM

Erik, King's Nephew, to Study Methods in Canadian Northwest Fields.

YOUNG AND DEMOCRATIC

Wishes to Learn Scientific Agriculture So as to Help Both Himself and the People of Denmark.

When the Scandinavian American liner Hellig Olav made her way into Quarantine yesterday morning through the fog a pleasant-faced young man stood beside her rail, peering through the mist and trying to get a glimpse of the Quarantine station that loomed, indistinct and shadowy, off the port bow. Almost as the vessel let go her anchor to await the arrival of the Health Officer of the Port, the coast guard cutter with the Customs officials nosed a way out of the fog.

On the cutter were Georg Bech, Danish Consul in New York, and Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port. They were on board to welcome to the United States Prince Erik of Denmark, son of Prince Waldemar and cousin of the King of Denmark. The Prince was the smiling young man on the steamer's deck.

The cutter ran alongside, and as the officials started up the ladder an officer of the Hellig Olav appeared and "presented the skipper's compliments," but told reporters, photographers, and moving-picture men that they were not to be allowed on board. He was unmoved by their protestations, and the cutter, with a disappointed crowd on board, backed away into the fog. The ship's officer smiled as he gravely touched the visor of his cap.

The same order was enforced when the Hellig Olav reached her pier. Orders that all reporters be kept off were rigidly enforced. The Prince did not care to be interviewed, and the line officers did not wish him to be annoyed. Beyond this unofficial explanation none was given.

There was no wait for Customs officials to examine the Prince's trunks, for the courtesy of free entry had been extended to the royal visitor. Prince Erik was described by his fellow-passengers as having pleasant and democratic manners. He was popular with the cabin passengers. His traveling companion is Johannes Plum, a friend. The Prince, instead of traveling incognito as European royalty sometimes does, registered at the Hostel Astor as "Prince Erik of Denmark."

The Prince is here on his way to Edmunton, Alberta, Canada, where he intends to study scientific farming as it is carried on in the Canadian Northwest. In Canada he expects to drop all rank and to settle down to the life of a real farmer. He speaks English, for he has lived two years on a farm in East Gloucestershire, England, where he made his home with a gentleman farmer and lived in a simple way.

In England he heard accounts of the wonderful farming lands of the Canadian Northwest and of the scientific methods employed by those who till that soil. As he intended to devote his life to farming, which is the chief industry of Denmark, he determined to continue his agricultural studies in the Canada of which he had heard so much that was interesting.

The Prince wants to learn farming in the best school, for he plans to return to Denmark and not only benefit himself but his country by taking up farming on a large scale, and with the most approved and scientific methods.

Erik is the son of the ranking Admiral of the Danish Navy. His mother was Princess Marie of Orleans. He has a brother who is also devoting his life to agricultural pursuits.

Shortly after dinner at the Hotel Astor the Prince and his friend left the hotel with the Danish Minister to attend a theatrical performance. The Prince said he really did not wish to be interviewed, but that some other time he might answer questions as to his plans and the more stereotyped questions as to how he liked America and New York.

SOUGHT CARNEGIE'S CASH.

But J. E. Coe, 81, of Michigan, Had to Ask Police for Food.

With 71 cents in his pocket, an old man, who said he was James E. Coe, once a lawyer with a good practice in a small town in Northern Michigan, wolked into Police Headquarters yesterday and asked to be saved from starving. He said he had lost his wife and four children and in despair had neglected his practice until he was left without any means of support.

He said he was 81 years old and came to this city ten days ago for the purpose of seeing Andrew Carnegie with reference to a pension. First he went to the Carnegie Building. He was directed to the office of the Carnegie Foundation, where he was informed that the foundation money was only for pensioning teachers and for furthering universal peace.

He had $25 on his arrival in the city and wandered about until practically all his money was gone. As a last resort he turned to the police. Leroy Petersen, head of the Distress and Unemployment Bureau at Headquarters, said the bureau would take care of the old man for several days.

ACCUSE WOMAN OF MURDER.

Mrs. Oakley Is Arrested for Cream Puff Poisoning.

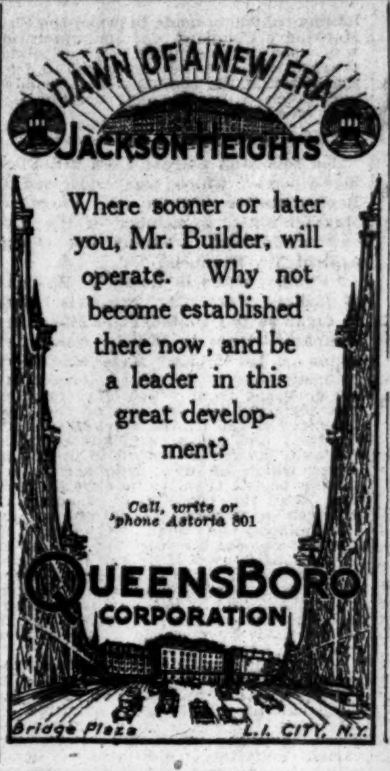
Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 31.—Mrs. Hattie Esther Merrill Oakley pleaded not guilty in the Twelfth District Court at Woonsocket tonight to charges of murder and attempted suicide. She was committed to await a hearing on Feb. 12.

Mrs. Oakley was placed under arrest this afternoon on the charge of having caused the death on Wednesday last of Almand Vadeboncouer, and of having attempted the murder of Henry Cassavant on the same day by sending to Cassavant poisoned cream puffs. Her pleas in answer to the charges when she was arraigned before Judge McFee tonight were in line with her stout denials to the police that she committed the crimes.

Mrs. Oakley denied to the police that she sent the cream puffs to Cassavant. She admitted that she had been acquainted with him for several years. She acknowledged that Cassavant had told her of visiting a young woman in Woonsocket, but said she was not jealous.

Mrs. Oakley is a widow and has one daughter. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Merrill of 29 Ross Street, Woonsocket, and is 39 years of age.



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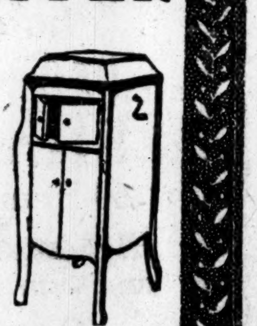

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DISCUSS MILITIA FOR DEFENSE ARMY

House Committee's Majority Apparently Friendly to the Federalization Proposal.

SENATE LIKES CARTER PLAN

General N. A. Miles Urges a Standing Army of 150,000 Men—Senator Nelson Wants 200,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The status of the National Guard in any preparedness plan that may be worked out by the present Congress was discussed in detail by witnesses today before the Senate and House Military Committees. Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, Chief of the Militia Division of the War Department, said a Federalized militia would be the best foundation on which to build the proposed Continental Army, and Brig. Gen. E. H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General of the Army, examined on the legal aspects of Federalization, said it involved questions on which the courts never had passed.

National Guardsmen themselves will be heard tomorrow by both committees, the Executive Committee of the National Guard Association and numerous other State officers having been invited to present their views.

Other witnesses today included Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who told the Senate Committee that the country should have a standing army of 150,000 men in peace times, so organized as to form the skeleton of an army that could be recruited to 394,000 men in war. Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota, a civil war veteran, appeared before the Senate Committee in advocacy of a standing army of 200,000 men.

Federalization Is in Favor.

General Mills was questioned by every member of the House Committee, and the trend of his examination seemed to indicate that a majority of the committeemen preferred Federalization of the militia to the Continental Army plan. The witness insisted that the War Department had no antipathy to the National Guard as such, and gladly would begin on that basis if the legal obstacles in the way could be removed.

During General Crowder's examination before the Senate committee today, it was suggested by committeemen that the present Congress might take every step toward federalization within its legal power, fixing training, discipline, organization, and numbers by making participation in any Federal appropriations conditional upon fulfilling the requirements of the War Department. At the same time steps might be taken toward amending the Constitution to give the Federal Government complete power over the militia.

General Mills asserted that enactment of the Continental Army plan would not necessarily destroy the National Guard. Several States, he said, were opposed to any Federal control over the National Guard, citing Colorado, Arizona, Texas, and Montana as conspicuous examples. His statement brought a vigorous protest from Adjt. Gen. Chase of the Colorado National Guard, who will be heard tomorrow.

General Miles presented an army increase plan of his own. His skeleton army proposal contemplated sufficient recruiting in war time to bring up the force to 394,000, without adding any officers or new regiments. There would be ninety-seven regiments of infantry at a peace strength of 1,000 men each, twenty regiments of field artillery on a peace footing of four guns to a battery, twenty regiments of coast artillery, also on peace footing, and eighteen regiments of cavalry. The recruiting would bring each infantry regiment to 3,000 men and each light battery to eight instead of four guns.

"There is nothing to indicate," said General Miles, "that a larger military force will be required in the near future, if ever."

Opposes Universal Service.

General Miles added that he was not alarmed by the reported ability of any strong European belligerent to land a force of 300,000 men and sweep the coast line. Such a force would be in a precarious position on the coast, he said, while it was awaiting adequate reinforcement. He disapproved of any proposal for universal military service, saying, "You can't Germanize the American people."

The witness said that should greater need arise an army of 1,200,000 men could be produced quickly by converting regiments of the regular establishment into brigades of three regiments each, battalions into regiments, companies into battalions, and platoons into companies. He had no fear that sufficient men would not volunteer in any serious emergency.

Senator Nelson, in proposing a standing army of 200,000 men, said that enlistment should be for five years, one year with the colors and the other four years in reserve. That would mean an army of 1,000,000 trained men in five years, he added. He pointed out that this plan was adopted by Prussia when the Treaty of Paris imposed upon her in 1807 the obligation to maintain no greater standing army than 42,000 men. An army of 150,000 was trained in a short time.

Investigation by a special joint committee of Congress into any alleged connection of army or navy officers, active or retired, with private munition manufacturers was proposed in a resolution introduced in the Senate today by Senator Lane. It also proposes investigation of the Navy League and Labor's National Peace Council.

68 VESSELS FOR NAVY YET TO BE COMPLETED

They Include 9 Battleships, Chief Constructor Shows—Government Yards Lack Facilities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—A serious obstacle in the way of the preparedness program was revealed to the House Committee on Naval Affairs today when Chief Constructor David S. Taylor of the navy informed the committee that private shipbuilding yards in this country were rushed with work and the Government yards had not the facilities now to undertake the construction of new vessels even if the building of vessels should be authorised.

If the private yards were to be induced to turn their attention to Government vessels, Chief Constructor Taylor said, they would have to receive "adequate consideration."

Representatives Butler and Kelley, members of the Naval Committee, developed that the Government now had uncompleted a total of sixty-eight vessels, among them nine battleships. Two of these battleships, the Chief Constructor said, had just been begun and one had hardly been started.

"Some of these sixty-eight uncompleted vessels have been authorized for five years, have they not?" asked Mr. Butler.

"They have," said the Chief Constructor.

"I am not for a paper navy," said Mr. Butler, banging the committee table. "If we are going to authorize ships we ought to provide the means for building them."

Chief Constructor Taylor said there were three ships in navy yards which were about completed and ready for launching—the Nevada, the Oklahoma, and the Pennsylvania. The first two had their trials, and the Pennsylvania would have her trial in February. The new dreadnought Idaho could be launched in the Spring.

Among the unfinished ships, according to Constructor Taylor, are seventeen destroyers, thirty-eight submarines, two fuel ships, one supply ship and one transport. At the New York Yard ways are to be constructed, but these cannot be ready for some time. The ways at the Mare Island Yard now contain a fuel ship, but will be free within a few months. Ways will be available at the League Island Yard within a year.

Chief Constructor Taylor agreed to furnish to the committee later a statement showing when all of the ships previously authorized may be completed. He said he had made an estimate showing that if all Government and private yards were driven to their full capacity they could carry on the construction of twenty-two naval vessels at one time. To accomplish this work, however, there must be improved ways and building apparatus.

Members of the Naval Committee seemed concerned over the situation as portrayed by the Chief Constructor, who admitted that the rush of work in private yards may be a deterrent in the rapid construction of naval vessels which may be authorized as well as those previously authorized.

Small navy men in the House are preparing to use as an argument against the defense program that vessels authorized several years ago are not yet completed and that the Navy Department does not appear to be expediting construction despite the claims that there is urgent need of preparedness.

Chaloner's $24,000 a Year Paid.

Joseph H. Choate, Jr., counsel for the committee having charge of the estate of John Armstrong Chaloner, whose name was formerly Chanler, filed his annual report yesterday with the Supreme Court. Mr. Chaloner receives $24,000 a year from the estate, the total value of which is in the neighborhood of $1,500,000. Amelie Rives Chaloner Troubetzkoy, Mr. Chaloner's former wife, receives $3,600 a year from the estate, with the consent of Mr. Chaloner.

LAMAR MUST SERVE TWO-YEAR SENTENCE

"Wolf of Wall Street" Loses Appeal to Highest Court in Impersonation Case.

CANNOT BE ARRESTED YET

May Be Six Weeks Before Mandate for Him Is Issued—His Whereabouts Unknown.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—David Lamar, the so-called "Wolf of Wall Street," must serve the two-year sentence of imprisonment imposed upon him for impersonating by telephone Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania. Appeal was made to the Supreme Court on the principal ground that a member of Congress was not an officer of the Federal Government and the Federal District Court convicting Mr. Lamar was therefore without jurisdiction. The Supreme Court today did not pass on the question of whether or not a Congressman was an officer of the United States, but contented itself with saying that no constitutional construction was involved, as the District Court had construed merely a Federal statute, which was obviously within its jurisdiction.

The court's opinion, which was delivered by Associate Justice Holmes, is as follows:

"The plaintiff in error was tried and convicted upon an indictment charging him with having falsely pretended to be an officer of the Government of the United States, to wit, a member of the House of Representatives—that is to say, A. Mitchell Palmer, a member of Congress—with intent to defraud J. P. Morgan & Co. and the United States Steel Corporation. The case is brought here directly on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction because the indictment does not charge a crime against the United States, and that the interpretation of the Constitution was involved in the decision that a Congressman is an officer of the United States. There are subsidiary objections stated as constitutional—that the indictment is insufficient and that it does not appear in what district the crime was committed.

"On the matter of jurisdiction it is said that when the controversy concerns a subject limited by Federal law, such as bankruptcy, copyright, patents, or admiralty, the jurisdiction so far coalesces with the merits that a case not within the law is not within the jurisdiction of the court. Jurisdiction is a matter of power and covers wrong as well as right decisions. There may be instances in which it is hard to say whether a law goes to the power or only to the duty of the court, but the argument is pressed too far. A decision that a patent is bad, either on the facts or the law, is as binding as one that is good, and nothing can be clearer than that the District Court, which has jurisdiction of all crimes cognizable under the authority of the United States, acts equally within its jurisdiction whether it decides a man to be guilty or innocent under the criminal law, and whether its decision is right or wrong. The objection that the indictment does not charge a crime against the United States goes only to the merits of the case.

"As to the construction of the Constitution being involved, it obviously is not. The question is in what sense the word 'officer' is used in the criminal code of March 4, 1909. The same words may have different meanings in different parts of the same act, and, of course, words may be used in a statute in a different sense from that in which they are used in the Constitution.

"There were fainter claims that the defendant's constitutional rights were infringed because the nature of the fraud intended was not set forth and because the State and district wherein the crime was committed were not proved. The indictment is not for defrauding, but for personation with intent to defraud; the nature of the fraud intended is not material, and even might not yet have been determined. It is not an indictment for a conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States, where the offense intended must be shown to be a substantive crime. It reasonably may be inferred from the evidence that the defendant was tried in the right State and district in fact. If so, his constitutional rights were preserved. The personation was by telephone to a person in New York, Southern District, and it might be found that the speaker also was in Southern District; but if not, at all events the personation took effect there. These objections are frivolous and the others have been shown to be unfounded. It follows that the writ of error must be dismissed."

United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall, who conducted the prosecution of David Lamar, said yesterday that he did not know the whereabouts of the so-called "Wolf of Wall Street," but that he would take immediate steps to locate him.

As the Supreme Court adjourned yesterday until Feb. 21 it will be impossible for the Government to move for the issue of a mandate until then. That will give Lamar three weeks in addition to the thirty days that it usually takes the Supreme Court to grant a motion. Speaking of this, District Attorney Marshall said:

"This is another example of the extraordinary luck Lamar has enjoyed all through this case. Indicted in July, 1913, he was arrested in September, 1913, in Washington. Then there was delay in getting a Judge of the District of Columbia to hear the case in removal proceedings. After some weeks Judge Clybaugh decided against Lamar, and he took an appeal to the District Court of Appeals. They decided against him again, but it was so late in the Spring of 1914 that when he appealed again to the Supreme Court it had adjourned for the Summer. So it was not until the Fall of 1914 that I could secure his removal here.

"So it has happened that, although I have been pushing the case as hard as I could all the time, an indictment, which was returned in July, 1913, has only been finally passed upon on Jan. 31, 1916, and even now it may be six weeks before Lamar is finally taken into custody and sent to Atlanta."

Lamar has recently been in the limelight due to his alleged connections with Labor's National Peace Council and Franz von Rintelen, the German agent who is alleged to have spent large sums of money in this country in an effort to promote strikes in munition factories. Together with Congressman Frank Buchanan and seven others he was indicted for conspiring with von Rintelen. According to Federal officials Lamar was the German agent's paymaster, and found the position extremely profitable. He was released on $5,000 bail after his indictment, having already deposited $30,000 bail pending his appeal in the impersonation case.

Station Named for N. Y. U.

The Public Service Commission, at the request of the undergraduates of New York University, has agreed to change the name of the new elevated railroad station at Burnside and Jerome Avenues from the Burnside Avenue station to the New York University station.

GOLD HILL SLIDE HASN'T STOPPED YET

Gen. Goethals Here from Canal Zone to Ask Congress for $11,000,000.

GEN. EDWARDS WITH HIM

Deny Any Friction Between Them and Are Photographed Together—Fellow-Passengers Skeptical.

On their way to Washington to tell Congress of conditions on the Panama Canal Zone, Major Gen. George W. Goethals, Governor of the Zone, and Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commander of the troops, arrived yesterday on the United Fruit liner Calamares. Stories of friction between them as to Canal management had preceded their arrival, but both denied that such friction existed, and to prove it they had their photographs taken together. General Goethals is to appear before the Committee of Appropriations to tell of the Canal needs, and General Edwards is to appear before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

Passengers on the Calamares said that the officers did not fraternize until after Havana was reached. Before that they simply exchanged military salutes when they met on deck.

"I expect to appear before the Appropriations Committee on Feb. 4," said General Goethals. "It was a great pleasure for me to be ordered to Washington at the same time as General Edwards, and to travel with him on the same steamship."

The General was asked when, in his opinion, the Canal would be open for vessels of deep draft. He did not know when it would be reopened, he said. Some would like the waterway to be opened with a depth of twenty-four feet, but he preferred to wait until the dredges had deepened it to thirty-five feet.

General Goethals will ask Congress for an appropriation of from $10,000,000 to $11,000,000. Taking into consideration the money that will be expended in clearing away the slide, he believes there will be about $3,000,000 which will be available for other Canal work.

"I would rather wait until a thirty-five-foot depth is obtained before the Canal is opened," said the General. "If it were opened before that depth was reached and then there was another slide, it would be the subject of more discussion and would be a black eye for us."

The Canal can hardly be opened until the slide at Gold Hill is obliterated or deviated from its present course. Since the dredges got the canal opened after the last big slide, vessels of light draft have been permitted to go through. The use of the waterway is still restricted. It has to be, for, as the General explained, there is still a movement of the land. He said the slide had moved 175 feet since November.

The slide at Gold Hill is composed of from 500,000 to 750,000 cubic yards of rock that had formed an overhanging ledge at the top of Gold Hill, 625 feet above sea level. When the soft soil at the bottom moved, the rock moved too. The General believes that before the rock reaches the bottom it will find a resting place. If it does not it will have to be diverted.

He is of the opinion that nothing can stop the movement now in progress until the angle of repose is reached. He believes also that the means now in use will effect a cure for the slides that now partly close the Canal. He is confident that when the work is properly done there will be no more danger from slides.

It is General Goethal's estimate that from 7,000,000 to 13,000,000 cubic yards of material will have to be removed from the cut before the slides entirely stop. It was on Oct. 14 when, without warning, the Gold Hill slide occurred. The entire hill settled vertically twenty feet. The slide was 2,000 feet long and extended back about 1,000 feet.

General Edwards will report to Washington upon the question of Canal preparedness. He said there would soon be 10,000 troops in the Canal Zone. It is said that the War Department contemplates putting 20,000 men down there. General Edwards would not discuss this, and when he was asked whether 10,000 men were enough, he replied: "That is not for me to say."

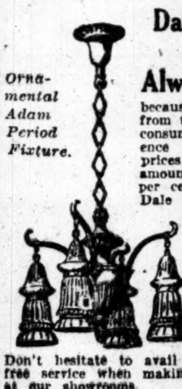
McMILLIN AERO OFFER ENDS

Amount of Gift for Militia Aviation Will Be Known Tonight.

The Emerson McMillin offer to add $100 to every $900 raised for the National Aeroplane Fund, which was organized last June to provide aviation sections for the National Guard and Naval Militia, closed last night at midnight. It was not known then how much Mr. McMillin would have to contribute, as all returns had not been received from the twenty-four States which started forming aviation corps under the offer.

Up to Jan. 1 the total raised under the offer came to $89,185, and Mr. McMillin had paid out $8,918.50, which was distributed among all the States forming aviation corps.

The actual amounts raised by the various States will not be known until tonight. Illinois will probably be first with $100,000 and New York second with $20,000. Other States which have raised between $5,000 and $20,000 are Maine, Michigan, New Jersey, Missouri, Virginia, Colorado, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania.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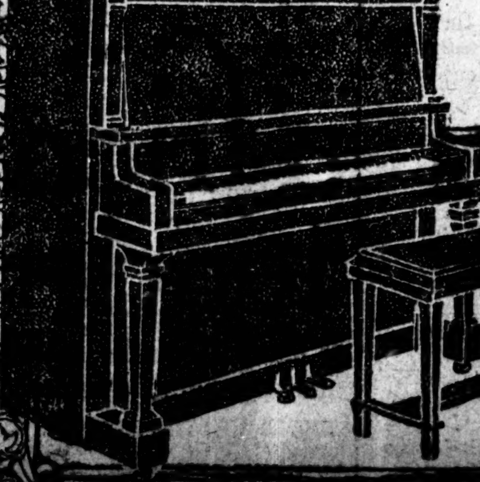
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CHARGES COERCION IN CHARITIES INQUIRY

Doherty Says State Board Tried to Call Off Kingsbury's Investigation.

ONE MEMBER RESIGNED

Testimony That Adolph Lewisohn Blocked Effort to Have Dr. Bernstein Withdraw.

The real locking of horns between the City and the State charities departments began at yesterday's session of Governor Whitman's charities inquiry, which is being conducted at the Bar Association Building at 42 West Forty-fourth Street. Until yesterday Commissioner Charles H. Strong, who is in charge of the inquiry, had been investigating the up-State institutions, but yesterday the local institutions were brought into the case, and for the first time Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury was present, with William H. Hotchkiss, his counsel. It was Commissioner Kingsbury's report of conditions prevailing in the local institutions that brought about the present inquiry.

The sensational development of the day came out just a few minutes before the close of the session. William J. Doherty, Second Deputy Commissioner of Charities of the city, testified that members of the State Board of Charities had made efforts to call off Commissioner Kingsbury's committee when it was making the investigation that resulted in the present inquiry, that one member of the committee had been called off, and that they had actually approached him (Doherty) personally in an effort to have the investigation conducted in a different manner.

Brother Barnabas Resigned.

The Rev. Brother Barnabas, Superintendent of the Lincoln Agricultural School of Lincolndale, N. Y., was the member of the Investigating Committee who resigned while the investigation was in progress, Mr. Doherty testified.

The witness brought the further charge that an effort was made to have the Jewish member of the Investigating Committee, Dr. Ludwig B. Bernstein, Superintendent of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Orphan Asylum of New York in Pleasantville, withdrawn from the committee, but because of the stand taken by Adolph Lewisohn the effort failed.

"Brother Barnabas was on the committee only a few months," Mr. Doherty said. "In May of 1914 Mr. Hebberd, Secretary of the State Board, invited me to dinner at the Holland House in this city. Mr. Mulry of the State Board was also at that dinner. Mr. Hebberd suggested that we could obtain better results and avoid friction if I would dispense with the committee. He said he thought it would be better if one man conducted the investigation.

"I asked Mr. Hebberd who he thought ought to conduct it, and he said he thought I ought to do it alone, or that he would suggest a man. It occurred to me that this was a deliberate attempt to make me disloyal."

John M. Bowers, who is acting as counsel for the State Board, asked to have this last comment stricken from the records.

The Mr. Mulry to whom Mr. Doherty referred is Thomas M. Mulry, member of the State Board of Charities, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, and prominent in Catholic circles in this city. Robert W. Hebberd, the Secretary of the board, was formerly Commissioner of Charities of this city.

"I said that we would go on with the investigation as we had been conducting it," continued Mr. Doherty, "and Mr. Mulry said that he was going to oppose the committee.

"There was vigorous opposition to our first investigations, and after Brother Barnabas resigned from the committee I asked him why he had left the work before it was finished. He said that things were being made unpleasant for him at his institution, and that Myles Tierney, President of the New York Catholic Protectory and a prominent supporter, had ceased paying visits and contributing to the Lincolndale institution."

"Have you any evidence of attempts to make any others resign?" Commissioner Strong asked.

Wanted Dr. Bernstein Off.

"Yes," Mr. Doherty replied. "After Brother Barnabas resigned I heard a rumor that effort was being made to get Dr. Bernstein off, and that Mr. Mulry and Borough President Marcus M. Marks had called on Adolph Lewisohn in this connection. I went to see Mr. Lewisohn and he said Mr. Mulry had invited him to luncheon. He said Mr. Mulry had requested him to ask Bernstein to 'go easy with the sisters.'

"Mr. Lewisohn later told M. Taylor Phillips, the former Deputy Controller, that he wasn't going to interfere with Dr. Bernstein's work."

Mr. Doherty, who was in charge of the Investigating Committee, said that the most prominent men that could be found in charity work, of different denominations, were selected for the committee to lend added weight to their findings. It was composed of Brother Barnabas as the Catholic member, Dr. Bernstein as the Jewish member, and Dr. R. R. Reeder, Superintendent of the Orphanage of the Orphan Asylum Society in the City of New York, located at Hastings-on-Hudson, as the Protestant member. There were also two assistants, Miss Ida M. Robins, Director of the Special Reinvestigation Bureau of the Department of Charities of this city, and Miss Elizabeth McCann, a social investigator, in addition to Mr. Doherty himself, who is also a Catholic and who, before becoming associated with the city charities department, was for a number of years the Executive Secretary of the Catholic Home Bureau.

Criticised by Kingsbury.

Mr. Hotchkiss read into the records the names of a number of charitable institutions that he said Commissioner Kingsbury had criticised. These were the Cherry Tree Home of the Salvation Army, at Spring Valley; the Sacred Heart Orphan Asylum, at Dobbs Ferry; the institution supported by the German Odd Fellows' Home Association, Yonkers; the Sheltering Arms Nursery, Brooklyn; St. Michael's Home, Staten Island; Orphan House of the Church Charity Foundation, Brooklyn; Brooklyn Industrial School Association's institution; the Orphan Asylum Society of Brooklyn, and the Children's Home at Mineola. Commissioner Kingsbury had refused to send children to these institutions because they were unfit for children, Mr. Hotchkiss said.

Mr. Hotchkiss declared that the Inspectors of the State Board must have passed through institutions with their eyes closed when they made their tours of inspection.

Mr. Bowers made several sarcastic allusions to his opponents in his opening address, and attempted to show that the fault for the conditions prevailing in the institutions was the city's, and not the State Board's. He said that the duties of the State Board were negative and not affirmative, and that it was the duty of New York City to provide the funds needed to correct the conditions that Commissioner Kingsbury discovered. He took the attitude that the failure of the institutions to comply with the requirements should have been reported to the board by the city authorities, and said that the New York City officials had the power to do all that they said the State Board should have done.

Mr. Bowers said that the board felt it would do more harm to close the doors of a hospital, for instance, even if it was not as clean as it should be and did not meet all of the requirements expected, than to grant it a certificate and let it continue to operate. It could still do much good in the community, he said. He said that he personally had visited one institution for children that "was kept so clean that the children couldn't have a good time."

The hearing will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

MR. McANENY RETIRES.

Board of Estimate Members Express Regret at Losing His Services.

Yesterday was the last day of office work for George McAneny as President of the Board of Aldermen. His resignation, which was announced several months ago, took effect following a special meeting of the Board of Estimate.

The members of the board before it adjourned all took occasion to thank Mr. McAneny for the work he had performed on behalf of the city during the six years he has served the city. Controller Prendergast, who has served on the board the same length of time with Mr. McAneny, spoke feelingly of the loss he would feel. The newest member, Borough President Van Name of Richmond, also paid a tribute to Mr. McAneny's services.

Mayor Mitchel told Mr. McAneny how much he regretted his leaving the city's service, and referred to the pleasant relationship he had had with him. President McAneny in reply said he felt extreme regret at leaving his associates, and told how happy he had been in working with them.

Several officials of the Public Service Commission gave yesterday at Haan's Restaurant in the Park Row Building a farewell luncheon to Mr. McAneny and his secretary, Louis Graves.

Those who entertained Mr. McAneny were Travis H. Whitney, Secretary; James Blaine Walker, Assistant Secretary; George S. Coleman, counsel; Alfred Craven, chief engineer; Robert Ridgway, engineer in charge of subway construction; Leroy T. Harkness, Oliver C. Semple, and Howard A. Butler, assistant counsel; Daniel L. Turner, deputy engineer of subway construction, and A. F. Weber, statistician.

IN MRS. FORD'S MEMORY.

Meeting Will Be Held to Honor Charity Society's "Doctor of Souls."

This afternoon at 4:30 o'clock memorial services will be held in the Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, for Mrs. Louise F. Ford, reception agent for the Charities Organization Society, who died on Jan. 13. With the exception of two years, during which she was with the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Mrs. Ford had been with the Charity Organization Society since 1888. In that time nearly 500,000 persons passed through her little office, each receiving sympathy, help and advice in a way which made Mrs. Ford what they called her, "a doctor of souls."

The poor went to her in their dire need, those in better circumstances for aid when trials came to them, and others, with money, she told how best to use it. A sweet faced woman, simply dressed in black, with white muslin collars and cuffs, she seemed to live entirely for others, and the employes in the building, particularly the scrub women, came within the circle of her helpfulness. There was a big sofa in her office on which she sat to talk with those who came to her at any time through the day and evening and there, too, came the scrub women for a rest.

Robert W. de Forest will preside at the memorial meeting, and Frank W. Persons will be one of the speakers.

DE LANCEY NICOLL DEPICTS SEA CRASH

On the Philadelphia in Collision, He Thought She Had Hit Mine or Torpedo.

ALL RUSHED FOR LIFEBELTS

Liner Illuminated "Like Dreamland" at Time—Lawyer Returns to Sail on Saturday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—De Lancey Nicoll of New York arrived back in London tonight from Liverpool to wait until Saturday before he will resume his trip home to New York, which was interrupted when the steamer Philadelphia, on which he was a passenger, smashed into the coal ship Ben Lee in St. George's Channel on Saturday night.

Mr. Nicoll informed a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that passengers on the Philadelphia all thought when she bumped the Ben Lee that their steamer either had been torpedoed or had struck a mine. All put on lifebelts and wore them an hour or so before they were assured by the crew that there was no danger of the Philadelphia's sinking.

Not for half an hour did the passengers know it was a collision that had occurred and not the explosion of a mine or a torpedo.

"I don't mind telling you it looked as though our end had come," said Mr. Nicoll at Claridge's Hotel, where he rejoined his wife, who was the victim of an automobile accident two months ago.

"It was 10 o'clock at night and the sea was pitch dark, there being no moon. I was talking with Robert Fleming, a partner of J. P. Morgan, and George H. Doran, a New York publisher, in the smoking room when there came a terrific jar, and at the same time a noise of ripping wooden stanchions and iron being torn apart. We jumped up, exclaiming, 'It must be a mine or a torpedo!'

Rushed for Lifebelts.

"Every one rushed for his stateroom for lifebelts, then back on deck to await orders to get into the boats. We couldn't see a thing when we got on deck, but could hear voices from the black sea below us. I thought the voice must be those of passengers of the Philadelphia, who had been thrown into the water, but later found this was not so.

"Women on the ship became nervous, and men, too. Out there in the inky darkness, not knowing whether a big hole had been stove in the bottom of the boat and whether we were going to be drowned, was not any too reassuring to any one. We tried to find out just what had happened, but the crew did not seem to know until half an hour or more, when word was passed around that we had hit a coal ship a glancing blow and that the coaler was sinking.

"It seems the coaler, flying sails and going the same way as we, suddenly swerved into the path of the Philadelphia. The coaler did not carry lights, so Captain Lucas of the Philadelphia could not see her. The impact had torn six of the Philadelphia's lifeboats away, one dropping onto the deck of the Ben Lee, three others onto the Philadelphia's decks, all of which were smashed, while others dropped into the sea.

"Other lifeboats put off for the Ben Lee and her crew was rescued and taken aboard the Philadelphia. After waiting an hour the Philadelphia turned back, the Captain saying that while he was sure no great injury had been done beyond breaking of the wooden stanchions supporting the decks and damage to furniture in the saloons, still he had not enough lifeboats left to pursue the trip to New York. It took us sixteen hours to get back to Liverpool, while we had taken only six hours out of the point of the collision, the Captain running the ship slowly for safety.

Lighted Up Like Dreamland.

"I don't see exactly why the skipper of the Ben Lee could not avoid the collision, as the Philadelphia was lighted up like Dreamland, Coney Island. I understand the Philadelphia's hull was found to be entirely sound, but badly scratched from the hard knock she gave the Ben Lee. I wore my lifebelt some time, but took it off, as did other of the men, so as not to frighten women into thinking there was real danger. Just the same, I kept wondering if we were not to meet the fate of the Lusitania."

Mr. Nicoll sails on Saturday on the New York, and other passengers from the Philadelphia are going on the Adriatic. Some of them stayed in Liverpool, while others returned to London. Mr. Nicoll expected to take Mrs. Nicoll home when he came here two weeks ago, but she was unable to leave her bed as she was only slowly recovering from a bad fracture of the leg that required an operation.

VILLA REPORTED CORNERED

Chihuahua Rumor That He Is Surrounded by Carranza's Men.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Jan. 31.—Francisco Villa, according to reports received here today, has been driven out of the Picachos hills and Santa Clara Canyon and is now surrounded by Carranza forces near El Valle.

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 31.—The Carranza Consulate has received a telegram, under date of yesterday, from General Trevino, saying that Villa has been "dislodged from his haunts in the Canyon del Oso" and that Miguel Trillo, the latest secretary to Villa, has been captured.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB OPENS.

Mrs. A. D. Miller Chosen President Without Opposition.

The Women's City Club held its first meeting and election of officers last evening in its own clubrooms in the apartment of the late Alfred Vanderbilt on the eighteenth floor of the Vanderbilt Hotel. The following officers were chosen without opposition:

President—Mrs. Alice Duer Miller.

Vice Presidents—Miss Mary E. Dreier, Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, Miss Virginia Gildersleeve, Mrs. Learned Hand.

Secretary—Miss Alice Carpenter.

Treasurer—Mrs. Joseph G. Deane.

Trustees—Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Mrs. Hermann M. Briggs, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Miss May B. Upshaw, Miss Bertha Rembaugh, Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch, Mrs. Raymond V. Ingersoll, Mrs. Max Morgenthau, Jr., Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid; Mrs. Herbert Croly; Mrs. Claudia Q. Murphy, Mrs. William H. Baldwin, Mrs. John Dewey, Dr. Gertrude B. Kelly, Miss Ida M. Tarbell.

The officers were most of them taken from the executive board of the temporary organization committee. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, now one of the trustees, was Chairman of the temporary committee.

Miss Carpenter's report last night showed the new club in a flourishing condition to make a start. New members are coming in at the rate of from twenty-five to thirty a day. The report showed initiation fees and dues from Nov. 29, 1915, to Jan. 28, 1916, amounting to $19,846. The disbursements for postage, stationery, and salaries amounted to $533, leaving the new club with $19,343 to its credit. The club has 59 founders, 441 charter members, 131 house members, 202 active members, and 20 non-resident members.

The clubrooms are most attractive. In the dining room and some of the smaller rooms there is an upholstery of chintz, bright flowered, with a black background. The dining room walls are crimson. The large front room, or salon, is in more delicate tone. A buffet spread was served in the dining room.

SUES TO RESTRAIN THEILE.

Crucible Steel Alleges Stockholders' Suit Is Not Bona Fide.

Harry A. Brown, Fourth Vice President of the Crucible Steel Company of America, began an action in the Supreme Court yesterday to restrain William Theile of 370 Manhattan Avenue from prosecuting three suits he has instituted in the Seventh District Municipal Court, and to restrain him from beginning other similar suits. Mr. Theile owns one share of the stock of the steel company. He has begun three actions in the Municipal Court under Section 33 of the stock corporation law, which imposes a penalty of $250 for any authorized person refusing to permit a stockholder to see the stock books.

In his complaint Mr. Theile said that on Nov. 24 last he presented to the Equitable Trust Company, the transfer agent of the steel company, a written demand to inspect the books of the corporation and that it refused permission. In his action to restrain Mr. Theile from proceeding with his suits and to prevent him from instituting a "multiplicity of similar suits" Mr. Brown said that he had no control over the books of the company, and that the defendant's actions in the lower court were undertaken "so that he might thereby intimidate and force" the plaintiff into giving him access to the books.

He also said that Mr. Theile did not wish to see the books for the purpose of advancing any right or interest, but that his demand to see them "was made for and on behalf of individuals and corporations, or bodies politic, none of whom or which was or is a stockholder of the company."

The complaint asserts on information and belief that Mr. Theile intended using whatever information he could glean from the books, for his own personal advantage and for the benefit of others who had no proper interest in the company. Mr. Theile is also accused of acquiring stock in corporations under his own name and under the names of others, and then resorting to Section 33 of the stock corporation law to get the lists of stockholders in various domestic and foreign corporations. Coudert Bros. are counsel for Mr. Brown, and Edward N. Abbey represents Mr. Theile.

McKinnon and Williams Draw.

The Olympic A. C. held its first boxing show last night since its suspension a month ago by the Boxing Commission. A heavyweight bout between Bill McKinnon of Boston and Larry Williams, which was the feature event, ended in a draw. McKinnon had decidedly the better of the early rounds, punishing his opponent with hard body blows. In the latter rounds, however, Williams improved, and earned a draw. In the semi-final Johnny Burt knocked out Soldier Ruggirio in the second round with a hard right to the jaw.

GIRL OF 12 A SUICIDE; HAD FAILED IN CLASS

Sadie Ostroff Leaps from Window Rather Than Face Her Mother.

GETS SISTER OUT BY TRICK

Superintendent Tells How Seriously The East Side Pupils View School Work.

A 12-year-old child walked out of Public School 188, on East Houston Street, yesterday with eyes full of tears. Her name was Sadie Ostroff, and she was among those who had failed of promotion. It was not a sudden blow, for she had known for several weeks that her work was below the required standard. But Sadie lived in the hope that some kind fortune or a teacher's sympathy would help her through at the last moment.

Yesterday when the promotion list was read in Class 7B Sadie's name was not mentioned. She trembled at the idea of being compelled to go to her mother with the dismal news that she had been held back. None of her more fortunate classmates could help her in her misery. She just stood against a wall in one of the corridors of the school and wept. Several teachers tried to console her and finally induced her to go to her home.

When she entered the flat on the fifth floor of a tenement at 100 Avenue D, where her mother lived with five children and supported them from the proceeds of a pushcart trade, Sadie found no one but her seventeen-year-old sister, Flora, at home. Flora saw that the child had been crying and asked her what was the matter.

"I wasn't promoted," replied Sadie dismally. She looked around and realized that she still had her mother to face. Her ten-year-old brother, Harry, came in, but Sadie said nothing to him. Suddenly she told Flora somebody was downstairs with a message for her.

Flora left the room. When she reached the street, she found no one waiting with a message, and she started up stairs again. Her brother Harry met her gasping with fright.

"Sadie has fallen from the window," he cried, and he rushed down into the street, where a great crowd had already gathered about his siter, who was lying on the sidewalk. Patrolman O'Connor of the Union Market Station pushed through the crowd, saw what had happened, and summoned an ambulance. The surgeon looked at Sadie, shook his head, and said it was too late.

I. E. Goldwasser, Superintendent of the school district in which Public School 188 is located, was informed that Sadie had committed suicide. He commented on the seriousness with which east side children viewed their school work.

"Often I am visited by children who have failed to make the next higher class," he said, "and it is not unusual for these children to declare with great earnestness that they will do away with themselves if they are not permitted to enter the next class."

Mr. Goldwasser denied that the course taken by the young children was in some instance too heavy for their undeveloped minds and caused a mental breakdown. He believed that the suicide threats in a majority of the cases were due to the child's sensitiveness toward the prospect of being left behind by associates.

OHIO WELCOMES WHITMAN.

Schools Closed in Honor of His Visit to Boyhood Home.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Jan. 31.—A delegation of about fifty of the boyhood friends and acquaintances of Governor Whitman of New York assembled here this afternoon to escort him to Canfield village, south of here, where a public reception and holiday have been arranged.

The Governor came here to speak at the annual banquet of the Mahoning Valley McKinley Club. His youth was spent in Canfield village. The schools there will be closed today and citizens gather to honor the former schoolboy.

Others speakers at the banquet here were Myron T. Herrick, former Ambassador to France, and Governor Willis of Ohio.

PENN. R. R. GAINS $22,227,767

Big Income Increases in 1915 on the Lines East and West.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's statement for the year ended Dec. 31, made public here today, shows an increase of $12,769,860 in the operating income of the lines east and of $9,457,907 for the lines west of Pittsburgh, as compared with the previous year. The total operating revenue of the lines east was $252,810,601, an increase of $11,294,041, while the total operating expenses were $193,343,963, a decrease of $1,475,819. On the lines west the total operating revenue was $120,669,996, an increase of $8,859,111, and the operating expenses were $91,308,538, a decrease of $598,795.

For the month of December the total operating revenue of the lines east was $22,804,441, an increase of $4,644,808, as compared to the previous December, while the operating expenses were $17,668,106, an increase of $1,469,727. On the lines west the total operating revenue for the month was $11,150,065, an increase of $3,310,429, and the total operating expenses were $8,366,779, an increase of $1,343,353.

Aged Merchant Found Dead.

Parker R. Whitcomb, 74 years old, a dealer in patent medicines at 181 Pearl Street, and said to be wealthy, was found dead in bed yesterday afternoon at the Glen Island Hotel, Cortlandt and West Streets. This is the hotel in which Walter Brooks was murdered in 1900, as a result of which Florence Burns was arrested. The police were under the impression, at first, that Mr. Whitcomb had been slain, and a search was begun for a young woman, about 26 years old, who had accompanied him to the hotel. An investigation, however, convinced them that the aged merchant had died of heart disease.

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Tuesday Evening, Feb. 1st, 8:10 P. M.
LESLIE HALL,
Broadway and 83d Street.

SPEAKERS
Chairman
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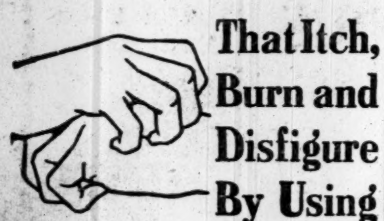
President of Women's Press Club.

Our Guest of Honor
THOMAS W. CHURCHILL,
President, Board of Education,
On "A New Education"

The Founder and Leader
On President Wilson's Message
And Its Relation to True Patriotism.

We regret not to have had even standing room for all those that came to our meetings, but we are very happy that every one wants to be a HUMANITARIAN.

It is not the poor or ignorant we aim to uplift, but ourselves, and that will create an environment which will permit all to rise to our then uplifted level.



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With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. 6, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

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Three ★★★ Star
Whiskey
The Whiskey of Quality.

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68 Years in the United States
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REAL ESTATE	$1,664,728.67
FIRST MORTGAGES ON REAL ESTATE	2,776,464.00
U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS	18,650.00
STATE BONDS	651,570.00
MUNICIPAL & COUNTY BONDS	1,269,060.00
RAILROAD BONDS	3,113,520.00
RAILROAD PREFERRED STOCK	1,025,800.00
RAILROAD COMMON STOCK, (Chicago & N. W. only)	137,000.00
CASH IN BANKS	1,588,107.29
ALL OTHER ASSETS	2,569,483.98
Total Assets (Value as at 31 December, 1915)	$14,814,383.94
UNEARNED PREMIUMS AND ALL OTHER LIABILITIES	$9,972,496.75
Surplus	$4,841,887.19

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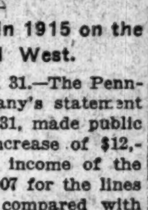

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GET THE GENUINE Dewey's PORT WINE
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Resinol Soap
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¶ Many ill-made toilet soaps contain free alkali, a harsh chemical which tends to dry and injure the skin and hair. Resinol Soap contains absolutely no free alkali, and to it is added the soothing, healing Resinol medication, which doctors have used for over 20 years in treating skin troubles. Thus it comforts tender skins, and helps nature clear the complexion and keep the hair rich, lustrous and free from dandruff.

If the skin is in bad condition through neglect or an unwise use of cosmetics, Resinol Soap should at first be aided by a little Resinol Ointment. Resinol Soap is sold by all druggists and dealers in toilet goods.

Resinol Shaving Stick also contains the Resinol medication. Discriminating men appreciate the way it soothes their faces and prevents most shaving discomforts. The leading druggists carry it.

ELSIE FERGUSON IN ANOTHER WAR PLAY

"Margaret Schiller," by Hall Caine, Is a Wildly Improbable Melodrama.

A SPY IN DOWNING STREET

The Star's Great Gifts Lavished on This Role of a German Girl with a Fatal Hate.

MARGARET SCHILLER. A drama by Hall Caine. At the New Amsterdam.

Sir Robert Temple	Norman Trevor
Lord Burnley	Frederick Esmelton
Mr. Dundas	Leslie Palmer
Sir Richard Carfax	David Kimball
Mr. Hallam	Lewis Sealy
Sir Malcolm Clark	Warburton Gamble
Inspector of Police	Douglas Paterson
Lady Dorothy Nugent	Grace Carlyle
Peggy	Runa Hodges
Galloway	Horton Cooper
Dr. Gottfried Schiller	Joseph Adelman
Mrs. Schiller	Marie Reichardt
Friedrich Schiller	Paul Doucet
Otto Schiller	Gareth Hughes
Margaret Schiller	Elsie Ferguson
Gretchen	Eleanor Seyboldt
Freda Michel	Eileen Van Biene
Hoffmann	W. H. Barwald
Hagel	Griffith Lusk
Landau	Herman Bernhard
Weber	M. F. Wilson

The beautiful Elsie Ferguson, who stands now in the front rank of American actresses and whose every appearance in a new rôle in this city is a theatrical event of prime importance, came to town again last evening when "Margaret Schiller," a play in four acts and a prologue from the pen of Hall Caine, was presented to New York for the first time at the New Amsterdam Theatre. Vivid memories of her fine work in "A Strange Woman" and "Outcast" would of themselves have insured an eagerly expectant audience at that playhouse last night, and there was considerable curiosity to see what manner of piece the author of "The Christian" and "The Eternal City" might write when he had none of his own novels to serve as scenario.

What he did write proved to be a long, dark war play done in terms of wild, grotesquely improbable melodrama. There have been all sorts of war plays from all sorts of playwrights presented in New York since the great conflict began on the other side of the Atlantic and some of them have been pretty bad, but of them all, it is hardest to think of kind things to say about "Margaret Schiller." It is utterly unconvincing from first to last. Not even Elsie Ferguson can make it ring true and that is a severe indictment.

Of course Miss Ferguson is a vision to behold. Of course it is pleasant to hear her speak, stirring to hear her voice made infinitely pathetic by its suggestion of unshed tears. No entertainment in which she plays a part could possibly be without its interest to a sensitive and appreciative playgoer, but the title rôle of "Margaret Schiller" is a weary burden even for her splendidly capable shoulders. Her lines are cast in unpleasant places, and the playwright has flagrantly deserted her in her task of making the part persuasive. Even Miss Ferguson cannot make eloquent such bombast as she has to deliver on bended knees before the Prime Minister of England.

"Your sweet child will be as sacred to me as my heart's blood," says Margaret Schiller.

Even Miss Ferguson cannot make sympathetic the leading character in a melodrama wherein every character behaves all the time in the most ludicrously illogical manner, blandly getting into escapable difficulties without the shadow of an excuse. Really there are limits to an audience's capacities for response. When a person (be it Prime Minister or beautiful German spy) sits on a busy railroad track, your own rebellious notion that he or she need not have sat there at all, or, having sat there, might easily withdraw, does act as a deterrent to your sympathies in the face of the approaching catastrophe.

Now listen to the story of "Margaret Schiller." The prologue introduces you to the Prime Minister's home in Downing Street on the eve of the next war with what is called the Central Kingdom. The time limit on England's ultimatum expires at midnight, and the Cabinet is assembled—waiting. In the last few moments the Prime Minister pauses to arrange for the engagement of a Swiss governess known to his household only through her acquaintance with his dead wife. He didn't realize it was the last few moments, because he had forgotten there was an hour's difference in time.

Now on her way to Downing Street the little Swiss governess just happens to visit the Soho Square home of Margaret Schiller, daughter of an enemy alien, who had died in jail for falsifying passports during the previous war with Germany, thinly disguised as the Central Kingdom. Margaret, embittered by England's suspicious treatment of her people, has worked up a fine hate against the Prime Minister, so, with vengeance in her heart, she flags the Swiss governess and goes to Downing Street in her place.

Her trick is immediately discovered by the Prime Minister and by the police. Why, the Chief Commissioner had seen her as Margaret that very afternoon. But when she weeps and gets down on her knees and looks unconsciously beautiful, the Prime Minister lets her stay, on her taking an oath that she will stop being a spy and just be a nice and decorative governess.

In the course of the month following she falls in love with the Prime Minister, and so is in some embarrassment when she learns that her young brother has been elected to kill him. She emerges from her quandary with the announcement that she will "save them both," and so when her brother comes stealing in through the window of the loosely guarded official residence in Downing Street she disguises herself as the Prime Minister and gets killed in his place. You really would not believe it, but that is the way the story goes. Brother flies, unaware of what he has done, but just how he is to be "saved" from that presumably disquieting knowledge later is left clouded while the curtain descends on Margaret apparently dying in the arms of the Prime Minister.

It is seldom you see a play with every incident and every turn of the plot so gross an affront to one's sense of the probabilities. "Margaret Schiller" is really too preposterous, too thin. The more the plot thickens the thinner it gets.

It is heartbreaking to see so fine an artist struggling with so ungrateful a rôle. When you say that no one on our stage could have made it more persuasive you have said enough. There are others to mention—a good performance by Norman Trevor as the incredible Prime Minister and a glimpse of the great abilities possessed by Gareth Hughes, one of the most gifted and most eloquent of the younger players who pass this way each season.

All the playing in minor parts by the handsome Grace Carlyle, by Marie Reichardt, Eileen Van Biene, Runa Hodges, Paul Doucet and others, is all you could ask and the production is handsome, but the trouble began when Mr. Caine put his pen to paper. It was a discerning firstnighter who walked out of the New Amsterdam last evening, gazed up at the heavens and observed sadly:

"Margaret Schiller died in the last act, but the play died in the prologue."

Shakespearean Prints on View.

A collection of prints and photographs relating to Shakespeare and the performance of his plays, made by Miss Pauline Leipziger, is being exhibited this week at the Public Library, East Fifty-eighth Street. Many rare pictures of the poet, engravings of the old home at Stratford-on-Avon, and engravings of leading actors and actresses of his plays are shown, and there is an old print of the Flag Battery, where the ghost of Hamlet's father walked. Modern actors, as well as those of ancient days, find a place in the collection, which will be the subject of lectures before the celebration of the Shakespearean tercentenary next April.

MME. BARRIENTOS AS LUCIA.

First Appearance of a New Spanish Soprano at the Metropolitan.

Donizetti's opera, "Lucia di Lammermoor," was restored to the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House last evening after a season's rest, chiefly for the purpose of effecting the début in this country of the Spanish soprano who has just joined the company, Mme. Maria Barrientos. Coloratura sopranos of high accomplishment are so rare at the present time that the coming of such a one is a matter of more than ordinary significance in the musical season. It is not too much to call Mme. Barrientos a singer of high accomplishment in the singing of such parts as that of Lucia in Donizetti's opera; it would be too much to call her a great one, but she is an artist whose addition to the company is likely to be interesting.

It is a voice of light and fine-spun texture and great delicacy; it showed last evening little power. Its quality is agreeable, frequently very charming, though it is not always, especially in its higher tones, of the finest purity and smoothness. Mme. Barrientos has, in certain ways, much skill in vocalization, a free and spontaneous utterance in coloratura. This coloratura last evening was sometimes not of the highest finish. There was occasionally a lack of pure legato in passages where legato is indispensable. Her staccato was marked by much precision. How far the nervousness of a first appearance may have affected her singing in these respects there will be opportunity later to determine.

She sang the music of the "mad scene" with great fluency, and in a generally smoother style than she had shown earlier. She made no attempt to gain dramatically incisive power in this scene, but sought her effects in a subtler way by extreme delicacy and a fine chiseling of phrase, matching her pose and gesture. Her highest tones, sung pianissimo, had an exquisite quality. One of Mme. Barrientos's most noteworthy accomplishments is her ability to swell and diminish a tone with perfect evenness; the so-called "messa di voce," which, used as she uses it, is of striking effect.

She lacks, unfortunately, the power of keeping the quality and color of her voice intact on different vowel sounds. There is much to admire in her phrasing and in the dramatic suggestion and implication by methods of the less obvious sort that she put into much of her singing. And one element of her art that cannot be too highly esteemed is the almost invariable correctness of her intonation, even in the most elaborate passages.

Mme. Barrientos's impersonation was marked by distinction and aristocratic grace. To this her face and figure contributed much, as did her restraint and her finely modulated methods as an actress. Her reappearance will be observed with interest.

Mr. Martinelli was the Edgardo, Mr. Amato the Ashton, Mr. Rothier the Raimondo. Mr. Bavagnoli conducted.

WILL PRODUCE OPERETTAS.

New Stuyvesant Company to Stage First "Come to Bohemia."

The Stuyvesant Producing Company is the name of a new organization established for the producing of operettas and musical comedies. The stockholders of the company are patrons of music, some of whom are stockholders in the Metropolitan Opera Company. Harry G. Sommers, manager of the Knickerbocker Theatre, has been made General Manager of the company, and Jacques Coini, who was associated with Oscar Hammerstein at the Manhattan and London Opera Houses and subsequently at the Century, will be the artistic director. Theodore Stier has been chosen as general musical director. Mr. Stier was formerly conductor of the London Classical Orchestra and for the last five years has been musical director for Anna Pavlowa.

An operetta, entitled "Come to Bohemia," has been obtained for production and will be placed in rehearsal today. The book and lyrics were written by George S. Chappell and the score composed by Kenneth M. Murchison. The two have written some of the musical comedies presented at the balls of the Beaux Arts Society. The scenes of the piece are laid in the Latin Quartier of Paris, where the authors studied art for several years. Their operetta was chosen in competition with seventeen others submitted to the stockholders, who passed upon them sitting as a committee of the whole.

'THE UNEXPECTED' AMUSING

Frivolous Melodrama Ushers George Nash Into Vaudeville.

Very amusing is "The Unexpected," the bag of fairly new tricks in one-act play form which George Nash empties on the stage of the Palace Theatre this week by way of observing his entrance into vaudeville. This playlet is a facetious melodrama by Aaron Hoffman, with a diverting passage devoted to the romance of a gentleman burglar, Slick So-and-So, in love with Frisco Nell.

"Marry me, dear," he cries when they meet out burgling. "I have money in the bank—any bank you pick out. There shan't be a woman on all Fifth Avenue wearing handsomer clothes or finer jewels than you. If you see one, tell me where she lives and I'll go get them for you."

Elsewhere on the program, George MacFarlane sings several songs, including some of his Gilbert and Sullivan numbers; Belle Blanche gives her imitations, some of them very good and some of them not very good; and Ruth St. Denis dances in her fashion.

MARRIES FLORENCE MOORE.

Jules I. Schwob of New York Weds Musical Comedy Actress.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Jan. 31.—Florence E. Moore, a musical comedy actress, and Jules I. Schwob of New York were married here yesterday. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles Martin Niles of the Church of the Ascension. News of the marriage became public today through the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

Jules I. Schwob is a son of Adolphe Schwob, a watch importer of 2 Maiden Lane. The younger Schwob is associated with his father in the importing company. Miss Moore appeared here recently in a musical show. She is well known in vaudeville and musical comedy as a member of the team of Montgomery and Moore. Adolphe Schwob lives at Riverside Drive and 118th Street, but nothing could be learned there of the marriage last night.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Henry W. Savage's production of the operetta, "Pom Pom," in which Mizzi Hajos has the prima donna role, will be brought to New York after a brief engagement at the Colonial Theatre, Boston.

John Webster and Fanchon Campbell, who in private life is Mrs. Webster, have returned from a two years' tour of Africa and Australia, where they played in the successes of George M. Cohan and A. H. Woods under the management of the J. C. Williamson Company, Ltd. Mr. Webster is to appear in support of Blanche Ring in "Jane O'Dea from Broadway," Willard Mack's new comedy.

Marie Tempest will sing the songs she sang recently in vaudeville at the war charities entertainment in the ballroom of the Plaza Hotel Thursday night. Melville Ellis will accompany her on the piano. Mr. Ellis also designed the costume Mme. Alda will wear when she sings one of her arias from "Prince Igor."

Eleven hundred residents of Bridgeport, Conn., will see the performance of "Hip Hip Hooray" at the Hippodrome the night of Feb. 14.

John T. Kelly was re-engaged yesterday by the Vitagraph Company to be featured in a series of pictures based on George McManus's "Bringing Up Father."

Daniel Mayer and Walter Hast are in charge of an entertainment and ball that will be given Saturday night at Sherry's for the benefit of the Ladies' Fuel and Aid Society. Among those who will take part will be Sybil Vane, Gertrude Tommalin, Mana Zucca, and Louis Granat.

Arthur Hopkins has postponed his production of "The Happy Ending" till next August because of his inability to get a satisfactory theatre before March 1.

ONE-WAY RULE AIDS IN CLEARING TRAFFIC

Eight Additional Streets Under New Regulation Relieve Congestion.

SHOPPING DISTRICT HELPED

Jam of Vehicles Near Grand Central Station Avoided—Warnings Rather Than Arrests.

Vehicular traffic was restricted to one direction in eight additional streets in Manhattan yesterday by the police, who are trying to find a solution of the vexing traffic problem, or at least some measure of relief. Last year nineteen streets were designated for one-way traffic, and now altogether there are twenty-seven. Traffic policemen who were stationed at the one-way streets yesterday were agreed that conditions had been greatly bettered by having traffic move in one direction only. This relieved not only the streets where the regulation was applied, but other thoroughfares of which they are tributary.

Great improvement was seen in the shopping district particularly as a result of the decision of Police Commissioner Woods to set aside three additional streets in that section for one-way traffic. Westbound traffic exclusively in Forty-third Street, from Vanderbilt Avenue to Broadway, has entirely eliminated the congestion on that street between the Grand Central Station and the hotel and theatrical district.

The one-way rule is to be enforced literally, and no vehicle, except, of course, ambulances, mail and emergency trucks, will be permitted to enter these streets from the wrong direction, no matter whether they desire to go ten feet or less across the line of restriction.

Forty-third Street Cleared.

As an illustration, a person in a taxicab desiring to go down Madison Avenue to the Hotel Biltmore would be unable to reach the Forty-third Street entrance from Madison Avenue because the westbound traffic in that street would be interfered with. He could get to the main entrance of the hotel by turning in at Forty-fourth Street, going to Vanderbilt Avenue, and then turning in west on Forty-third Street. As a result the continual blockade at Madison Avenue and Forty-third Street is removed.

In the same way a taxicab on Broadway cannot get to the Thirty-third Street entrances of the Hotel McAlpin or the Waldorf-Astoria without going through either Thirty-fourth or Thirty-second Street to Fifth Avenue, and then coming into Thirty-third Street with the westbound traffic. However, the tangle at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-third Street has disappeared, and westbound traffic is likely to be attracted from Thirty-fourth Street.

The congestion on Fifth Avenue will not be so serious at Thirty-fourth, Thirty-third, and Thirty-second Streets as a result of the new regulation, because vehicles moving in one direction across the avenue from the streets decrease the time when Fifth Avenue must be blocked to let this transverse traffic pass.

Greater relief has resulted, however, to the streets where the one-way rule has been applied. In West Thirty-third Street there has been for many months a serious condition because of the presence in that street of scores of delivery wagons used by department stores. Frequently there was such a jam of vehicles that traffic policemen had to go into the middle of the blocks between Broadway and Fifth or Sixth and Seventh Avenues to straighten out the tangle. The problem here was the more serious because Thirty-third Street is a fire street, where Hook and Ladder No. 24 has its headquarters. Vehicles on Seventh Avenue that may be prohibited from proceeding east through West Thirty-third Street will be diverted to Thirty-second Street, now open to eastbound traffic to Fifth Avenue.

Helps Wholesale District.

In the same way a solution has been found for the congestion of commercial vehicles by permitting only eastbound traffic in Franklin Street, two blocks between Greenwich Street and Broadway. According to the police, this will eliminate many difficulties in the linen and white goods district, due heretofore to the heavy use of Franklin Street.

Traffic experts for a long time puzzled over conditions on lower Broadway where the "Canon" begins at Fulton Street. The traffic from the ferries and the railroad piers in the neighborhood of Cortlandt Street and North River overburdened that thoroughfare, and heavy trucks often were stalled on the Cortlandt Street incline coming from the North River toward Broadway. The up-hill climb is removed now by having traffic move down hill west on Cortlandt Street, while it may proceed east on Dey, the next street north.

Enforcement of the one-way rule in the eight additional streets yesterday caused the traffic police a great deal of exertion. They stopped hundreds of drivers who would have gone the wrong way, and explained to them that hereafter that particular street would be open for traffic in only one direction. No arrests were made for violations, because the police believe that in a week or two the new one-way streets will have become known to automobilists and drivers who use those streets. Traffic policemen are daily visiting the stables and garages of various concerns that have large delivery departments and are instructing the drivers how to help solve the traffic problem by observing very simple rules.

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FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. ROSE STAHL in GEO. V. HOBART'S New Comedy, "MOONLIGHT MARY."
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ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday." Moves Next Monday to Harris Theatre. Coming to Astor Theatre Week Feb. 7 THE COHAN REVUE 1916
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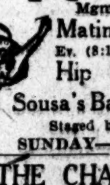

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THE CHARITY BALL for the N. Y. Nursery and Child's Hospital will take place on Tuesday evening, February 1st, at the Waldorf-Astoria. Boxes to be had at 20 West 11th St. Tickets at 2 East 64th St., 327 West 76th St., 16 West 11th St. THE GUARANTY TRUST CO., 5th Ave. & 43d St.

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At the British American War Relief, Lady Herbert, President,
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at the Century Theatre, the programme includes Gertrude Atherton, Eleanor Painter, Blanche Bates, Ada Lewis, Jack Hazzard, Pedro de Cordoba, Paul Draper, Daisie Irving, Rex MacDougall, Harriet Sterling, Kitty Gordon, Jack Wilson, Malvina Longfellow, Hugh Dillman, Eugene Ormonde, and Vivian Leland. Prices 50c. to $3.00. Seats on sale at Century Theatre (Phone 8800 Columbus) and Tyson's, Manhattan Hotel. Cheques to Henry J. Whitehouse, Treasurer.
P. S.—The second of these Matinees, on Tuesday, February 8th, will have Complete Change of Programme by Artists Equally Distinguished.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Wed. at 8:15, Cavalleria Rusticana. Zarska, Braslau; Botta, De Luca; foll'd by Goyescas. Fitziu, Perini; Martinelli, De Luca. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Thurs. at 2:30, Rheingold. Matzenauer, Rappold, Ober; Sembach, Weil, Goritz, Reiss, Braun, Ruysdael, Althouse. Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs. at 8:15, La Boheme. Alda, Cajatti; Caruso, Scotti, Didur, Leonhardt. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Fri. at 8:15, Magic Flute. Gadski, Hempel, Mason; Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Barbiere di Siviglia. Barrientos; De Luca, Damacco, Segurola. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Sat. at 8 (75c to $3), Ballo in Maschera. Kurt, Duchene, Garrison; Martinelli, Amato. Cond., Polacco.
Next Mon. at 7:30, Meistersinger. Hempel; Sembach, Weil, Braun, Goritz, Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky.
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Thurs. Eve., Feb. 3d—CARNEGIE HALL. PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY, F. X. Arens, Cond. Soloist, ALBERT SPALDING
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 1, 1916.

THE NEW SHIPPING BILL.

It is still remembered how JAMES G. BLAINE smashed his hat in the energy of his gesture to emphasize the statement that there was nothing in the tariff of his time to enable the United States to sell another barrel of pork, or anything else. That is the main objection to the new Shipping bill. It is not a magician's wand which will create shipping or give new capacity to old shipping. There is not a vessel in the world which is not carrying all the freight possible, and carrying it where the profit is greatest, that is, where the need of shipping is greatest. There is probably not a shipyard in the world of which the capacity is not contracted for far beyond any reasonable expectation of the postponement of peace. To open the door to Government ownership in any degree as a permanent undertaking to meet conditions so temporary, and so unlikely to recur, is a policy both of unwisdom and despair for the future, and without assistance for the present.

If the enactment of the bill would create $50,000,000 worth of new shipping, and if there were any provision for the Government's retirement from the adventure, the proposal might be endured if not approved. As it stands the obstacles to its passage hitherto experienced have been met in some degree, but without increasing the prospect of assistance to commerce, perhaps even reducing it. It is doubtful how far the new bill's parliamentary prospects have been improved in that manner, for the parliamentary situation itself has changed. Missionary work has bettered the outlook of the bill in the Senate, it is said at Washington, but the Democratic majority in the House has shrunk from around a hundred to thirty. This time the bill may die in the House instead of in the Senate, although there is nothing but gossip about the prospect of the Senate's approval.

The bill is now pressed under cover of the popularity of preparedness, in defiance of the experience of the countries whose need of shipping for both peace and war is greater than ours. Certainly England's need for naval auxiliaries is greater than ever was known before in the history of the nation whose need in that respect is greater than any other's. Yet England is conducting its war with the ordinary ships of commerce. Its naval auxiliaries are few, and not obtained in any manner faintly resembling the proposal of this bill. It is preposterous to build colliers like the Jason for commercial use. If the navy needs Jasons they must be built regardless of expense, and without any humbug about their adaptability to private use. The ships which are to make profit in the carrying trade must be built for that use and no other. The only alternative is their unsuitability for commerce in times of peace, and it is as necessary to prepare for peace as for war.

Since the defeat of the earlier bill the experience of France also has been added to the record for our guidance. France took up the idea of Government ownership as something to conjure with, but finally abandoned it, and substituted something worthy of our attention because so different from the proposal now pending at Washington. The new bill proposes that the Government shall provide itself with ships to be operated either by itself or others. The decision between the alternatives is not made, because the bill would be endangered if the point were not left open. But it is obvious that either way the Government must take all the risks of competition with the world's shipping on the uneconomic terms imposed by our laws. First, the bill requires that all those obstructive laws shall be complied with, and second, there is and can be nothing to require any person or corporation using the Government ships to use them on terms entailing loss. No such bargain would be made unless there were thought to be a profit in the transaction. Inevitably there would be a loss to the taxpayers and no fair gain to commerce, however Government shipping were to be used. The French method of meeting the point is to lend credit to private shipping, and only within a safe margin. The Washington proposal makes the entire venture the Government's.

No details in any bill can meet these objections on fundamental grounds. Nothing like the proposal is asked by business itself in its own behalf. The National Foreign Trade Council at New Orleans opposed a Government-owned merchant marine, and favored removal of governmental restrictions upon American shipping, under the regulation of a board similar to that provided in the bill. There is no more magic in a board than in Government ownership. It might be an easy way to get rid of the subject, and a cheap way, if the Government connection with the matter were abandoned. The railway question was turned over to the Interstate Commerce Commission thirty years ago, and is a burning question now as then, perhaps more so, with the discovery that, despite all that the Commission has done, railways must be run at a profit if the country is to have them supplied adequately.

That is the essential lesson on the ocean as well as on the land. Government must allow a profit to shipping, or must assume the loss of prohibiting it. Shipping provided at public cost is in unfair competition with all other carriers, either American or foreign. The bill seems to make a special effort to antagonize foreign shipping by requiring it to operate under a license, thus subjecting it to the regulations of the board. The prospect that foreign shipping will do so may be judged from the fact that two million tons of American-owned shipping sought the protection of foreign flags before the war. The bill is a good expression of the views of those who think that Government help is better than self-help, and that Government can succeed where private enterprise fails. Those thinking otherwise will like the second bill no better than the first.

KNIGHTS OF THE AIR.

The achievements of the Zeppelins in Paris Saturday add new glory to the history of these humane and effective military instruments. Twenty-four persons were killed and thirty wounded. The present population of Paris can only be guessed at, so many are the absences caused by the war, but putting it at the 1911 figures of 2,888,110 it is clear that if the war lasts long enough and the Zeppelins are as lucky as they were Saturday, and if they raid once a day, they might kill or wound the entire population in 150 years or so. There can be no doubt of the genuine German (echt Deutsch) efficiency of Zeppelins.

The German airmen must be thoroughly familiar with the cartography of Paris. There was a fog Saturday, and if this prevented the French aeroplanes from seeing the visitors it did not prevent the latter from dropping bombs "near the fortifications in the populous tenement district," which has no business to be near the fortifications. Indeed, ample military justification for the spirited performance of Saturday can be found in the tenement district itself. A Paris dispatch in yesterday's TIMES says:

> The worst case of all was a five-story tenement at the end of a cul de sac. * * * Here the family of a zouave, AUGUSTE PETITJEAN, were celebrating the father's leave from the front. His wife and 15-year-old daughter, LUCIE; his old father-in-law, JOSEPH FRICHTI, and his sister, Mme. LERICHE, with her two little boys, RAYMOND and ANDRE, had gathered around a table to hear stories of the war. Suddenly the war struck them. All seven were killed instantly.

This proves the military value of the raid. A soldier was killed. The "humble workers" who were the targets may have been making munitions. More obscure, but doubtless clear to the German mind, is the immediate military advantage gained by killing a girl of 4 and a babe of 5 months. But children and women are often the victims of the Teuton heroes of the air; they are more susceptible to Schrecklichkeit.

The student of military history, the lover of heroic emprise, will dwell with fondness on these characteristic Zeppelinities. There is a touching rivalry between the submarines and the Zeppelins as to whether from under water or from the air women and children can be killed in the greater number and with the most neatness and dispatch.

Where, even in the chronicles of the Knights of the Table Round, can there be found a nobler picture of knightly deeds than the tale of the Zeppelins? And remember that this warfare is effectual. By killing women, girls, and baby boys the Germans reduce the future French population and French Army.

WISTFUL GERMANY.

Civil Germany's reception of Colonel HOUSE, as reported by THE TIMES correspondent at Berlin, proves that the Germans have a wistful attitude toward peace. Mr. WILSON's private ambassador has no officially defined errand in Europe. It may have been one thing in London and another in Paris. What was meant to come of it in Berlin nobody knows; perhaps nothing immediately tangible. But the Germans adopted it in a light of their own. First they were anxious by human contact to reduce the points of friction between the United States and the Imperial German Government. There is no doubt of this. Simultaneously the press of the United States was saying that the Lusitania affair had come to a deadlock, the German press was saying that rumors to that effect should not be taken seriously, and the Imperial German Chancellor sat in a corner of the American Embassy saying things to Colonel HOUSE over which both of them seemed highly gratified. To quote THE TIMES correspondent:

> The moral effect of the Colonel's brief visit is valued highly here. In well-informed quarters it is believed that he was able to do much to dispel certain ideas which have been unfortunately prevalent here, particularly that America has not been acting in good faith—that President WILSON has been practicing a double standard of neutrality. At the same time the Colonel may be able to take back a very clear and vivid idea of the strong feeling of Germans over what they call their justified grievances. It is believed that Colonel HOUSE's visit will do much to clear away mutual misunderstandings.

This is a significant expression, because it is an interpretation politically sanctioned by the German Government. Censored news cannot escape that kind of valuation. More significant still, and for similar reasons, is the correspondent's next paragraph:

> Not the least interesting part of his confidential report to the President should be the intimation from a source friendly to America, and at the same time close to the German Government, that, barring unforeseeable accidents and circumstances, President WILSON's peace mediation will not be unacceptable to the Imperial Government when the time is ripe to talk peace.

That also is something the German Government was not unwilling to have said in the American press. It confirms the impression, derived in other ways, that the civil intelligence of Germany looks, not to Mr. WILSON as a person, but to the President of the United States as an agency, perhaps the only one in the world, through which it might hope to find touch with the civil intelligence of its enemies by indirection, that is to say, without itself taking the initiative. Behind this yearning, which is real, lies the morbid dread of saying anything explicit that could be construed by the enemies of Germany as a sign of weakness.

The intimation that Mr. WILSON's mediation would seem feasible to Germany is extremely guarded. It is not said that mediation would be acceptable, but that, barring unforeseen accidents and circumstances, it would be not unacceptable—"when the time is ripe to talk peace." Herein is a delusion not peculiar to Germans, but common in Europe and elsewhere in the world, namely, that there will be a psychological moment to begin talking of peace. The success of European statesmen recently with what may be called psychological moments, either to identify, mark, or utilize them, has not been so great as to leave them any reasonable vanity in their ability to recognize the propitious juncture of events at which peace conversations would become definitely and all of a sudden possible, and, besides, any such moment is probably a fiction of the imagination. Whatever happens in the field of war is bound to make peace conversations in some way more difficult for one side or the other. Germany in the field is now in a better position than her enemies to talk peace. When it is easier for her enemies it may be much harder for her. Therefore, why cannot Germany be more downright with what she means?

THE SPOILED CHILD.

The cannon are bellowing, and for more than a year and a half Colonel ROOSEVELT has tried to make himself heard against that opposition. If the war is going on, so is he. If Mr. WILSON is making speeches, so is the Colonel. Long the spoiled child of popularity, it is wormwood to him to see anybody else enjoying it. Everything has gone wrong since March 4, 1909, that day of grief for decent citizens. What could be expected of de facto Presidents like Mr. TAFT and Mr. WILSON? The only able seaman of the Ship of State still insists on giving the steering orders. He warns, he denounces, he glares, he shrieks. We are living in a time of mollycoddles. The only genuine regulator of domestic and foreign affairs is T. R. The only policies of wisdom and courage are My Policies. And now this man WILSON has taken up preparedness, My speciality, My private property, My ewe lamb. He storms. He rages. His passion is magnificent, even if he insists on tearing it to tatters.

Of course, any sort of preparedness but My preparedness is shameful and infamous. One doesn't have to pay from 50 cents to $2 to hear the Colonel say that. He can be heard around the world. There are base and ignoble creatures capable of paying more than that if somewhere on this oblate spheroid there were an isle of safety where the Colonel's voice wouldn't reach.

TAFT stole My delegates in 1912. WILSON steals My issues in 1916. Help! Stop, thief! But don't forget that Mr. WILSON's issues are only paste; the genuine jewels are and ever must be Mine.

We like the Colonel. Everybody likes him, when he behaves himself. He is a good fellow when he wants to be. But in his jealous mood, when not even great questions of the honor and safety of his country can make him submerge his omniprotuberant Ego in a general and nonpartisan patriotism, when he shows so pettishly his resentment that any plan but his for national defense should win favor among his countrymen, then it is not the best of the Colonel that shows. He doesn't illustrate "power to command and readiness to obey," "orderly sense of duty," standing "on the heroic level," and other fine phrases of his Brooklyn Academy of Music speech. No, frankly, the Colonel, wailing over his lost issues, suggests a little boy yelling without mitigation or remorse of voice because some bigger urchin has run off with his gocart and his sand-pail.

DR. ADLER'S CHARGE.

In his Sunday morning address to the Society for Ethical Culture Dr. FELIX ADLER expressed a high opinion of the morality of the German people and a very low opinion of the morality of American newspapers. Speaking upon the general subject of preparedness he said that "the moral sentiment of the German people" would never permit Germany to "make a raid on this country and "seize New York and other large "cities in order to hold them for ran-"som," but while acknowledging that "public opinion is molded largely by the newspapers" he declared that "the opinions of some newspapers are molded in the counting houses."

When Dr. ADLER was asked to put this charge in a more specific form he made this reply:

> That statement was incidental and was made, by the way, in the course of my address. I do not wish to be more explicit. I did not refer to any particular newspapers or to any particular public questions, but made the general remark that some newspapers were influenced by counting houses. I inquired, for instance, why certain newspapers followed certain policies, and was informed on reliable authority that those policies were dictated by bankers. A newspaper is a commercial institution, and some are naturally influenced by their business connections, their bankers, and their large advertisers. I regard this as a matter of common knowledge, as a notorious fact, although I don't want to be understood as charging that editors have their opinions for sale.

Who or what is Dr. FELIX ADLER's "reliable authority" for the statement that the policies of newspapers are dictated by bankers, advertisers, or other "business connections"? The matter is of grave public importance, for if the molders of public opinion permit their own opinions to be molded by private interests, in other words, by the desire for gain, the public ought to know it. Does Dr. ADLER know of any New York newspaper which permits bankers or advertisers to mold its editorial opinions? Is he not, on the other hand, sufficiently familiar with the newspaper business to know that a newspaper conducted on that plan would never mold any opinions but its own, would lose public confidence, would be incapable of serving its own financial interest or that of others?

If a newspaper should affirm that, let us say, the clergy of New York were indifferent to religion, were false teachers and looked upon preaching as a business, their chief interest being what they could get out of it, and then if that newspaper on being called to book should say that it was so informed on "reliable authority," what would Dr. ADLER think of its "moral sentiment"? No newspaper would be capable of such a gross offense, but if we assume the offense committed, does Dr. ADLER suppose that the offender would be permitted to hide behind an unnamed "reliable authority"? To be specific, Dr. ADLER's citation of a reliable authority is inadequate for justification and insufficient for concealment. He must himself be held responsible for a slanderous charge publicly made, unsupported by any shadow of evidence, and in the view of those who have knowledge of the fact flagrantly false. Dr. ADLER should justify or retract: if he will do neither, at least he should change the name of his society.

DR. JOSEPH JACOBS.

In the death of Dr. JOSEPH JACOBS this city and the world of letters as a whole has lost a brilliant and versatile writer. Author, editor, critic, expert in folklore, statistician, teacher, and communal worker, there were few subjects in the realm of history, literature, and science with which his mind and his pen did not busy themselves, and ever with an even uniformity of erudite scope and depth. Whether it were a study in Bible criticism, or an essay in comparative literature, or a study in English, Celtic, or Indian folklore and fairy tales, a treatise on arctic exploration, or a statistical analysis of some striking phase of mediaeval or modern Jewish life, JOSEPH JACOBS brought ever to bear upon his subject the force of the same expert and carefully selective knowledge, together with a purity of style that was classic.

His combination of wide and deep scholarship, grace and charm of treatment, and broad freedom of outlook was itself, perhaps, the product of his English birth, his education in English and German universities, and his long domicile, deep interest, and active work in this country. He was, in the most literal sense of the term, a man of letters and a cosmopolite in the realm of letters, a genuine literary neutral, knowing and loving the histories and literatures and the historical and literary figures of all lands alike.

Dr. JACOBS has often been called the Jewish Andrew Lang. In his many years of literary and critical contribution to The Athenaeum he acquired, among other fame, a reputation as one of the foremost writers of obituaries of the great men of his time, some of whom he had known personally and intimately for many years. His own interests were perhaps less specifically Jewish than those of some of the other members of the little coterie to which he belonged at Cambridge—including the late Dr. SOLOMON SCHECHTER, ISRAEL ZANGWILL, and ISRAEL ABRAHAMS—but his work added valuable contributions also to the store of Jewish knowledge. His book on "The Jews of Angevin England" is regarded as a leading authority on the subject. Dr. JACOBS was a close and perhaps the oldest friend in this country of the late Dr. SCHECHTER, and recently he had been widely spoken of as the man best fitted of all to write the biography of the great Jewish scholar. Friends of Dr. JACOBS will ever remember him for the charm and sweetness of his personality and for the graceful affability with which at all times he delighted in sharing his knowledge with all who applied to him.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Literacy and Labor.

Washington dispatches say that the twice vetoed bill providing a literacy test for immigrants is to be favorably reported, and will be pressed. That is surely forehanded. In December there were 570 more emigrants than immigrants. In the last half of 1915 the excess of arrivals over departures was 2,392. At the present time the condition of employment is about as good as ever was known. The restriction of immigration must be intended as a precaution against a theory of excessive competition hereafter, rather than to meet any present condition or the results of any past condition. On the contrary, this country would not be what it is without the immigrants who have done the coarse work which repels Americans and at a wage which Americans would not accept. A bill has been introduced at Albany by Assemblyman MALONE designed to prohibit the employment of illiterates by railways. Violation is made a misdemeanor. The argument is that life and limb will be safer in the care of "cultured" railway men. Incidentally jobs are safer and wages are higher in proportion that the law limits employment to privileged classes. Exit privilege to capital, enter privilege to labor. On the other hand there are those who think that the temper of the times is not favorable to privilege to either, and that the function of law is to keep the field fair and open for all in any walk of life who serve the public by serving themselves. As the matter stands the public is in danger of exploitation by combinations of labor when it has just relieved itself from exploitation by combinations of capital contrary to public interest. Eternal vigilance is the price of safety from selfishness in the disguise of public spirit.

The Anti-Usury "Flareback."

There is a curious sequel to the exposure of usury by the national banks by the Controller of the Currency. The intention was to have the usurers sent to jail, and to have laws passed with more teeth in them. The prospect is that many States will imitate Virginia, which is considering a bill specifically authorizing what the Controller denounced so ferociously. The explanation is simple and twofold. The banks are unwilling to make the loans otherwise, and, secondly, the borrowers would be worse off if not allowed to make the usurious arrangements. The Controller's denunciation was by numbers of banks rather than by volume of loans. For example, one of the most usurious States is Texas, where there are 537 national banks and 168 offenders. The capital of the 537 equals that of two leading banks in this city, but the aggregate loans are less than those of the smaller of the two. The nature of the usurious business is charging fees for accommodation instead of interest, and that is the nature of the statutory authorization proposed.

For example, a rate of 1,820 per cent. was charged for lending $6 for five days. The fee, rather than the interest, was $1, and the bank hardly felt paid. In another case the rate was 2,400 per cent., but the charge was $1 for $3.50 for a week. The preparation of the papers and the bookkeeping and other banking costs are the same on a small loan as on a large one, and must be paid for if the accommodation is to be obtained. Sending the usurers to jail would only stop the accommodation, and the Controller's manner of attack of an abuse which ought to be remedied seems rather to strengthen it. Thus he includes all Virginia in his account of the offending area, although only five Virginia banks meet his condemnation, with the result that national banks in general feel outraged rather than condemned.

There is a remedy available to borrowers without legislation. They can make their credit better worth accommodation on easier terms, either by offering better collateral or by raising their personal character. There hardly can be a doubt that in some of these cases of usury the risk is as great as the usury.

A Play Whose Title Should Be Changed.

A comedy dealing with the hypocrisies, sentimentalities, and insincerities of a parson and some of his flock has been "presented for two performances" at a New York theatre by the Stage Society under the disagreeable, the offensive, title of "God and Company."

If old JEREMY COLLIER could revisit the glimpses of the moon he would be convinced by this name that the profane state of the stage was continuing unrepentant. In the matter of good taste the Stage Society should be careful not to offend. Indeed, the mistake was probably due to the author's desire for a "striking," "taking" title, but the sensibilities of the community should have been considered. Doubtless the only slowly yielding objections of many pious persons to the theatre will be strengthened by such a lapse of taste, such an unconscious exhibition of irreverence.

The Tartufism of an unworthy clergyman is a legitimate subject of satirical comedy, and this comedy is said to be acridly interesting and dramatically effective. The more pity that its name should have been so unfortunately chosen. For sacred names, even from the point of view of the agnostic or the atheist, there should be public respect.

THE KANSAS SPIRIT.

We Are Asked to Believe It Is Firmly Opposed to Preparedness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice you say that Governor Capper's opposition to the armament program does not represent the "Kansas spirit." Apparently you have found only two Kansans who do represent it.

If your conception of the Kansas spirit means approval of the go-it-blind sort of jingoism which appears to obsess the East, your estimate of the number of Kansans who "represent" that spirit is about correct.

If you care to know what Kansas sentiment is on that question here are facts that will interest you:

Not one organization has declared for the preparedness program in the State of Kansas. A list of Kansas organizations that have gone on record against the so-called preparedness plan within a few weeks or months includes the Kansas State Teachers' Association, in a convention of 6,000; the Kansas State Grange, with 24,000 members; the Kansas State Farmers' Union, with 21,000 members; the Kansas State Federation of Labor, with 30,000 members; the Kansas State Mutual Insurance Association, with 60,000 members; the Kansas Association of Machinists, with 7,200 members; more than 100 churches, 150 fraternal organizations, and 40 women's clubs.

Most of us who live where it is realize that the Kansas spirit, as Kansas knows it, still exists; it still dares to do its own thinking; it still dares to have an opinion at variance, if it must be, with opinions held elsewhere.

Twenty years ago Kansas held opinions that were at that time generally derided in the East, but which fifteen years later were accepted by the East and by the nation.

If the President should really need them, 100,000 Kansans, not unacquainted with the manual of arms, would answer his call within forty-eight hours.

A. L. NICHOLS,
(The Capper Publications.)

Topeka, Jan. 29, 1916.

Objections to Mr. Brandeis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a lawyer and an American citizen I wish to voice, with others, my opposition to the confirmation of Mr. Louis D. Brandeis as a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which I feel constrained to do for no reason save what I conceive to be the welfare and prosperity of our common country. The past performances of Mr. Brandeis stamp him as a Socialist and an impracticable theorist, hostile to vested rights, and given to promoting class hatreds and social unrest. The Supreme Court has always been justly regarded by our people as the bulwark of their property rights and the safeguard of their liberties. Their confidence in it has made them feel secure against executive usurpations and the ignorance, prejudice, and passion that often find expression in the statutes of our Congress and legislative assemblies. To put such a man as Mr. Brandeis in the Supreme Court would so shake the confidence of our people in that tribunal that its power and influence as a co-ordinate branch of our Government, and conservator of all the rights and interests we hold dear, would be seriously impaired, if not utterly destroyed. His appointment is so astounding that it seems like a horrid nightmare, and his confirmation by the Senate would, I verily believe, make every responsible citizen feel insecure in his personal liberty and property rights. With the great unrest that is now prevalent, and disintegrating influences already sapping the foundations of our social fabric, this would seem of all others the most inopportune time for weakening the influence of this august tribunal, and impairing the respect and regard our people have ever entertained for it, and their confidence in its ability, conservatism, and disposition to protect constitutional rights, whether individual or corporate.

ALEXANDER SIDNEY LANIER.

New York, Jan. 31, 1916.

A Representative Tariff Board.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is an encouraging sign to learn that President Wilson is looking with favor toward the creation of a tariff board, and it is to be hoped that he can bring the members of his party in Congress to the same opinion. It was my privilege to assist in giving some data on Schedule K to the former board, and from that experience I am convinced that it is only through a tariff board that a just and equitable tariff can be secured.

Instead of a tariff board of five members, as formerly, it seems to me that it should be of about twenty members and consist of not more than two members each from the following occupations: Manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, bankers, farmers, lawyers, representatives of labor, and the rest of the board to be men who have made a thorough study of tariff administration. It will be impossible to enact a tariff measure that will satisfy everybody, but with a board composed of men, as I suggest, who will "play the game according to the rules." it will be possible to have a tariff that will be equitable to all interests.

CHARLES P. BENTLEY.

Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1916.

The Foes of Preparedness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While President Woodrow Wilson is traveling through the Western States instilling into the minds of our citizens the momentousness of preparedness, there are a number of Congressmen who are openly decrying the President's sentiments, all of which they advertise under the heading of "Amusements," per the following in a newspaper:

Amusements.
Anti-Preparedness Mass Meeting,
Poli's Theatre,
Sunday, Jan. 30, 2:30 P. M.
Speakers:
Hon. Warren Worth Bailey, Pennsylvania.
Hon. Oscar Callaway, Texas.
Hon. Martin Dies, Texas.
Hon. William Gordon, Ohio.
Hon. Edward W. Saunders, Virginia.
Hon. James L. Slayden, Texas.
Hon. Clyde H. Tavenner, Illinois.
Stereopticon—Admission Free.

Washington, Jan. 30, 1916. W. S. W.

Points of English.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you not do something to rescue the word "begin" from oblivion. It is a far better word than "commence" in most cases where the latter word is used.

May I also call attention to the fact that "under the circumstances" is a wholly incorrect expression? Circumstances are things around not over us. We are in them not under them.

WM. L. HIMES.

New York, Jan. 31, 1916.

THE SOLDIER'S DOG.

Bruce doth watch the whole day long
  At the turning of the lane,
Where, for mile on misty mile,
  One may see the highway plain.

Down that highway, months ago,
  Bruce's master marched away;
All the world to Bruce seems strange—
  Greatly changed since that sad day.

Autumn's leaves have fallen sere,
  Winter winds blow cold and chill,
Bruce, with coat all white with snow,
  Watches for his master still.

When the frosty twilight falls,
  Weary, cold, with heart that yearns
For the sound of a loved voice,
  Bruce to the dark house returns.

Season into season wanes,
  But the dog his watch must keep—
For a man, alas! who lies
  Hushed in death's unending sleep.

MARY McMULLEN.

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS IN PEACE AND WAR.

A Doctrine Without Historical Validity—Rights of Belligerents as Against Neutrals Are Being Extended.

By STERLING E. EDMUNDS,
Lecturer on International Law, St. Louis University Law School.

St. Louis, Jan. 29, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There has been a great deal of complaint on the part of well-meaning theorists to the effect that the principle of the freedom of the seas has been overthrown by Great Britain to the deep injury of neutral rights and of that orderly enjoyment of the common heritage of States which the oceans symbolize.

Yet the most meagre acquaintance with history reveals war as the very negation of the idea of the free sea. The naval war codes and practices of all States, modern and ancient, including those of the United States, present a complete contradiction of the doctrine.

In periods of peace alone may the free sea be said to be an accomplished fact, though it has been so less than a hundred years.

We forget that the conception that peace is the normal condition of mankind is quite modern; so modern, in fact, that little has been accomplished toward limiting those very extensive belligerent rights—not privileges—which have persisted. Every State has been or may be a belligerent. None wishes to limit its effectiveness as such. The commerce of an enemy is its most vulnerable point of attack. That neutral commerce must suffer is only logical. The irreconcilable cannot be reconciled.

Not only has it been impossible to restrict belligerent tyranny on that public territory known as the seas; it has not even been possible to restrain belligerents from devastating the private territory of a neutral State, to which protection was solemnly pledged.

That the principles of justice and humanity should prevail all admit, but who is to enforce them? Moral force has so far proved inadequate.

It requires superior centralized power, which does not exist in the society of States. An analogy presents itself in the early frontier communities, with which we are familiar, where each member was armed and ready to vindicate his own notions of justice. The streets of such communities were free and safe when there happened to be no fighting. Only when the State, backed by the power, stepped in and relieved all of their weapons, and took over their protection, did the streets really become free.

The high sea may be said to comprise all that salt water on the earth's surface except such as is wholly within landed territory, and that within three miles of the coasts of States which is termed the territorial waters, and such straits, gulfs, and bays as are adjacent thereto. These territorial waters, known also as the littoral or marginal sea, have been subjected to exclusive jurisdiction as a necessary measure of State protection.

Anciently there was little definite conception of the marginal sea and no clear principle governing it. States asserted rights over adjoining waters according to their power and interest; yet the view that the high sea is not capable of appropriation is a very old one and has a firmly established place in Roman legal philosophy, notwithstanding the declaration of Antoninus Pius, Roman Emperor: "Being Emperor of the World I am consequently the law of the sea"; or of the later German Emperors, who, as successors to the Roman, proclaimed themselves "Kings of the Ocean."

The Roman conception of the free sea was a philosophic rather than a legal one, since international law may be said to have been nonexistent at that period of history. It was not until the breaking up of the Roman Empire and the germination of the modern European States system began that we see the concurrent appearance of customs growing out of the intercourse among these separate political entities and giving some shadow of a legal system. From that time, however, the dawn of the Middle Ages, we notice that claims of sovereignty are gradually extended into the high seas, until finally all of the known waters of the earth had been appropriated. The Roman conception of the free sea thus vanished.

The Republic of Venice claimed sovereignty over the Adriatic, and Genoa became the sovereign of the Ligurian Sea; Portugal appropriated the Indian Ocean and the Atlantic south of Morocco; Spain took the whole of the Pacific and the Gulf of Mexico. After the discovery of America, the famous Bulls of Pope Alexander VI., in 1493, granted to Spain all lands west of the north and south line drawn 100 leagues west of the Azores and dividing the occupation of the seas between Spain and Portugal. Sweden and Denmark contented themselves with the Baltic and Arctic, while England assumed sovereignty over all that was left, including the Narrow Seas, the North Sea, and the Atlantic, north of a line running from North Cape to Cape Finisterre. The Oriental seas being then undiscovered by Europeans, and Japan, caring little for a place in the sun in those peaceful days, escaped private ownership.

How effectually these claims were asserted may be judged from an incident in 1478, when the Emperor Frederick III. of Germany had to obtain the permission of Venice to transport grain through the Adriatic from Apulia. Great Britain, while not denying to others the right to navigate her high seas, was jealous in enforcing her sovereignty within them. Fishing in her waters was forbidden to all save English subjects. On one occasion in 1636, when Dutch fishermen were found in the North Sea, they were dispersed by English warships. Ultimately the Dutch were compelled to pay the sum of $150,000 for the fishing privilege. All foreign vessels appearing in British seas were compelled to fly the British flag, and this regulation was stringently enforced, as may be judged from the account of the visit of Philip II. of Spain in 1554 to England to marry Queen Mary. A British Admiral met him, and seeing the Spanish flag flying from the royal ship, immediately opened fire. So, too, in 1606 the ship carrying the King of Denmark homeward from a visit to James I. was overhauled in the North Sea and forced to strike the Danish flag.

As late as 1805 the British Admiralty regulations ordered that "when any of his Majesty's ships shall meet with the ships of any other foreign power within his Majesty's seas, it is expected that the said foreign ships do strike their topsail and take in their flag in acknowledgment of his Majesty's sovereignty in those seas; and if any do resist, all flag officers and commanders are to use their utmost endeavors to compel them thereto and not suffer any dishonor to be done to his Majesty."

The Spanish and Portuguese regulations aimed at the exclusion of all navigation by foreign ships. When Sir Francis Drake returned from his famous voyage to the Pacific in 1580 it will be recalled that the Spanish Ambassador at London, Bernardine Mendoza, lodged a vigorous complaint with Queen Elizabeth against this violation of Spanish sovereignty. Queen Elizabeth replied that she did not recognize the right of exclusive sovereignty in those waters; that she considered the gift of Alexander VI. of certain portions of the New World to be void and as in no way limiting equal participation of England in their enjoyment. She was careful, however, not to push too far the arguments in behalf of unappropriable seas, since England herself was no petty proprietor of oceans. This incident between England and Spain initiated a discussion which not only broke down the Spanish contention, but ultimately wrecked those of England as well. Publicists made their appearance strongly condemning the doctrine of exclusive sovereignty in the high seas, among them Grotius, "The Father of International Law," who in 1609 published his powerful treatise on Mare Liberum. This publication so enraged Charles I. that he instructed his Minister to the Netherlands to request of that Government the immediate punishment of Grotius for his offensive opinions. He then commanded John Selden, the English jurist, to write his Mare Clausam in reply. However, the logic of the opponents of the Closed Sea was making headway and the doom of the doctrine became inevitable with the increasing enterprise of commerce.

By the beginning of the nineteenth century all claims to sovereignty in the high seas had been allowed silently to lapse and the principle of equal enjoyment was even extended to international rivers. As revealing the jealousy with which the principle was guarded, it may be recalled that the early attempts in the nineteenth century to prohibit the slave trade were defeated owing to the refusal of States to permit any interference with their vessels on the high seas in time of peace.

In the early part of the nineteenth century Russia still asserted exclusive jurisdiction in the waters of the Bering Sea within 100 Italian miles of the Alaskan and Siberian coasts or her islands. In 1824 Great Britain, the old defender of State sovereignty in the sea, had so completely reversed her position that she joined the United States in a challenge of the Russian claim as illegal, causing its abandonment. It is interesting to note that upon our purchase of Alaska in 1867 the United States attempted to assume the exclusive regulation of seal fisheries far beyond our territorial waters, but was ultimately compelled to yield. Recently, however, the United States, Russia, Japan, and Great Britain have entered into a convention largely accomplishing the regulation of seal fisheries by placing restrictions upon the activities of their respective nationals in those waters.

There are today very few recognized exceptions to the rule that a State may assert sovereignty over only so much of the sea as lies within the three-mile limit. One conspicuous exception is, however, the British regulation of pearl fisheries off Ceylon for a distance of twenty miles off shore, which is defended, however, on the ground that it amounts to an occupation of the bed of the sea, which is held to be subject to appropriation so long as it aids or does not infringe the right of navigation. The often projected Dover-Calais Tunnel is a typical instance of rightful private occupation of the bed of the sea; that the Ceylon pearl fisheries fall within the same category has been doubted.

The high seas may therefore be enjoyed in common by all States in time of peace, subject only to such regulation imposed by the respective States upon their own vessels as are considered necessary in the interest of order and safety. There is some international co-operation having these ends in view, a recent instance being the convention for safety of life at sea, which was the outgrowth of the Titanic disaster.

With the outbreak of war the principle of the free sea is immediately sacrificed to recognized rights of belligerents, the extent of which has never been fixed, but has, on the contrary, been enlarged according to the power of the States engaged in hostilities. There is a distinct belligerent right to stop and examine all vessels on the high seas to determine their nationality, whether neutral or enemy, and the character of their service, whether innocent or noxious. The rules by which is tested the character of service in which they are engaged are neither uniform nor definite. In addition to this right of interference with all commerce and the right of capture and condemnation under indefinite tests, belligerents are recognized as possessing a still further right actually to close portions of the high sea in the following instances:

First—Belligerents may establish blockades on the enemy's coast extending outwardly an undetermined distance into the high sea.

Second — Belligerents may establish strategic military areas, with the use of automatic contact mines, off their own or the enemy's coasts, and such areas may extend an undetermined distance into the high sea.

Third—Belligerents may fight their naval battles on the high seas and for the time being exclude neutrals from so much of the sea as comprises their radius of action.

The old hope that a blockade might be restricted to close proximity to an enemy's coast, which was realizable in the days when slow-moving vessels were anchored off such coasts, has little prospect of fulfillment today when we consider the tremendous development in offensive and defensive measures of naval warfare.

The strategic military area is also an innovation recognized incidentally to the development of the contact mine. In the Russo-Japanese war the strategic areas established by the Japanese were limited to a distance of ten miles off her coasts. In the present war no limit has been placed, and whole seas have been proclaimed as such strategic areas. It will be seen from this that the freedom of the sea in time of war, however desirable, is without substance. Belligerents have been and are recognized as possessing war rights so contradictory to the principle as to render it worthless.

What it is possible to accomplish at the close of the present war in limiting belligerents' rights and giving practical value to the principle of the freedom of the sea in time of war remains to be seen. The present war has demonstrated, however, that no so-called rule of international law is safe from violation so long as there exists no organized power adequate to compel its vindication.

STERLING E. EDMUNDS.

DR. JOSEPH JACOBS, NOTED SCHOLAR, DIES

Jewish Author and Historian Was the Editor of The American Hebrew.

AUTHORITY ON FOLK LORE

Famous in England Before He Began Work Here on the Jewish Encyclopedia—His Writings.

Dr. Joseph Jacobs, the noted Jewish scholar and editor of The American Hebrew, died suddenly on Sunday night of heart disease, at his residence, 11 Greystone Place, Yonkers. After achieving wide fame in England by his researches in Jewish history and folklore in England, where he lived most of his life, Mr. Jacobs remained in his country until 1900.

Dr. Jacobs was born in Sydney, New South Wales, on Aug. 29, 1854, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, England. The University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the degree of Litt. D. in 1906. He entered life as a scholar, journalist, and lecturer, making the ancient and modern history of Judaism his principal study. He visited Spain for historical purposes in 1888. He made his first visit to this country in 1896, when he made a lecture tour here.

Dr. Jacobs lectured at Gratz College in Philadelphia and before the Council of Jewish Women here, in Philadelphia, and Chicago on the "Philosophy of Jewish History." He was one of the founders of the Jewish Historical Society of England, of which he was President during 1898-99, and also of the Maccabeans.

Dr. Jacobs was for many years on the Executive Committee of the Anglo-Jewish Association, and on the conjoint committee of that body with the Board of Deputies.

He became a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of History at Madrid and of the Brooklyn Institute. He was formerly the editor of Folklore, of the Jewish Year Book, and of the Literary Year Book.

In The London Times of Jan. 11 and 13, 1882, appeared articles by Dr. Jacobs on the persecution of the Jews in Russia. These drew the attention of all Europe to the "pogrom" of 1881 and led to the Mansion House meeting of Feb. 1, 1882, and to the formation of the Mansion House Fund and Committee, of which he was Secretary during 1882-1900.

Jewish Encyclopedia Editor.

When he decided to settle in this country Mr. Jacobs engaged at once in his great labors on the Jewish Encyclopedia issued by Funk & Wagnalls, of which he was one of the editors. In 1900 he also was appointed Professor of English Literature and Rhetoric at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. Dr. Jacobs was induced to come to this country to stay by Cyrus L. Sulzberger. On his arrival here Dr. Jacobs said:

"I come to assist in the work of preparing the Jewish Encyclopedia, which will be a complete collection of everything relating to the Jewish race, its customs, its religion, and its history. Almost every Jewish scholar of note on the Continent has given his adhesion to the scheme. It is very appropriate that such an attempt to present Jewish truth should emanate from America. It is only in the United States and England that such a work could be undertaken, as it is only in these Anglo-Saxon countries that complete freedom is allowed to the Jewish people and that they are afforded a chance fully to express their views."

When he left England Mr. Jacobs was the Secretary of the Russo-Jewish Committee and had been President of the Jewish Historical Society.

Among his publications were "English Fairy Tales," 1890; "Studies in Jewish Statistics," 1890; "Celtic Fairy Tales," 1891; "Jews of Angevin England," 1893; "More English Fairy Tales," 1893; "Studies in Biblical Archaeology," 1894; "Aesop's Fables, 1894; "Literary Studies," 1895; "Jewish Ideals," 1896; "Wonder Voyages," 1896; "Story of Geographical Discovery," 1898.

His Many Translations.

Mr. Jacobs had also translated Balthasar Gracian's "Art of Worldly Wisdom" from the Spanish in 1892 and "Tales from Boccaccio" in 1896. He published editions of North's "Tales of Bidpai" in 1897, Caxton's "Esope" in 1897, Painter's "Palace of Pleasure" in 1891, Howell's "Familiar Letters" in 1892, Day's "Daphnis and Chloe" in 1890. He had written introductions to the Book of Job, "The Arabian Nights," Morris's "Old French Romances," Goldsmith's "Comedies," Thackeray's "Esmond," Jane Austen's "Emma," and Chamisso's "Peter Schlemihl."

One of Dr. Jacobs's greatest works was an imaginative life of Jesus from the Jewish point of view. This was published in 1895 under the title of "As Others Saw Him," and reached its third edition in 1903.

As editor of Folklore Mr. Jacobs became distinguished as an authority on the migration of fables and mythology from race to race and their developments from period to period. He was a leading contributor to The Athenaeum from 1896 to 1899. In addition to his work as editor of the Jewish Encyclopedia, as editor of The American Hebrew, and as professor of the Jewish Theological Seminary, Mr. Jacobs found time since 1907 to contribute articles to American publications, notably to the Book Review section of THE SUNDAY NEW YORK TIMES.

Studied Jewish Population.

One of the studies of which Mr. Jacobs made a specialty since coming to this country was the Jewish population of this country, its distribution geographically and by occupations. He sought in various ways to work out an estimate of the Jewish population of this city. One series of studies based on the death rate, marriage rate, birth rate, and immigration figures led him to place the total Jewish population in this city at 906,400 in 1912. This figure Mr. Jacobs believed to be approximately accurate, although estimates based on other methods of calculation placed the Jewish population considerably lower.

Mr. Jacobs was a member of the Maccabeans and Authors' Club. His funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock from his late residence.

TRIBUTES TO DR. JACOBS.

His Attainments Praised by J. H. Schiff, Rabbi Kohler, and Others.

Many tributes were paid yesterday to the memory of Dr. Joseph Jacobs.

Cyrus L. Sulzberger said: "I have been closely associated with Dr. Jacobs ever since he came to this country, and I consider his loss one of the most serious that could have been sustained. He had such wide learning, covering so many different fields that it was a constant pleasure to be associated with him. His gentle manner and his naïve way endeared him to all who came into contact with him."

Dr. Frank H. Vizitelly, the scholar and author, associated with Dr. Jacobs in many of the publications issued by Funk & Wagnalls, said: "To Dr. Jacobs's indefatigable energy we owe the many priceless contributions to Judaism and the many masterpieces of folklore associated with his name. His name will hereafter be imperatively associated with all that is best of Judaism and English literature."

Tribute from Louis Marshall.

Louis Marshall said: "Dr. Joseph Jacobs was a man of rare attainments, possessing an inexhaustible fund of knowledge covering a vast field of learning. He was a historian, an authority on folk lore, a statistician, and proficient in the most recondite literature. He was a sciolist rather than a scientist, but his knowledge was thorough, accurate, and always ready for use. But for him the Jewish Encyclopaedia could not have become an accomplished fact. He was a writer of great versatility, and his style was attractive and characterized by its clearness.

"At the time of his death, besides being the editor of The American Hebrew, he was at the head of the Bureau of Statistical Research of the American Jewish Committee. In the latter capacity he was successfully engaged in collecting and interpreting from many scattered sources important data. He was one of the most useful and helpful men in his chosen fields of investigation whom I have been privileged to meet. He will be greatly missed by those with whom he has during his residence in this country co-operated."

Jacob H. Schiff's Eulogy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Jacob H. Schiff gave this expression on Dr. Jacobs:

"I have heard of the death of Dr. Jacobs with profound sorrow. I had known him long and intimately as a distinguished Jewish publicist as well as publisher. His death is a great loss to the secular and religious press. He was a man of high character and great knowledge and a most attractive conversationalist."

A Modern Anthropology Pioneer.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 31.—Cyrus Adler said of Dr. Jacobs:

"Joseph Jacobs was a literary man of rare qualities with encyclopaedic mind and possessed of special learning in many fields. He will probably be longest remembered for his delightful English fairy tales, in which he divided the honors of his generation with Andrew Lang. But he was also a scientific folklorist and made valuable contributions to the fascinating study of the migration of the tales current among all peoples.

"He was a pioneer in modern anthropology, and was associated with Francis Galton in several important investigations. He was a student of philosophy and a good mathematician, and out of this combination resulted his clear insight into the Philosophy of Spinoza. I remember the late Professor Langley of the Smithsonian Institution urging upon Jacobs the preparation of a work on Spinoza because of his exceptional capacity for understanding the man.

"Skilled as a mathematician and with a practical turn of mind, he was well one of the first to employ statistics in biological and anthropological investigations, and especially was the pioneer of modern Jewish statistics.

"He had a broad knowledge of history, and was one of the founders of the Anglo-Jewish Historical Association. His book on the Jews of Angevin was a genuine contribution both to the history of England and of the Jews. His work on the sources of Spanish-Jewish history has laid all students of the period under obligations to him.

"He had an important share in the editing of the Jewish Encyclopaedia, and was one of the Board of Editors of the new translation of the Bible.

"Dr. Jacobs was also an essayist, journalist, most versatile of men, and, withal, modest, cheerful, witty, simple as a child, bearing good and ill fortune alike with equanimity. He had a remarkable personality and a breadth of knowledge which has almost disappeared from the modern world.

"He was of a kindly and generous nature, and friendship with him was a thing lasting and to be greatly cherished."

"A Great Loss"—Rabbi Kohler.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 31.—"The death of Dr. Joseph Jacobs means a great loss to both Jewish and English literary worlds," said Rabbi Kaufman Kohler tonight. "He was very active in English literature before coming to America, and also spent some time in Spain preparing material for a book of Spanish Jewish history.

"Dr. Jacobs was a very versatile and well read man. He was pleasant in all his conversations and very active in all his works. He was an authority on general folk lore and edited several books on the subject. As a literary critic and authority on English literature it will be hard to find his equal and he was a good English stylist. One of the first good books on Jewish history in England was from his pen.

"We worked together on a Jewish encyclopedia, and also on a Bible translation, and he was a very able man on his subjects, in the department of English history and anthropology.

"Dr. Jacobs was an authority on Jewish history and statistics and wrote on the subjects. He also wrote a book on Jesus, called 'As Others Saw Him,' which is recognized universally. He also edited the American Hebrew, which, although conservative, is of great influence in New York."

Miss Alice Fellner Introduced.

Mrs. Robert J. Fellner of 151 Central Park West and London gave a dance last evening in the Marie Antoinette Room at Delmonico's to introduce her daughter, Miss Alice Fellner. There were 150 guests and a supper was served after midnight. The débutante's father is Vice President of the banking firm of White & Co., 30 Pine Street.

Hogue-Austin Wedding in March.

Miss Gwendolyn Ethel Austin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Edward Austin of 1,030 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, and J. Roland Hogue, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Alexander Hogue of Sydney, Australia, are to be married in March. Mr. Hogue's father was formerly Colonial Secretary and Minister of Education in New South Wales. The wedding is to be quiet, owing to the ill-health of the mother of the bride-elect.

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BROADWAY AT LEONARD STREET
BROADWAY AT 72ND STREET

JAMES J. GOODWIN LEAVES $6,240,529

Cousin of J. P. Morgan Was a Former Member of the Banking House.

$5,398,147 IN SECURITIES

Widow and Three Sons Will Receive Life Incomes from More Than $4,000,000.

James J. Goodwin, cousin of the late J. P. Morgan and former member of the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., left a net estate of $6,240,529 when he died on June 23, 1915, according to the appraisal of the estate filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Sweeney.

The cash deposits listed in the report aggregated $1,056,012, of which $768,483 was on deposit with J. P. Morgan & Co., $154,065 was deposited with the State Bank and Trust Company of Hartford, $76,822 with Ladd & Wood of this city, $5,502 with Morgan, Grenfel & Co. of London, and $111.25 with Morgan, Harjes & Co. of Paris.

The relatives receive life incomes from the residuary estate, based on mortuary tables, as follows: The widow, Mrs. Josephine S. Goodwin, $913,688; the sons, Walter L., Philip L., and James L., respectively, the sums of $1,215,267, $1,229,980, and $1,227,286. The remainder interests which go to the members of the family are estimated at an aggregate of $1,654,307.

The stocks and bonds have an aggregate appraised valuation of $5,398,147. No real estate holdings in New York are recorded, but the real estate held by Mr. Goodwin in Hartford, while not appraised, was taxed for $16,090 last year.

The executrix, Mrs. Josephine S. Goodwin, and the executors, Walter L. and Philip L. Goodwin, the sons, and Henry S. Robinson of Hartford, share executors' fees given at $194,746, while the law firm of Zabriskie, Murray, Sage & Kerr receives $50,000 for legal services. The funeral expenses were $978.

W. M. POWELL ESTATE $820,308

Bulk of Lawyer's Property Goes to Son and Daughters.

Wilson M. Powell, the lawyer, left a net estate of $820,308 when he died on May 22, 1915, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday. The debts, administration and other expenses amounted in the aggregate to $193,748.

The son, Wilson M., Jr., receives $250,936 in cash, the income for life from a trust fund of $50,000, the law library of the decedent, appraised at $400, and a remainder interest of $28,424. Rachel H. Powell of 490 West End Avenue, a daughter, receives $200,936 in cash, personalty appraised at $549, the income for life from a trust fund of $50,000 and a remainder interest of $28,424.

Elsie Powell Ingraham of 262 West Eighty-third Street, a daughter, receives furniture appraised at $5,491, a cash bequest of $10,000, the income for life from a trust fund of $230,936, and a remainder interest of $15,710. Her husband, Edward Ingraham, receives $10,000 in cash, and each of three nieces, Anna L. Powell, Louisa P. Blackburn, and Judith B. Ranck, receives $2,000 in cash. There are bequests of $1,000 each to ten different institutions.

BOOCOCK ESTATE $208,029.

Banker Who Killed His Wife and Himself Leaves It to Children.

Howard Boocock, Treasurer of the Astor Trust Company, who shot and killed his wife, Mrs. Adele K. Boocock, on March 22, 1915, and immediately committed suicide in the same room of their apartments, left a net estate of $208,029, according to the appraisal of his estate filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday. The entire property goes in equal shares to the two minor children, Kenyon and Mary, who enjoy the income until they are 25 years of age, at which time they receive the principal of the trusts.

The report shows that Mr. Boocock's accounts receivable from the firm of S. W. Boocock & Co., 25 Broad Street, amounted to $180,000, and consisted of a deposit of $150,000 to his credit at that place, made by his father, S. W. Boocock, and the interest accumulated.

Other assets included stocks and bonds of the aggregate valuation of $73,884, among which were 300 shares of Lehigh Valley Railroad stock, appraised at $40,950; $10,000 life insurance; due from city as juror's fees, $6, and bank deposits of $501.

Leaves $1 to Her Sister.

Kate Gilgan, also known as Kate Gilligan, in her will filed for probate yesterday, makes the following bequest: "I give to my sister, Margaret Archer, the sum of one dollar ($1). The reason for the amount of this bequest is well known to her. It is due to her cruel and inhuman treatment of me and my mother." The six children of this sister, however, receive $500 each. There is a bequest of $3,000 to the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin for the Protection of Homeless and Destitute Children, which also receives the residuary estate. The Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer receives $2,000, and there are bequests to other relatives and friends aggregating $4,000.

"The Masked Model" on the Stage.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 31.—"The Masked Model," a new comic opera with book by Harry B. and Robert B. Smith, and music by Carl Woess, was produced at the Apollo Theatre tonight. In the cast were Frank Doane, John E. Young, Thomas Conkey, Katherine Galloway, Donald Macdonald, Mary Robson, Texas Guinan, Ethel Houston, Arthur Stanford, and Eugene Revere.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The annual charity ball for the benefit of the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, will be held tonight at the Waldorf-Astoria The opening march, a feature of the ball for fifty-six years, will be led by Mrs Algernon Sydney Sullivan. Many dinners are to precede the dance.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Welldon, of 310 Lexington Avenue, are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Weldon was formerly Miss Julia M. Hoyt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gerald L. Hoyt.

An entertainment is to be held this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, 3 East Sixty-fourth Street, for the benefit of the students of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, in Paris, who are at the front. A musical program has been arranged, and a new one-act playlet in French will be presented by a group of French artists.

A son was born last week to Mr. and Mrs. Maitland L. Bishop, at their home in Pasadena, Cal. Mrs. Bishop is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Beals Kendall of this city.

Mrs. Alexander C. Zabriskie is to entertain with a dance tomorrow night for her daughter, Miss Julia Zabriskie, in the ladies' annex of the Metropolitan Club.

Many well-known society women and girls will sell programs this afternoon at the first of the matinée entertainments to be held at the Century Theatre, under the auspices of the British-American War Relief Fund, of which Lady Helen Herbert is President.

MRS. H. F. McCORMICK TO BUILD A HOSPITAL

Rockefeller's Daughter Buys Swiss Estate and Will Establish Home for Convalescents.

BERNE, Switzerland, Jan. 31, (via Paris.)—Information received here from Zurich says that Mrs. Harold F. McCormick of Chicago has acquired the property of the late Colonel Voegli, with the purpose of establishing a charitable foundation, especially a home for convalescents. The institution will be under the direction of well known Swiss physicians.

Mrs. McCormick was formerly Edith Rockefeller, daughter of John D. Rockefeller. C. O. Heydt, secretary to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., President of the Rockefeller Foundation, said last night that the foundation had no part in the establishment of the hospital at Zurich, and that no member of the board had knowledge of Mrs. McCormick's intention to found an institution in Switzerland. Apparently the hospital is Mrs. McCormick's own idea, he said, and is financed by her.

Hays-Freedman Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Ruth Edna Freedman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Freedman of New Haven, Conn., and Edwin Daniel Hays, son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel P. Hays of 315 West Eighty-first Street, has been announced. Mr. Hays is a graduate of Harvard University, and is a member of the Harvard Club and Sons of the Revolution. He is practising law in this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

Frederick Heber Eaton's Funeral.

The funeral of Frederick Heber Eaton, President of the American Car and Foundry Company, who died at his home here last Friday, was held yesterday afternoon at Berwick, Penn., his home town. The interment took place in Pine Grove Cemetery, Berwick, the burial service being conducted by the Masons.

The honorary pallbearers were A. Barton Hepburn, William H. Porter, Jr., H. Rieman Duval, Samuel G. Bayne, Wilson L. Kinnear, George C. Foster, John S. Fiske, William J. Roome, Willard King, Charles H. Warren, Frank N. Hoffstof, and Waldo H. Marshall, all of this city, and Wallace W. Atterbury of Philadelphia, John Hansen of Pittsburgh, Albert G. Scherer of Newark, and General C. B. Dougherty of Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

Oswald Jackson.

Oswald Jackson, civil engineer, died on Saturday at his home, 550 Park Avenue, in his forty-sixth year. He was a son of the late Oswald Jackson and was graduated from Columbia University in 1892. Mr. Jackson was a member of the Loyal Legion, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Union Club.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY C. TUCKER, a stock broker, died in Buffalo, N. Y., last night. Mr. Tucker was well known throughout the country, having operated extensive wire systems during the last twenty years.

LYMAN CHANDLER, a prominent resident of Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y., dropped dead last night.

EDWARD LAVIN, an old member of the New York Produce Exchange and a resident of Brooklyn for the last sixty-five years, died yesterday at his home, 86 Woodhull Street, in his eightieth year. Mr. Lavin was a native of Manchester, England. He is survived by four sons and four daughters.

WARREN SPRINGSTEED, formerly an Inspector for the Board of Education in Manhattan and a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Twenty-second Assembly District Demicratic Club, died on Saturday at his home, 1,175 Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn, from heart disease. He was 67 years old.

Mrs. CLARA REINER, Vice President of the Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society of East New York, died on Sunday at her home, 36 Bradford Street, Brooklyn, aged 39 years. She is survived by her husband, Samuel Reiner, and a son, Mark.

ALFRED JOSEPH BROOKS, aged 47 years, a Brooklyn druggist and member of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, Star of Hope Lodge, No. 430, F. and A. M., and the Empire State Council, R. A., died at his home, 1,161 Myrtle Avenue, on Saturday. He left a widow and a son.

Mrs. IDA POLGLASE MAGNUS, widow of James S. Magnus, who before his death was in the wholesale drug business, is dead at her home, 442 Eightieth Street, Bay Ridge, from heart disease. She was an active member of the Bay Ridge Presbyterian Church and of its Ladies' Aid Society.

SMITH PINE, 95 years old, whose family have been residents of Long Island for nearly 200 years, died on Sunday at his home in Mineola. Mr. Pine was born in Rockville Centre and removed to Mineola forty years ago, where he acquired a large farm. He is survived by two sons.

Mrs. EVA LOUISE VAN WAGENER, wife of Harry W. Van Wagener, assistant cashier of the Nassau National Bank at Glen Cove, L. I., died at her home in Glen Cove on Saturday.

Mrs. MARY HALL WHITE, widow of Isaac W. White, who was the first President of the Colonial Bank of Manhattan, and a daughter of the late William A. White, a large landowner in Dutchess County, N. Y., died from heart disease on Saturday at her home, 1,391 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

ROBERT KIRK, a retired builder of South Brooklyn and one of the oldest members of St. Francis Xavier's Church, died on last Saturday at his home, 441 Second Place, Brooklyn, in his eighty-fifth year.

ALBERT STRINGHAM, one of the oldest members of Zeredatha Lodge, No. 483, F. and A. M., died on Sunday at the home of his daughter in Jamaica, L. I., aged 76 years. He was formerly for many years a resident of Brooklyn.

TUNIS E. BUTLER, a well-known contractor of Staten Island, died on Sunday at his home, 1,412 Richmond Road, Dongan Hills, S. I., in his seventy-eighth year. Mr. Butler did much work in laying out property for real estate development on Long Island, Staten Island, in Brooklyn, and in Saratoga, N. Y.

WILLIAM T. OLCOTT, formerly junior partner of Honore & Grant, bankers and brokers of this city, died on Sunday at Cedar Key, Fla., in his fifty-fourth year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH SIMPKINS BACON, wife of Dr. Gorham Bacon, connected with the Minturn, Roosevelt, and other hospitals, died on Sunday at her home, 47 West Fifty-fourth Street.

Mrs. ANNA BUCKHAM MOORE, wife of Russell W. Moore, formerly chief chemist of the municipal explosives commissioner and of the United States Customs Service, died on Sunday at her home, 121 Madison Avenue.

SEWARD MOYER, a member of one of the oldest families in Central New York, died at his home in Fort Plain, yesterday, of pneumonia, at the age of 65 years.

LEO AUGUST STRUCK, a steel engraver, died yesterday at his home, 19 Washington Street, East Orange, N. J. One of his first engravings was a portrait of Abraham Lincoln.

GEORGE RICHARDS, Jr., a Director and stockholder in the D. Richards Department Store in Dover, N. J., died yesterday at his home there.

HARRY I. IRVING, for many years an actor and known as "Doc" Irving, associated with Buffalo Bill and Texas Jack, died yesterday at the S. R. Smith Infirmary on Staten Island, in his sixty-ninth year. He was a member of the Actors' Home and was taken from there to the hospital.

Dr. GEORGE H. M. ROWE, for thirty years Superintendent of the Boston City Hospital before he retired in 1908, died on Sunday at his home in that city.

E. LIVINGSTON SIBLEY, for many years Judge of the Probate Court of Bennington County, Vt., died on Sunday at his home in Bennington in his fifty-first year.

Mrs. ADELINE B. TUNIS died on Sunday at the home of her niece, Mrs. Albert Bunn, in Bernardville, N. J., in her eightieth year.

GERSON FRANKEL, senior member of the firm of G. Frankel & Sons of 550 Broadway, toy merchants, died on Sunday at his home, 598 West 177th Street, in his sixty-ninth year. His wife and three sons survive him.

ABRAHAM B. DU BOIS, Secretary and Treasurer of the New Paltz Savings Bank for many years, died on Sunday at his home in New Paltz, N. Y. He was a member of the Holland Society of New York.

ROBERT WHITTET, Jr., a member of the printing firm of Whittet & Shepherdson, and founder of the Richmond Type and Electrotype Foundry, died on Sunday in Richmond, Va. He was a former Alderman for eighteen years.

Miss JOSEPHINE STRANG, active for years in charities, died on Sunday at her home in Orange, N. J., in her seventy-fourth year. Two sisters and a nephew survive her.

Miss PAULINE F. RICH, Assistant Principal of Public School 40, in the Bronx, died on Sunday at her home, 701 West 179th Street, in her forty-eighth year. She was born in Buffalo, and became a teacher twenty-eight years ago.

Ex-Fire Chief EDWARD PULIS of Hackensack, N. J., died last night at his home there, aged 45 years.

WILLIAMS AND CRAM LEAVE BOARD TODAY

Secretary Whitney Will Probably Be Appointed—Hervey and Whittle Also Mentioned.

SEVENTY UNFINISHED CASES

New Public Service Commission Faces Several Stock and Bond and Franchise Applications.

The resignation of George V. S. Williams from the Public Service Commission becomes effective today, and the term of Commissioner J. Sergeant Cram also expires. With their retirement the commission is left practically an entirely new body. The senior member is Commissioner Hayward, who took office on April 1 last, and the other two, Chairman Straus and Commissioner Hodge, have been in office only a few weeks.

Governor Whitman is expected to fill the two vacancies immediately. Travis H. Whitney, secretary of the commission, is likely to be one of the new appointees, partly on account of the value of his long experience of the work of the commission, and as a resident of Brooklyn, in the place of Commissioner Williams. Deputy Controller Charles S. Hervey, another resident of Brooklyn, has also been mentioned as a strong candidate, while the Bronx, which considers it ought to be represented now that R. C. Wood has disappeared from the commission, has been urging the claims of Park Commissioner Thomas W. Whittle. Leroy T. Harkness, assistant counsel for the commission, was mentioned yesterday also, but he immediately announced that he was not a candidate, but strongly supported the selection of Mr. Whitney.

The new commission will have to take up about seventy undetermined cases, among which are five or six applications by companies for the approval of stock and bond issues, and about the same number of applications for the exercise of franchises. Then there are a dozen formal complaints concerning transit facilities, service, and equipment before the commission, and it has itself begun another twenty cases against the companies concerning the same class of matters.

Thus the new commission will have to continue the fight its predecessor began against the Third Avenue Railway Company concerning the latter's dilatoriness in repairing the street car tracks, in which the commission has had recourse to the legal penalties at its command. The commission will also have to deal with the complaint of the residents of the Bronx concerning the fares which the New York Central and the New Haven charge between stations within the city limits.

Then the New York & Queens County Railway Company has had recourse to the courts to permit it to abandon its franchise in Flushing Avenue, Queens, between First and Jackson Avenues, which the commission refused to allow, and the Long Island Railway Company has appealed to the courts to overturn the order issued by the commission that it should operate certain additional trains for the convenience of the public.

The rates of the New York Edison Company, which the old commission reduced to the ordinary consumer, have not pleased a number of citizens, and it is not unlikely that the entire question may be reopened. There has been dissatisfaction concerning the supply of lamps to the consumers and the requirement that landlords who desire to furnish current to their tenants should provide the individual sub-meters, and if the complainants persevere it will be necessary to go into the rate problem again. A similar rate question involving the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn, which was brought up by Albert Moritz and has involved the valuation of the property of the company, is also awaiting decision by the new Commissioners.

Several other rate cases have had to be held over on account of the great complication of the issues involved, and among them is the Kings County Lighting Company's case, which was instituted as long ago as 1910. This has already been carried up to the Court of Appeals and sent back again for further hearing. It has figured largely in the proceedings of the Thompson Committee and led to the displacement of Chairman McCall. Since then it has taken a new turn. It caused the Commission to investigate the price of gas oil and this has resulted in a request that the United States Attorney General investigate the relations existing between the Standard Oil Company and the lighting companies of the city.

DELTA UPSILON TO DINE.

Fosdick, Gen. O'Ryan, and Dr. Merrill Will Be Speakers Thursday.

The New York Delta Upsilon Club will hold its annual dinner at the Lawyers' Club, 115 Broadway, on Thursday evening, with Raymond B. Fosdick, ex-Commisioner of Accounts; Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, and the Rev. Dr. William P. Merrill of the Brick Presbyterian Club as speakers, and Francis W. Noxen, President of the club, as toastmaster.

The club will have as special guests these alumni, who have recently distinguished themselves: Frank B. Jewett, (wireless telephone,) Otto M. and Robert J. Eidlitz, (builders of the Harvard and Yale Clubs, (Miles M. Dawson, (industrial pensions,) Dr. W. S. Bainbridge, (European war hospitals,) the Rev. W. A. Shedd, (protection of war refuges in Persia,) and John Patterson, (President of the fraternity.) Rutgers Chapter Quartet will sing.

MISS WOOSTER ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Wooster to Wed W. L. Richard.

The engagement of Miss Oroville Wooster, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Wooster, to Walter L. Richard, son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar L. Richard of this city, has been announced.

Miss Wooster is a niece of Mrs. Claus August Spreckels, and a cousin of Mrs. Spencer-Eddy. She was born in California, and has spent much time studying in Paris.

Mr. Richard is a brother of Harold Richard, who married Miss Vera Van Buren several years ago.

The wedding is to take place this Spring. The young couple will make their home in New York.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on the Hellig Olav and St. Louis.

The Scandinavian-American liner Hellig Olav, which arrived yesterday from Christiania, had among her passengers:

His Highness Prince Erik of Denmark, Ole J. Adler, Mrs. Ruby Adler, Dr. Hakon Christensen, Mrs. Marie Fischer, Mrs. Constance Holm, Paul Henriques, C. R. Jensen, Ludvig Metzon, Ernst Miller, Mrs. Anna Neilsen, Johannes Plum, Stephan Polack, Vilhelm Reimann, Jorgen Rasmussen, Ove Schested, J. M. Wennstrom, Mrs. Adelaide P. Winder, Herbert Boas, Erik Valeur, Ingeborg Wikander, Sigrud Anderson, Andreas Christensen, Henrik Fast, H. T. Hansen, Carl A. Jensen, Walter Ross, Oscar Sandstrom, William Sargis, and Mrs. William G. Gardiner, wife of the British Vice Consul at Copenhagen, and Miss Gertrud Wilbrandt.

Among those who arrived from Liverpool on the American liner St. Louis were:

T. M. Addie, H. S. Albright, H. S. Arkel, M. S. Arnold, Pablo C. Arosemena, Biou H. Bartlett, F. J. Blake, H. W. Rosenthal, W. S. Bruyere, Jr., H. D. Burbridge, Miss Anne L. Burroughs, Clifford Campbell, Miss Mary Clinton, G. J. Coward, William J. Curtiss, Miss Anna H. Daniel, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Dixon, Mrs. G. Erb, D. J. Friedman, Mrs. A. M. Drabble, B. J. Garfunkel, J. K. Gayer, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. H. Goode, C. A. Graves, Mrs. L. E. Hegson, Miss A. W. Hooke, Mrs. M. F. Johnston, I. P. Laird, Mrs. Kennedy-Fraser, Miss Patuffa Kennedy-Fraser, Captain H. A. Nickerson, Mrs. Wayne Parker, L. W. Platon, Herbert E. Quick, James Y. Rintoul, Bernard Robinson, Walker F. Schulz, Mrs. Pierce G. Shaw, H. W. Smith, C. S. Swamey, G. O. Tuck, H. W. Warley, and Mrs. U. A. Watney.

TWO SONG RECITALS.

Miss Adelaide Fischer, Soprano, and Mr. Vivian Gosnell Appear.

Miss Adelaide Fischer, soprano, who appeared last season as a newcomer, not from afar, but from Brooklyn, appeared again yesterday afternoon, giving a song recital in Aeolian Hall. She gave pleasure and aroused interest and hopeful expectation for her future by her singing last season; the pleasure and interest were renewed, and the hopeful expectation given a more substantial basis by her singing yesterday.

Miss Fischer's voice, a charming light soprano, seemed to have gained somewhat in power and variety of color, but its essential quality is still that of the light voice. She managed it with flexibility. Her singing is free and spontaneous, her phrasing is governed by artistic skill and intelligence, and she is not without a considerable variety of expression and characterization in her treatment of the music.

Her songs were all well adapted to her voice. She began with a rather dull aria from the opera of "Sardanapolo," by Giovanni Domenico Freschi, a seventeenth century Italian composer. Its chief value was to show Miss Fischer's ability in sustained phrasing. There was something of the true Mozart style in the simplicity and equability of her delivery of "Ah, lo so," from "The Magic Flute," and there were grace and archness in Weckerlin's old French song and Dr. Arne's Polly Willis. A group of German Lieder she sang with unusual charm; among them should be mentioned especially Franz's beautiful setting of Geibel's "Die Lotosblume." She sang also French songs and songs in English.

Vivian Gosnell, an English baritone singer of good repute in his native land, gave a song recital last evening in Aeolian Hall, making then his first appearance in this country. His voice has good qualities, which are less notable in the upper ranges, where he has at times his troubles, than in the lower. It is not a voice that can yield a great variety in color and in emotional effects, but Mr. Gosnell sings intelligently and sincerely, with a good enunciation, good phrasing, and with a commendable directness of style. He sang songs in English by Handel and Robert Jones admirably.

A group of German Lieder showed his real sympathy with this form of art and understanding of it, especially Schubert's "Aufenthalt" and "Liebesbotschaft," he did not present all the grim power of Brahms's "Verrath." In this group there were two exceedingly original songs by Erich Wolff: "Der einsame Pfeifer," he repeated. There were a group of French songs and of modern American and English.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

WHITWORTH—BROWN.—Elizabeth K. Brown to Thomas W. Whitworth.

Married

BOARDMAN—BOARDMAN.—On Saturday afternoon, Jan. 29, 1916, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, D. D., Clarinda Starbuck, daughter of Mrs. Lansdale Boardman, of New York to Bradford Boardman of New York.

CLARKE—BOYLE.—Monday, Jan. 31, 1916, at noon, at the Church of All Angels, by the Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, Ellen Bullard Boyle of New York to James Russell Clarke of Elmira, N. Y.

MAGUIRE—GRIFFIN.—On Monday, Jan. 31, 1916, at St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Pittsburgh, Penn., Margaret Rogers Griffin to Charles Vincent Maguire.

NASH—ALLEN.—On Saturday, Jan. 29, in Grace Church Chantry by the Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, Agnes Crosby Allen, daughter of the Rev. Arthur Huntington Allen, to James Rowland Nash.

ELFELT—LICHTENSTADTER.—Jan. 30, Esther Lichtenstadter to Charles L. Elfelt.

MANDLEBAUM—WARE.—Jan. 30, Jeanne S. Ware to Richard R. Mandlebaum.

Brooklyn.

BIRCH—DURYEA.—Jan. 29, Clara Duryea to Walter Birch.

Died

BACON.—On Sunday, Jan. 30, 1916, Elizabeth Simpkins, wife of Dr. Gorham Bacon, and daughter of the late John Simpkins. Services will be held at her late residence, 47 West 54th St., on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Interment at Yarmouthport, Mass., at convenience of family. It is particularly requested that no flowers be sent.

BACON.—The Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New York announces with deep regret the death, on Jan. 30, 1916, of Elizabeth Simpkins Bacon, Mrs. Gorham Bacon, for nearly twenty years a valued member of the Society.
RICHARD HENRY GREENE, Governor.
ELIPHALET BRADFORD TERRY, Secy.

BARKER.—On Sunday, of pneumonia, at his home in Washington, D. C., Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, retired.

BECKER.—Arthur C., on Monday, Jan. 31, dearly beloved son of Julius and Jennie Becker. Funeral from his late residence, 110 Radford St., Yonkers, on Wednesday, Feb. 2, at 10:30 A. M. San Francisco and Los Angeles papers please copy.

BLAKEY.—On Sunday, Jan. 30, Henry Blakey, native of England. Funeral services at his late residence, 203 West 48th St., Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment private.

BROWN.—On Jan. 30, 1916, Elizabeth Carter Brown, in her 78th year. Services at 315 West 4th St. on Wednesday at 8 P. M. Interment at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

BRYANT.—At Montclair, N. J., Monday, Jan. 31, 1916, Edward R. Bryant, in his 68th year. St. Paul papers please copy.

BURNS.—Major Charles S. Burns, on Jan. 31, 1916, at residence of Dr. Alexander Strong, 267 West 52d St. Funeral services on Wednesday, Feb. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BUTLER.—Sunday, Jan. 30, at his residence, Hotel Ansonia, John W. Butler, beloved husband of Josephine King. Requiem mass at Church of Beloved Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway, Wednesday, Feb. 2, at 10 A. M. Savannah (Ga.) papers please copy. Kindly omit flowers.

BUTLER.—Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G., N. Y.: Members are requested to attend the funeral services of John W. Butler, (Third Company,) at the Church of Beloved Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway, on Wednesday, Feb. 2d, at 10 A. M.
THOMAS DIMOND, President.

BUTLER.—On Sunday, Jan. 30, 1916, Tunis E. Butler, beloved husband of Frances Shipman Butler, in his 78th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,412 Richmond Road, Dongan Hills, S. I., on Tuesday, Feb. 1, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

COOKE.—On Jan. 31, at Crestwood, N. Y., Ida V., wife of Vincent S. Cooke. Interment Wednesday, Feb. 2, from Philadelphia, where services will be held. Salem (N. J.) papers please copy.

DAVIS.—Suddenly, Sunday evening, Jan. 30, at Highwood, N. J., Esther Davis. Funeral 208 Lenox Av., Tuesday, 10:30 A. M.

DU BOIS.—At New Paltz, N. Y., Jan. 30, Abm. B Du Bois, in his 61st year. Mr. Du Bois was Secretary and Treasurer of the New Paltz Savings Bank for many years, also a member of the Holland Society of New York. Funeral at late residence, Thursday, 1:30 P. M., at New Paltz, N. Y.

EMERY.—At his home, 27 Elm St., Morristown, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 30, 1916, John Runkle Emery, beloved husband of Alla MacKie Emery, and son of the late William P. and Ann Runkle Emery, in his 74th year. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 2, at 2:30 P. M. Philadelphia, Trenton, and Flemington (N. J.) papers please copy.

FERSTER.—Dr. James H., (veterinarian,) at Mineola, L. I., Monday, Jan. 31, 1916. Funeral services will be held in the Funeral Parlor of Stephen Merritt, 223 8th Av., New York City, Wednesday evening, Feb. 2, at 8 o'clock. Rochester (N. Y.) papers please copy.

FOSTER.—At her home, 340 7th Av., Newark, N. J., Jan. 31, 1916, Mrs. Harriet (Darling) Foster, widow of the Rev. Davis Foster. Services and interment at Winchendon, Mass.

FOWLER.—On Jan. 31, 1916, Elenora M. Fowler, widow of Thomas Fowler, and mother of Charles W. and Ella Haynes. Funeral private.

FRANKEL.—Gerson, 68 years of age, senior member of the firm of G. Frankel and Sons, on Sunday, at 9:30 P. M., at his home, 598 West 177th St. Funeral services will be held at the above address, 11 A. M., Tuesday, Feb. 1. He is survived by a widow and three sons.

MRS. E. B. CLOSE, HOSTESS.

Gives a Dinner for Miss Edith Adams and Fiance, Jules Glaenzer.

Mrs. Edward B. Close, of 375 Park Avenue, entertained with a dinner last night, followed by a cotillion, at the Ritz-Carlton, in honor of Miss Edith L. Adams and her fiancé, Jules Glaenzer, whose marriage will take place tomorrow.

There were sixty guests for the dinner, who were seated at six tables seating ten each, each table having a different colored flower, white roses, daffodils, roses, and others, and the room was garlanded with smilax and Formosa blossoms. The place cards matched each table flower. The Hawaiian band played during dinner, and after it an orchestra played for the dance.

The cotillion was led by a professional, and the favors were fancy paper trifles, baskets of flowers, boutonnieres, vanity cases, cigarette holders, and other fancy articles.

The guests included, besides Mr. Close, Miss Adams, and Mr. Glaenzer, Mrs. Roy Chapin, the Misses Helen Gurley, Harrietee McAlpin, Carla von Bergen, and the best man and ushers, Roy Chapin, G. Brett Glaenzer, F. H. Hutton, George Moffett, G. G. Bourne, Theodore Steinway, James A. Moffett, and Robert J. Adams.

MAJOR CHAS. S. BURNS DIES.

Veteran of Civil and Spanish Wars Was Equitable Trust Official.

Major Charles S. Burns, a veteran of the civil and Spanish-American wars, and for the last seven yeears Superintendent of the Equitable Trust Company, 37 Wall Street, died yesterday at the home of Dr. Alexander Strong, at 267 West Fifty-second Street, from heart disease, in his seventy-fifth year. He lived at 57 West Eighty-fourth Street, but had made his home with Dr. Strong since the first of the year.

Major Burns was born in Scotland and came to this country in his nineteenth year. He joined the United States Army at the outbreak of the civil war and served through the conflict. Major Burns was active in Grand Army circles and led the centennial parade here in 1876. When the Spanish-American War began, Major Burns went to Cuba and served through the campaign, later being transferred to the Philippines, where he served with the Twelfth Regiment Volunteers. He was a Mason and a member of the Loyal Legion, the American Legion, and the G. A. R.

His wife died several years ago.

Two Died Trying to Save Mexican.

The oil tank steamship John D. Rockfeller arrived yesterday from Tampico, bringing the bodies of George E. Hamilton, her second officer, and W. Kern, Quartermaster. Both men lost their lives on Jan. 21, when the vessel was at Tampico. A Mexican Government inspector was overcome by gas while inspecting No. 1 tank in the forehold. Kern saw him drop and called Hamilton. They entered the hold in the attempt to rescue the Mexican and were themselves killed by gas before they could be gotten out.

Died

GATEHOUSE.—On Jan. 31, at St. Mary's Hospital, Susan Tickell Gatehouse, wife of the late John H. Gatehouse. Funeral on Wednesday, Feb. 2, at St. Francis Xavier's Church, Sixth Av. and Carroll St., Brooklyn.

GRAFF.—Suddenly, at her residence, 504 West 111th St., Sophy, beloved wife of Aaron and mother of Harold A. Graff, aged 59 years. Funeral services at her late residence tonight at 7:30 o'clock. Interment at Rochester, N. Y.

GREEN.—Samuel, suddenly, at Murray, Idaho, beloved husband of the late Sophie Green and father of Vivian Green. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HANSON.—Louise. Funeral services Tuesday, 2 P. M., at John Graham's Funeral Chapel, 4,221 Park Av. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

IRVING.—Harry J. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d St., Wednesday, 11 o'clock, auspices Actors' Fund.

JACKSON.—At his residence, 550 Park Av., Sunday, Jan. 30, of pneumonia, Oswald Jackson, only son of Ella Willing and the late Oswald Jackson, aged 45 years. Funeral private. Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston papers please copy. Please do not send flowers.

JACKSON.—Society of Colonial Wars, in the State of New York, office of the Secretary, 43 Cedar St., New York: It is with great regret that announcement is made to the members of this society of the death on Jan. 30, 1916, in New York City, of their late associate, Oswald Jackson, No. 161 on the roll.
HENRY GANSEVOORT SANFORD, Gov.
FREDERICK DWIGHT, Secretary.

JACKSON.—Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, office of the society, Fraunces Tavern, corner Broad and Pearl Streets, New York, Jan. 31, 1916: With regret, announcement is made of the death, Jan. 30, of Oswald Jackson, a member of this society.
ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE, Sec'ty.

JACOBS.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Sunday, Jan. 30, 1916, Joseph Jacobs, aged 61 years. Funeral private from his late residence, 11 Greystone Terrace, Yonkers, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

JACOBS.—American Jewish Historical Society: With deep regret announcement is made to the officers and members of the society of the demise of Joseph Jacobs, Litt. D., for many years a devoted member of its Executive Council.
CYRUS ADLER, President.
ALBERT M. FRIEDENBERG, Corresponding Secretary.

LOVE.—At Haddonfield, N. J., on Jan. 30, 1916, John Haviland Love, 3d, in his 20th year, invalid son of Bertha Smith and John Haviland Love of Roslyn, L. I. Funeral private.

LOVELAND.—On Sunday, Jan. 30, 1916, at her residence, 97 Watson Av., Newark, N. J., May Irene, wife of James R. Loveland. Funeral service will be held at her late residence, Tuesday, Feb. 1, 8 P. M. Friends and the Brethren of Washington Lodge, No. 21, F. and A. M., are welcome.

McGAHAN.—On Jan. 30, Frank, beloved son of the late Bernard and Mary McGahan. Funeral from his late residence, 301 West 46th St., Wednesday, Feb. 2, at 10 A. M., to Church of St. Malachy, West 49th St., where a requiem mass will be celebrated. Interment Calvary.

McKELVEY.—Suddenly, at Oyster Bay, on Sunday, Jan. 30, of pneumonia, Charles Wylie McKelvey, Jr., son of Charles Wylie and Susan Delano McKelvey, in the 4th year of his age. Funeral private.

MAYNARD.—On Jan. 29, 1916, at her residence, 280 Lexington Av., in her 80th year, after a long illness, Helen Hollister, widow of Effingham Maynard, and daughter of the late Edwin M. and Gratia Buell Hollister. Funeral services at her late residence, Monday, Jan. 31, at 10:30 A. M.

MOORE.—On Sunday, Jan. 30, 1916, Anna Buckham Moore, wife of Russell Wellman Moore and daughter of the late George Wellman Wright and of Georgianna B. Wright of Boston, Mass. Funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., on Tuesday, Feb. 1, at 10:30 A. M.

MOORE.—New York State Chapter, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America with deep sorrow and regret announces the death of our beloved member, Mrs. Russell Wellman Moore.
Mrs. D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM, President.
Mrs. JAMES S. BRADLEY, Recording Secretary.

MOORE.—The Washington Headquarters Association, D. A. R., announces with sincere regret the death of Mrs. Russell Wellman Moore, a highly esteemed member of the Association.
Mrs. GEORGE WILSON SMITH, President.
Mrs. MALCOLM McLEAN, Recording Sec'y.

MOORE.—The Daughters of Holland Dames, Descendants of the Ancient and Honorable Families of New Netherland, announce with sorrow the death, on Jan. 30, of their member, Mrs. Russell Wellman Moore.
FANNIE T. HELMUTH, Directress General.
JANE C. PARKER, Cor. Secretary.

MOORE.—The Colonial Dames of the State of New York announces with regret, the death, on Jan. 30, 1916, of Mrs. Russell Wellman Moore, a member of the society.
KATHERINE M. BEEKMAN, President.
THERESE K. THORNE, Recording Secretary.

MOORE.—The New York Auxiliary of the Southern Industrial Educational Association announce with deep regret the death of an esteemed member, Mrs. Russell Wellman Moore. MARY MILDRED SULLIVAN, President. LEONORA ROGERS SCHUYLER, Recording Secretary.

OLEY.—On Monday, Jan. 31, 1916, at St. Luke's Home, Mary E., daughter of the late Simon Van Antwerp and Rachel Hunt Oley. Funeral service at the Chapel of St. Luke's Home, Broadway and 114th St., on Tuesday, Feb. 1, at 10:30 A. M. Burial in Utica.

PAYNE.—Lilian M., daughter of Sarah L. and the late William H. Payne, on Jan. 31, 1916. Funeral service at her late residence, 98 Park Av., on Thursday, Feb. 3, at 10:30 A. M.

RICHARDS.—At Dover, N. J., Jan. 31, 1916, George Richards, Jr. Funeral services at the home of Albert Richards, 14 Bank St., Dover, Thursday, Feb. 3, at 2 o'clock.

Died

ROSENTHAL.—Hirsch, on Monday, Jan. 31, 1916, Hirsch Rosenthal, beloved husband of Pechy Rosenthal, and father of Dr. Alex, Bertha, Tonque, Sarah, Joseph, Rose, Emma, and Lea, in his 65th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 869 Cauldwell Av., Bronx, 161st St. 'L' Station, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, at 1 P. M.

SHELDON.—On Jan. 30, in his 93d year, William R. Sheldon, formerly of New York City. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Saviour, corner of Monroe Place and Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, on Feb. 2, at 2 P. M. Interment in Greenwood.

STICKNEY.—On Jan. 30, in her 83d year, Mrs. Mary H. Stickney. Funeral services at St. George Church, Stuyvesant Square and 16th St., Tuesday, at 2 o'clock.

TEMPLE.—Thomas J., on Monday, Jan. 31, 1916, of pneumonia, in his 75th year, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Wm. C. Miller, 400 West 152d St. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

TUCKER.—George W., on Sunday, Jan. 30, 1916, in his 38th year. Funeral services Tuesday, 2 P. M., at the residence of his brother, Frank, 1,511 Van Wicklen Place, Ozone Park, L. I.

VOGT.—At Newark, N. J., on Jan. 29, 1916, Emma L. Vogt, (nee Schmidt,) beloved wife of Andrew G. Vogt. Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend the funeral services at her late home, 323 Belleville Av., Newark, N. J., on Tuesday evening, Feb. 1, at 8 o'clock. Interment in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery at convenience of the family.

WARD.—Suddenly, on Jan. 31, 1916, at his residence, No. 2 St. Francis Place, Brooklyn, Charles C. Ward, aged 68 years. Funeral private, on Thursday.

WHITCOMB.—Suddenly, on Jan. 31, Parker R. Whitcomb, beloved husband of Georgiana M. Whitcomb. Funeral private.

WILDE.—M. Louise Wilde, at the Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Jan. 31, 1916, in her 38th year. Funeral services will be held at her home at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 3, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

WYTLY.—Martin Dasher, died Jan. 31, in his 61st year. Funeral service at his late residence, 81 Hillyer St., East Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 2, at 8 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family. Savannah (Ga.) papers please copy.

ARTHUR.—Margaret, 109 West 98th St., Jan. 30. Funeral notice later.

BECHSTEIN.—Tessie, 82 St. Mark's Place, Jan. 29. Funeral today.

BUNKE.—Diedrich, Lafontaine Av. and 178th St., Jan. 30, aged 40. Funeral tomorrow.

CASSIDY.—James, 300 West 140th St., Jan. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

COONEY.—James A., 257 West 143d St., Jan. 29. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DILG.—Henry, 1,123 Madison St., Jan. 30. Funeral services today.

DORFLINGER.—Anna R., 4,359 Park Av., Jan. 31, aged 83. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

FERRIS.—Ann, 160 East 48th St., Jan. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

GRANNARY.—William, 2,070 Arthur Av., Jan. 30. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

JOHNSTON.—Harry H., 1,908 Bathgate Av., Bronx, Jan. 29. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

McGRATH.—Patrick J., 233 West 148th St., Jan. 29. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

MOORE.—Margaret, 49 East 73d St., Jan. 30, aged 77.

NICHOLLS.—William H., St. Luke's Hospital, Jan. 29. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

O'MERA.—Oliver, 150 Manhattan Av., Jan. 30. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

RICH.—Pauline, 701 West 178th St., Jan. 30. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

SCHWARZ.—Caroline, 373 West 116th St., Jan. 29. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

SWAN.—Mary, Jan. 30, aged 20. Funeral 171 8th Av., tomorrow, 10 A. M.

ZENDER.—Ellen W., 1,400 Clinton Av., Jan. 30, aged 77. Funeral service today.

ZINGG.—John J., 519 East 138th St., Jan. 29. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

ANDERSON.—Grace G., 325 Epsilon Place, Jan. 29, aged 35. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BERGER.—Jacob, Cumberland Street Hospital, Jan. 29, aged 59. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BROOKS.—Alfred J., 1,161 Myrtle Av., Jan. 29, aged 47. Funeral private.

CLARK.—Bridget, Holy Family Hospital, Jan. 29. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

COGAN.—Mary, 486 Monroe St., Jan. 29. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DUNCAN.—Loretta, 1,030 Herkimer St., Jan. 30. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

EASTWOOD.—Eleanor B., 958 East 9th St., Jan. 31. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

FALKENBERG.—Annie A., 272 Sackett St., Jan. 29, aged 72. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

FITZPATRICK.—Jennie, 196 Nassau Av., Jan. 30. Funeral Feb. 3, 9:30 A. M.

HENNESSY.—Catharine J., 2,065 63d St., Jan. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HOHNER.—Margaret, 62 Stockholm St., Jan. 29, aged 47. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

JULIAN.—Helen, 5,924 5th Av., Jan. 31. Funeral private.

KELLY.—John, 1,005½ De Kalb Av., Jan. 30, aged 41. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

LAVIN.—Edward, 86 Woodhull St., Jan. 31. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

McINTOSH.—Amanda, 202 Lenox Road, Jan. 30. Funeral service Feb. 3.

MILLIKEN.—Mae M., 117 Prospect Park West, Jan. 30. Funeral service today.

NELSON.—Elizabeth, 643 President St., Jan. 31. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

RAU.—Lena, 1,665 Hancock St., Jan. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

REED.—Charles, 1,131 8th Av., Jan. 30, aged 53. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

REID.—Jessie B., 2,651 East 21st St., Jan. 30, aged 45. Funeral today.

REINER.—Clara, 36 Bradford St., Jan. 30. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

SHIELDS.—James A., 941 Liberty Av., Jan. 29. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

SOOSE.—Elisa, 89 St. Mark's Av., Jan. 30. Funeral service today.

STEPHAN.—Joseph A., 126 Lynch St., Jan. 30, aged 70. Funeral tomorrow.

SULLIVAN.—Jeremiah, 85 Linwood St., Jan. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

WAGNER.—William, Greenpoint Hospital, Jan. 29, aged 30. Funeral today.

WELCH.—Bridget, 1,114 3d Pl., Jan. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

ZOETLING.—Frank A., 538 Willoughby Av., Jan. 29, aged 66. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Jersey City and Newark.

ABRAHAMSEN.—Hansini, 272 Hoboken Av., Jersey City, Jan. 30. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

BOOTH.—Joseph W., 457 Summer Av., Newark, Jan. 30, aged 58. Funeral private.

BRATTAN.—Annie, 469 Grove St., Jersey City, Jan. 30.

BURNS.—John, 782 Newark Av., Jersey City, Jan. 30. Funeral tomorrow.

CHATTERTON.—Sarah F., 163 Fairview Av., Jersey City, Jan. 29. Funeral tomorrow.

DELAMATE.—Maria, 27 Rowland St., Newark, Jan. 30, aged 9. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

DOWNEY.—Rose, 481 South 16th St., Newark, Jan. 31. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

FEELEY.—Loretta, 358 Central Av., Newark, Jan. 30, aged 18. Funeral tomorrow, 8.30 A. M.

FINN.—Mariana, Newark, Jan. 30, aged 71. Funeral private.

HADLEY.—James S., 236 Berkeley Av., Newark, Jan. 29, aged 74.

HERRMANN.—George, Jersey City, Jan. 29.

HOPKINS.—Mattie A., 41 Boyd Av., Jersey City, Jan. 29.

KLUBENSPIES.—Elizabeth, 1,011 West Side Av., Jersey City, Jan. 30.

LEE.—Adelaide, 404 Halsey St., Newark, Jan. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

LEE.—Fannie, 108 Erie St., Jersey City, Jan. 29. Funeral today.

LEHMANN.—Henrietta J., 252 North 4th St., Newark, Jan. 29. Funeral tomorrow, City, Jan. 29.

LOWE.—William, 7 Marion Place, Newark, Jan. 30.

NETHANAY.—Helen G., 55 11th Av., Newark, Jan. 29. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

NEWTON.—Andrew E., 179 5th St., Newark, Jan. 30, aged 50. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

ORAM.—Edward L., 745 Hunterdon St., Newark, Jan. 30. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

POLDING.—William M., 4 Mulock Place, East Newark, Jan. 30.

PORTER.—Sidney B., Newark, Jan. 30, aged 52. Funeral service today.

PRORAN.—Jamieson, 274 Hillside Av., Newark, Jan. 29, aged 65. Funeral tomorrow.

RAINBOW.—Elue L., 115 Academy St., Newark, Jan. 29, aged 85. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

RAMSEY.—Robert H., 82 Elm St., Newark, Jan. 29. Funeral today.

REHN.—George, 73 William St., Newark, Jan. 30, aged 54. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

RHINOW.—Mary, 31 Jacob St., Newark, Jan. 30, aged 81. Funeral tomorrow.

RICKERSHAUSER.—Conrad, 321 South 7th St., Newark, Jan. 31, aged 35. Funeral Feb. 3.

ST. PIERRE.—Joseph T., 171 Lexington Av., Jersey City, Jan. 30.

SEEBURGER.—Louise, 169 Washington St., West Hoboken, Jan. 30, aged 40.

SIMON.—Jetta, 60 Stratford Place, Newark, Jan. 30, aged 60. Funeral today, 11:30 A. M.

VALENTINE.—Alexander, 7 Marie Place, Newark, Jan. 29. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WENDTLANDT.—Herman, 431 Avon Av., Newark, Jan. 30, aged 44. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Long Island.

MULLIGAN.—May, Ridgewood, Jan. 30, aged 17. Funeral tomorrow.

PINE.—Smith, Mineola, Jan. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

VIESER.—Edward C., Corona, Jan. 29, aged 62. Funeral today.

In Memoriam

BROOKS.—In loving memory of a devoted husband, James Brooks; died Feb. 1, 1915.

UNDERTAKERS.

1970 B'way FRANK E. CAMPBELL [illegible]

CEMETERIES.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233d St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys.
Office, 20 East 23d St., New York.
Lots of small size for sale.

SEVENTEEN YOUNG PITCHERS TO BE TRIED OUT BY YANKEES AT MACON TRAINING CAMP

YANKS TO TRY OUT 17 NEW PITCHERS

Youngsters Ordered to Assemble at Macon, Ga., Feb. 22 to Begin Training.

EBBETS WILL NOT SELL CLUB

Expects to Stay in Brooklyn Baseball Remainder of His Life—McGraw Goes to Cuba.

Seventeen young pitchers, gathered by the eagle-eyed scout, Joe Kelley, from all the bush leagues between Maine and Texas, have been ordered to mobilize at Macon, Ga., on Feb. 22 by Manager Bill Donovan. The Yankees never have had so many pitchers, and, if numbers count for anything, the local American League Club should cut quite a figure in the pennant chase this season.

It is a mystery where Kelley discovered them all. No one knew that there were so many recruit pitchers good enough to be considered candidates for the major leagues.

The new pitchers include such strangers as Tommy Blodgett, Neal Brady, Slim Love, Cliff Markle, Ford Meadows, George Mogridge, Willie Piercy, Sam Ross, Urban Shocker, Dan Tipple, Dazzy Vance, Allan Russell, Gilman Day, George Finn, and also the well-known citizens, Cy Pieh, Ray Keating, and the new Federal League prize, Nick Cullop.

Slim Love is the most interesting of these new pitchers, because he stands about 6 feet 6 inches in height. Ray Keating's work will be watched with interest. A year ago he had to give up pitching because of an injury to his hip. It is said that he has entirely recovered, and will be able to pitch as well as ever this season.

Catchers Walter Alexander, Pius Schwert, Leslie Nunamaker, and Albert Walters will go along with the first squad to do the receiving for the new pitchers. Infielders Jim McGovern, Howard Elliott, Hal Cable, Joe Gedeon, and Don Brown, a new outfielder, will go with the first squad.

Manager Donovan, Coaches Duke Farrell, and Germany Schaefer, and Scout Kelley will act as tutors for the youngsters.

Charles H. Ebbets, Sr., President of the Brooklyn National League baseball club, said yesterday that the Dodgers were not for sale, and that any effort made by James E. Gaffney, Robert H. Davis, and others, who were associated in the ownership of the Boston Braves until they were sold recently, would be a useless effort.

Mr. Ebbets says that he has been associated with Brooklyn baseball most of his life, and plans to spend the remainder of his days as owner of the Dodgers.

"I have lived in Brooklyn almost forty years," said Mr. Ebbets yesterday, "and my associates, the McKeevers, have lived there all their lives. We take a great deal of pride in the Brooklyn team. There is much sentiment attached to the ownership of the Dodgers, and even if we did get a big offer, we would probably not consider it.

"If I sold the club and retired from baseball, what would I do? It has become a part of my life and I do not want to leave it now. The sentiment reason alone is enough to prevent me from selling out."

The story about the probable sale of the Brooklyn club to Mr. Gaffney and his associates was started last week when Mr. Ebbets and several other baseball men met at Delmonico's at lunch time. Baseball was discussed in a general way, and Mr. Gaffney inquired if the Brooklyn club was for sale.

Gaffney, Davis and the other men who recently sold out the Boston Braves, are anxious to get back into the game. Mr. Gaffney stated recently that he would like to buy a major league club. The Boston venture proved a big money maker, and he thinks that it would be a good investment to buy another club. Mr. Gaffney would join with H. F. Sinclair in buying the Giants if President Hempstead would reduce his price to $1,200,000 for 62 per cent. of the stock.

The New York club yesterday returned pitcher Fred Herbert to the Toronto club of the International League. The young pitcher showed much promise during the short time he was with the Giants last season, but as McGraw already has a surplus of untried pitchers, he has started to thin out the ranks.

Manager McGraw yesterday started on a trip to Cuba and will be gone until it is time to report at the training camp at Marlin Springs, Tex., the latter part of this month. The New York manager has been in poor health for some time as a result of the grip. He expects to play golf most of the time in Cuba. He was accompanied by Germany Schaefer, the new Yankee coach.

Captain T. L. Huston of the Yankees returned yesterday from a trip to Baltimore, where he had been on a duck shooting trip with Wilbert Robinson, manager of the Brooklyns. Captain Huston denied that he had paid a visit to "Home Run" Baker at Trappe, Md. He said that negotiations were at an end with Baker as far as the Yankees were concerned. While the New York club owners were willing to pay $25,000 for his release a few weeks ago, they have changed their minds, and if Baker comes to the Yankees it will be at a much smaller figure.

Joseph J. Lannin of Garden City, L. I., who owns the Boston Red Sox, has been offered a big price for the world's champions by L. C. Page of Boston, who until recently was stockholder in the Boston Braves. While the offer was very flattering Mr. Lannin is not disposed to part with the club which won the world's title in such impressive style last season.

STALLINGS TO GET $20,000.

Manager of Boston Nationals Signs Contract for Five Years.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—George T. Stallings has signed a contract with the new owners of the Boston Nationals to manage the team for five years, it was announced tonight. His salary, considerably in excess of that which he obtained under the previous contract, is said to be greater than that ever paid any manager or player, except possibly Manager J. J. McGraw of the Giants. It is estimated that the sum approximates $20,000 a year.

The manager of the Braves was already under agreement to direct the team for two more years, but the new owners, headed by President Percy D. Haughton, wanted to be assured of his services for a long term, according to business manager Walter E. Hapgood. The subject was discussed during Stallings's recent visit here, but it was only today that his signed contract for the new engagement was received.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE QUITS

Passes Out of Existence, but Clubs May Join New Organization.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—The New England League of Baseball Clubs passed out of existence tonight when President Timothy H. Murnane finally adjourned its annual meeting. This meeting had been reconvened several times in an effort to accomplish a merger with clubs of the Eastern Association, but adjournment was taken without action.

The delegates discussed the report of a special committee, headed by Louis Pieper of Lynn, which favored the proposed merger. Opinion generally was in favor of the plan, although representatives of the Manchester, Fitchburg, and Lewiston clubs, which are not included in the projected consolidation, entered claims for more substantial settlements than had previously been mentioned. Action on the merger was impossible, it was said, owing to the lack of a report from J. H. Farrell of Auburn, N. Y., Chairman of the National Minor League Committee, which has been considering the matter. This report is expected in about a week, it is said.

Hommey No Match for Kilbane.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—Johnny Kilbane, featherweight champion, outclassed Packey Hommey of New York in a six-round bout here tonight. Kilbane used his superior reach and cleverness to advantage, keeping the fighting at long range throughout.

Stecher Throws Perelli.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 31.—Joe Stecher of Dodge, Neb, defeated John Perelli, the Italian champion, here tonight in straight falls with a body scissors hold and a bar arm. The first fall was secured in four minutes and thirty seconds and the second in three minutes and fifty seconds.

WENCK SUSPENDS MANHATTAN A. C.

Charged with Not Having Paid Leach Cross Amount Due Him for Boxing Harvey.

Chairman Fred A. Wenck of the State Athletic Commission yesterday suspended the Manhattan Athletic Club for its failure to pay Leach Cross the amount called for in his contract for boxing Johnny Harvey at the Manhattan Casino last week. The suspension will terminate when the balance due Cross, said to be $666, is paid to his manager, Sam Wallach.

The McMahon Brothers, Jess and Ed., with Ed. Waldron, are the promoters of the Manhattan Club. It is stated that Cross has in his possession the contract signed by Ed. McMahon, as match maker, in which the boxer was to receive a guarantee of $1,500. After the show Ed. Waldron, who is financing the Manhattan A. C., refused to pay Cross more than 30 per cent. of the receipts, minus the State tax.

Jess McMahon appeared before Commissioner Wenck yesterday and was promptly informed that his club was under suspension. McMahon told the Chairman of the Commission that he understood that Waldron had agreed to pay over the balance to Cross. Waldron must appear before the commission with proof that he has paid the full amount of the guarantee before the club will be permitted to hold any more bouts.

Frank Moran and his manager, Ike Dorgan, have given up hope of trying to come to terms with the managers of Jess Willard for a ten-round bout here in the Spring. Moran has practically come to terms with Jimmy Johnston, manager of Madison Square Garden, for two bouts to be held during the month of March.

It has not yet been definitely decided who Moran's opponents will be, but it likely that Jack Dillon, the Indianapolis light heavyweight, who boxes Tom Cowler tonight, and Charley Weinert, the Jersey boxer who knocked out Jim Savage last week, will be chosen.

Johnston has been negotiating for several days to get Moran for next month, and when the blonde Pittsburgh heavyweight realized that there was little or no chance for the Willard bout, the Johnston offer was taken up. Weinert has made rapid strides during the last few months, although he received a decisive beating at the hands of Jack Dillon at the Garden some time ago. Weinert is clever as a boxer, but the asset he has lacked is a heavy punch. He seems to be rapidly acquiring this, judging from the pounding he gave Savage at the Pioneer Club. Dillon, it is believed, would give Moran an interesting reception, and yesterday this bout was boosted as a top-notcher among the boxing fans.

The reports from New Orleans concerning Fred Fulton's showing against Dan Flynn were so discouraging that it is not likely that the Minnesota giant will be offered any big bouts here. Jack Curley's option on Willard's services was to have expired today, but Curley announced yesterday that this option had been extended two weeks.

Curley is more determined than ever to personally promote any bouts which Willard may make here. The offers of Rickard and McCracken and of Jimmy Johnston for $55,000 will not be considered. Curley has also received another offer of $55,000 from the Monticello, N. Y., Fair promoters for the bout to be held in the open air at the fair grounds next summer. This offer is not being considered either.

Curley feels that he, more than any other person, was responsible for making Willard champion of the world, and he proposes to have a say in any bouts in which Willard may take part, and also in the financing of them.

The State Athletic Commission will hand down its decision today on the much discussed question of mixed bouts in this State. The former commission prohibited bouts between white and negro boxers, but the present chairman favors the rescinding of this rule. The attitude of the other two Commissioners, Frank Dwyer and John Graney, is not known, but if Wenck has his way mixed bouts will be restored at local clubs.

The commission will hold a meeting today at Albany, when the revised rules will be adopted.

CAPABLANCA IN A DRAW.

Kostic Plays Well Against Cuban in Chess Tournament.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Capablanca	10	1	Rosenthal	5	2
Chajes	7½	3½	Hodges	4½	6½
Kostic	7½	3½	Schroeder	4	7
Janowski	7	4	Black	3½	7½
Bernstein	6½	4½	Tenenwurzel	3	7
Fox	6½	4½	Perkins	2	8
Kupchik	6½	4½	Banks	1½	8½

Boris Kostic, the Serbian expert, playing scientific chess in the eleventh round of the Rice Memorial Masters' Tournament at the Manhattan Chess Club, distinguished himself by drawing his game with José R. Capablanca of Havana, the leader in the competition, as had been done by Rosenthal in the ninth round.

Despite the fact, however, that Capablanca did not win his game, the gap between him and Chajes, his nearest competitor, was widened, in consequence of the defeat of the Progressive player at the hands of A. B. Hodges of Staten Island. Kostic tied with Chajes in second place.

J. Bernstein was beaten by A. W. Fox of Washington. Fox outwitted Bernstein in a difficult and trappy position. Kupchik drew his game against Black of Brooklyn. Janowski of Paris remained in fifth place as the result of his victory over Schroeder. Two games between Rosenthal and Banks journed, 60 and 47 moves having been scored respectively.

The pairing for the twelfth round, to be played at the Manhattan Chess Club this afternoon and evening, follows: Capablanca vs. Perkins, Janowski vs. Kostic, Banks vs. Schroeder, Chajes vs. Rosenthal, Fox vs. Hodges, Kupchik vs. Bernstein, and Black vs. Tenenwurzel.

LARNED GOLF MEDALIST.

Veteran Tennis Crack Qualifies Lowest in Lakeworth Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 31.—William A. Larned, formerly national tennis champion, today won the qualifying round of the annual Lakeworth golf tournament with a card of 77. There was a high wind, and in a field of seventy-five players only two scored under 80, the runner-up being Wayland Smith, Oneida, with a card of 79. Walter J. Travis, who arrived recently, did not play, but went around this afternoon with Larned as a partner in 70.

Larned made half the round in 34, which is bogey, but the mythical Colonel had 6 up on him on the inward journey. Going out he played almost perfect golf. Coming home his approach shots were sometimes faulty. Vauder C. Longley of the National Links and Frank Frazier of Essex, respectively runner-up and winner of the New Year tourney, were again close rivals, with cards of 80 and 81, the next best after Smith's. The score:

First Sixteen.—William A. Larned, Somerset, 77; G. Wayland Smith, Oneida, 79; Vauder C. Longley, National, 80; Frank Frazier, Essex, 81; H. Pemberton, Caledonia Springs, 85; J. E. Smith, Wilmington, 85; W. F. Sieman, Spring Lake, 86; F. C. Fandusen, Minnikahda, 86; Paul S. Sheldon St. Andrew's, 87; H. C. Phipps, Piping Rock, 88; F. W. Lightner, Town and Country, 89; Russel G. Colt, Garden City, 89; H. S. Hungerford, Midlothian, 90; W. L. Amen, Huntington Valley, 90; W. H. Smith, Oakland, 90; J. W. Johnson, St. Andrew's, 90.

YOUNG CARTER STILL AT IT.

Wonderful Young Golfer Plays Pinehurst No. 2 Course in 66 Strokes.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 31.—More golf of an exceptional quality was played this afternoon by Philip U. G. Carter of Nassau, the Junior Metropolitan champion. Carter has played splendidly throughout his competition here. Several days ago he played the No. 2 course of 6,089 yards and par 71 in 68 strokes and today he did the round in 66.

This is the lowest score ever made on any course at Pinehurst. Not being in tournament play, it does not stand as a record, but it was none the less wonderful golf and was made in a four-ball match in which there were three professionals.

Carter and Eugene Wogan of Essex County played against James Wilson of Grand Rapids and Herbert Lagerblade of Youngstown. The first-named pair won, 3 up and 2 to go. Lagerblade did a 72. Carter's card was as follows:

Out ....4 4 4 4 4 3 4 3 3—33
In ....3 5 4 5 4 2 3 3 4—33—66

Six of the holes were played in one below par. One was the seventh, 537 yards, played in 4, another the fifteenth, 212 yards, played in 2. There was a 3 on the sixteenth, which is 387 yards long. All of the putts were holed out, except one on the seventh green, which was conceded.

PINEHURST TENNIS TO THROCKMORTON

Elizabeth Boy Defeats J. D. E. Jones in Singles—Victor in Mixed Doubles.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 31.—In the men's final match of the Pinehurst tennis tournament today, Harold Throckmorton, the interscholastic champion, who is 19 years old, won from J. D. E. Jones of Providence, 1—6, 3—6, 6—3, 13—11, 6—2. Jones had two legs on the cup and began his play this afternoon as if he intended to get the third leg. He won the first two sets easily by superior generalship, and made good use of his experience all the way, but the youth and fire of his opponent served the latter in good stead, and he outlasted the veteran in the exacting tussle.

Throckmorton did a lot of running around and was wild with his returns all through the first three sets, winning the third, however, by a good brace. His smashing was inaccurate and he often drove with his backhand into the net. He was getting better all the time, however, steadying himself and being tireless. The fourth set was a tax on endurance and Throckmorton won it after a prolonged battle. He was easily the master of the fifth set and did some placing close to the side lines which Jones could not reach.

Miss Alberta Weber vanquished Miss Ballin easily in the final of the women's singles. The winner's speedy driving told from the start.

Not only did Throckmorton win the men's singles, but also the final in mixed doubles, with Miss Ballin, and earlier in the tourney shared in first honors in men's doubles. He was the star of the tourney. The summaries:

Men's Singles.—Final Round—Harold Throckmorton, Elizabeth, N. J., beat J. D. E. Jones, Providence, 1—6, 3—6, 6—3, 13—11, 6—2.

Women's Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—Mrs. C. H. Chapin, Springfield, Ill., and Miss Fay Neil, Columbus, Ohio, beat Miss Hazel Treat, Providence, and Miss Pricille Beall, Uniontown, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Cornelia Cousins, West Hampton, and Miss Alberta Weber, Shelter Island, beat Mrs. F. M. Haines, Ardsley, and Miss Lyna Nickerson, Providence, 6—4, 6—2.

Final—Mrs. Chapin and Miss Neil beat Miss Cousins and Miss Weber, 6—1, 6—8, 6—3.

Women's Singles.—Final Round—Miss Alberta Weber beat Miss Ballin, New York, 6—1, 6—1.

Mixed Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—Miss Ballin, New York, and Harold Throckmorton, Elizabeth, beat Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Haines, Ardsley, 6—4, 6—0.

Final Round—Miss Ballin and Harold Throckmorton beat Miss Weber, Shelter Island, and H. A. McKinney, Providence, 6—4, 7—5.

Dillon to Box Cowler Tonight.

Jack Dillon, the Indianapolis light heavyweight, will box Tom Cowler in a ten-round bout at the Broadway Sporting Club in Brooklyn tonight. Jim Corbett and Chris Brown, who look after Cowler's interests, were highly pleased at Cowler's showing against Levinsky in Boston recently, when the big Australian put the Battler down for the count of nine, but lost the bout. Dillon is the hardest hitter among the heavyweights, and, while he will be handicapped by Cowler's reach, height, and weight, he expects to make up these deficiencies by his hitting power.

News of Athletic Activities at the Colleges

Princeton's two-sport rule, which prohibits any undergraduate from engaging in more than two kinds of athletics at the university, has come in for considerable criticism. The chief point brought out by those who are opposed to the rule is that a versatile athlete would take up football, baseball or track and the Winter sports would suffer from a lack of quality of material. The Princetonian says "the material which turns out for football teams contains far more diversified athletic talent than that which answers the call of all the other branches of sports combined. Last year only nine of the sixty-seven football men chose some line of Winter athletics as their second sport. The fact that six of these nine won their insignia in Winter competition forces the conclusion that football men are of material assistance. Athletes whose ability brings them insignia in football would generally be of great value to the hockey team or to the basket ball five, but the statistics show such men prefer to bide their time until Spring on the chance of winning their letter. Thus, in practice, the rule deals a blow to all sports which occur during the Winter months."

There is a real revival of interest in rowing at University of Pennsylvania following the selection of Joe Wright, the famous Canadian tutor, as coach. Notwithstanding that undergraduates are taking their mid-year examinations, seventy-five men have been working on the machines at Pennsylvania under the keen eyes of Wright, twelve machines being in use each day. When the examination period passes it is expected that almost 200 men will come out at Penn for the crews.

Harry Tuthill, who for several years trained West Point's football men, is authority for the statement that Captain Ernest Graves will be appointed head coach at the academy for next Fall, and that he may be assisted by Merrillat and Pritchard, who were army stars in 1914. Captain Graves was coach of the cadet linemen for several seasons.

Dartmouth relay teams this Winter will compete in the following meets: Feb. 5, B. A. A. games; Feb. 12, Seventy-fourth Regiment, Buffalo; Feb. 21, Second Naval Reserve games, Hartford. It has been definitely decided by the council not to enter a team in the indoor intercollegiate championships to be held in New York City in March. At a similar meet last year Dartmouth won the national 4,000-yard indoor relay title by defeating six of the best college relay teams in the East, and also finished second to Pennsylvania in the medley relay event.

Nearly eighty candidates are now engaged in the Winter training for the Princeton track team. About seventy turned out in answer to the first call issued by Captain Billy Moore, and others have come out since. It seems probable now that Princeton's greatest strength will lie in the sprints and short distances. Practically all of the sprinters who took part in last year's meets are in college, while the best performers in the distance events have been graduated.

Lorin Solon, the deposed Captain of the Minnesota football team, whose case practically disrupted the Western conference, which split on the question of Summer baseball, is going to play professional baseball this Summer. He has agreed to sign with Richmond of the International League.

Andy Smith, who was coach of the Purdue University football team for three seasons, has been engaged as gridiron tutor at the University of California. Smith is a graduate of Pennsylvania.

St. Louis University endeavored to procure the services of Eddie Mahan, the Harvard star, as football coach, but Mahan decided to remain in the East.

Cornell expects to bring out a record number of students as candidates for the track team through the inauguration of a series of weekly social gatherings for all students interested in outdoor exercise. Last year 400 men came out for track and field athletics and their number is expected to be increased 100 this season. Only a few of these will win places on the 'Varsity team, but the Cornell theory is that every one will benefit from exercise, and that the chief purpose of athletics should be to attract as many students as possible.

Georgetown University expects to have Caldwell, Boston Athletic Association; Higgins, Holy Cross; "Ted" Meredith, Pennsylvania, and Homer Baker, formerly of the New York Athletic Club, as star features in her indoor games at Washington on Feb. 19.

A Harvard system of athletics will be inaugurated at the University of North Carolina with the advent of Thomas J. Campbell, Harvard, 1912, as athletic director, to succeed "Doggie" Trenchard, the old Princeton man, who has been at the helm for three years. Trenchard has engaged in the lumber business. Trenchard's assistant was Logan Cunningham, a former Princeton baseball and football player. Campbell coached for a time at Morristown School in New Jersey.

Virginia baseball team must find an almost new pitching staff this Spring. The nine has only "Pat" Callaway as a nucleus, as it is not expected that Drummond, who pitched several good games last season, will be available because of a sore arm. Second base is a weak spot on the Charlottesville team, but Todd Weel and John McCall will strive for the position.

Candidates for the Syracuse 'Varsity crew have been requested to report to Coach James Ten Eyck on Thursday, when the indoor rowing season will get under way for all the classes. With last year's successful freshman crew available, 'Varsity men will have to hustle to gain a seat in the first boat. Inspired by the freshmen's victory at Poughkeepsie last June, this year's freshmen are coming out strong for the first-year boat, sixty-three men having already reported, and more are expected with the passing of the examination period.

University of Pennsylvania athletic authorities are finding the problem of selecting a suitable track coach and football trainer almost as difficult as it was to pick a footbll coach. The choice probably will be made from Dr. A. C. Kraenzlein, Captain of the Quakers' 1900 track team; Arthur N. Smith, coach of the University of Maine; Lawson Robertson of the Irish-American A. C., New York, and Dr. George W. Orton, the present coach. The problem is made the more difficult because the coach must be picked by the combined football and track committees, since he is to work in both sports. Kraenzlein and Smith are the only ones who have had any experience in training football men. Dr. Orton's contract does not expire until June 30. It is pretty certain that whoever is appointed will have to accept a contract for only one year. This is because the Quakers have had so many disappointments recently in taking coaches for long-term contracts. The new man must demonstrate his fitness for the position within his first year. This does not mean that he will have to turn out a winner; but he will have to satisfy the authorities that he has the requisite ability to handle men and develop material.

Delegates from Columbia University to the annual meeting of the Association of Colleges of the tSate of New York at Albany today will be Dean Frederick P. Keppel, Professor Adam Leroy Jones, and Frank D. Fackenthal, Secretary of the university. Chancellor Richmond of Union College will preside. College athletic problems will be one of the chief topics for discussion.

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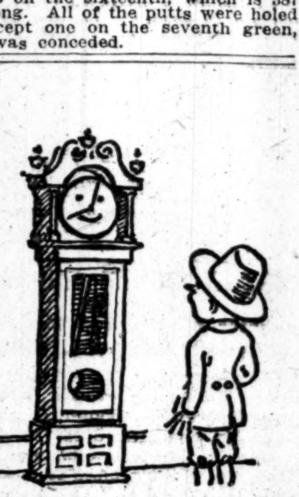

In our $15 Suit Sale the hour has struck when we must not continue to invite all our friends without reservation.

Of course, we have still many hundreds of the suits marked down to $15 and there are very ample values to be had.

But the rush of the last two days has thinned out the assortment in the most popular sizes.

So while it's worth any man's while to look, it's in Summer weights and for men of the unusual sizes and especially slim men that the Sale is now most attractive.

Quantities of odd trousers reduced to $3.50.

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P. A. will put you into action with a jimmy pipe quicker than you can say jack robinson. Yes, sir, just as speed-o as you read this, dig that old pipe out of the chimney hole, and get it on the firing-line!

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You test-out what we say. It will cost you only 5c or 10c. Take this friendly line of talk in the spirit it is passed along. For you'll cash in a whole lot of enjoyment!

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With these few remarks let's adjourn to the store down the pike where there's P. A. in toppy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors and that clever pound crystal-glass humidor with sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such mighty fine condition.

PEKINGESE DOG SHOW AT THE PLAZA---BILLIARDS

TINY PET PEKINGESE BENCHED AT PLAZA

Prince Kung of Alderbourne and Nowata Ting-Fa Win the Principal Honors.

Premier honors at the sixth annual show of the Pekingese Club of America, which was held yesterday at the Hotel Plaza, went to two almost unknown dogs who were making their début at this exhibition.

The challenge trophy, offered by the late J. P. Morgan, for the best dog or bitch in the show, went to Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren's Prince Kung of Alderbourne, and the James Gordon Bennett Cup, for the best dog or bitch entered in the American-bred classes, sired in America, was awarded to Mrs. Francis R. Spalding's Nowata Ting-Fa.

Prince Kung of Alderbourne, who is 2 years old, arrived in this country last July. He was to have been shown in Newport in August, but was not in condition, not having recovered from his voyage across the Atlantic, and his owner decided to point him for this show. There was nothing the matter with the Prince yesterday, as he virtually captured everything before him. Prince Kung of Alderbourne has a beautiful red coat, without any traces of black, and his conformation is almost perfect.

There were only four competitors for the trophy, the winners and reserves in dogs and bitches. The latter were sables and the dogs were reds. Mrs. Herbert, the judge, went carefully over the quartet before making her decision in favor of the Prince.

The trophy has to be won five times before it becomes the property of the owner. Mrs. Van Beuren is President of the Pekingese Club of America.

Mrs. Francis R. Spalding of Boston won a leg on the James Gordon Bennett Cup with Nowata Ting-Fa. In the previous class, for winners, this dog received the reserve to Prince Kung of Alderbourne, the latter being a little better in coat and shading him a trifle in finish. Prince Kung, being imported, could not compete for the American-bred trophy, and Nowata Ting-Fa easily outpointed his other competitors. Winners, bitches, went to Mrs. Arthur L. Holland's Ch. Cairnwhin Tinto of Hydegree, who took the blue in the classes for open bitches, red or sable, also for bitches eight pounds and under, and the first prize for open bitches any weight and any color. The reserve went to Mrs. A. McClure Halley's Chini Chang Ink of Llenrud.

Mrs. W. H. Scott's entry Henna of Downshire won an impressive victory in the puppy classes. The dog was shown by Harry Scott, her 15-year-old son. The dog belonged to the boy, it being a Christmas present from his mother. Mrs. Scott refused $400 for the little animal last year. It was the first time it had been benched, and the boy was delighted with the victory.

Mrs. Van Beuren scored her first blue with Prince Kung of Alderbourne in the class for limit dogs, eight pounds and under. He was also shown in the class for open dogs at the same weight, but met no competition. He then took the ribbon in a large class for open dogs at any weight and any color. In the latter division he defeated Nowata Ting-Fa, who was placed reserve to him in winners.

Nowata Ting-Fa scored his first blue, in the class for novice dogs, from a large field of likely-looking youngsters. He then took the honors in the class for American-bred dogs over eight pounds, following this with a victory over the American-bred dogs of red or sable. Taking the blues in both the open and limit classes brought the dog up to the winners' class.

The show was the largest and best attended ever held under the auspices of the club. Mrs. C. Herbert, the judge, who arrived from England on Sunday, showed a wonderful knowledge of the breed, and in making her decisions she kept strictly to type. Her awards met with general satisfaction, and time after time the spectators showed their approval of her judgment by applauding.

List of first prize winners follows:

Puppies, Dogs, six months and under nine.—Won by Mrs. M. E. Harby's Nowata Chun II.

Puppies, Dogs, nine months and not exceeding twelve.—Won by Mrs. Thomas Hastings's Bagatelle Chum.

Novice, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. Francis R. Spalding's Nowata Ting-Fa.

American-bred Dogs, eight pounds and under.—Won by Mrs. A. L. Holland's Choo-Tai of Hydegree.

American-bred Dogs, over eight pounds.—Won by Mrs. Francis R. Spalding's Nowata Ting-Fa.

American-bred Dogs, not exceeding six pounds.—Won by Mrs. Haley Fiske's Overcross Sun-Yen.

American-bred Dogs, red or sable.—Won by Mrs. Francis R. Spalding's Nowata Ting-Fa.

American-bred Dogs, biscuit or gray brindle.—Won by Mrs. Charles H. Lester's Gow dai of Hydegree.

American-bred Dogs, any other color.—Won by Arden Kennels' Ho Hang Ti of Downshire.

Limit, Dogs, eight pounds and under.—Won by Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren's Prince Kung of Alderbourne.

Limit, Dogs, Over Eight Pounds.—Won by Mrs. Francis R. Spalding's Nowata Ting-Fa.

Open, Dogs, Red or Sable.—Won by Mrs. Francis R. Spalding's Nowata Ting-Fa.

Open, Dogs, Biscuit or Gray Brindle.—Won by Mrs. A. L. Holland's Young Wenti of Hydegree.

Open, Dogs, Black or Black and Tan.—Won by Arden Kennels' Ho Hang Ti of Downshire.

Open, Dogs, Parti-Colored.—Won by Mrs. H. A. Baxter's Thak of Arcady.

Open, Dogs, Eight Pounds and Under.—Won by Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren's Prince Chun of Alderbourne.

Open, Dogs, Over Eight Pounds.—Won by Mrs. Francis R. Spalding's Nowata Ting-Fa.

Open, Dogs, Not Exceeding Six Pounds.—Won by Mrs. Haley Fiske's Overcross Sun-Yen.

Open, Dogs, Any Weight and Any Color.—Won by Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren's Prince Chun of Alderbourne.

Open, Dogs not exceeding five pounds.—Won by Mrs. Herbert L. Camp's O-Hun-Senn.

Winners, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren's Prince Chun of Alderbourne; reserve, Mrs. Francis R. Spalding's Nowata Ting-Fa.

Junior, Dogs, over one and not exceeding two years.—Won by Mrs. Thomas Hastings's Bagatelle Chin Chin.

Puppies, Bitches, six months and under nine.—Won by Mrs. M. E. Harby's Nowata Pu-Gi.

Puppies, Bitches, nine months and not exceeding twelve.—Won by Mrs. W. H. Scott, Jr.'s, Ta of Downshire.

Novice, Bitches.—Won by Mrs. A. L. Holland's Bun Jan of Hydegree.

American-bred, Bitches, eight pounds and under.—Won by Miss Mary Kenney's Yee Toy.

American-bred, Bitches, over eight pounds.—Won by Croyden Kennels' Mai-Chum of Croyden.

American-bred, Bitches, red or sable.—Won by Mrs. Thomas Hastings's Bagatelle Sing Song.

American-bred, Bitches, biscuit or gray brindle.—Won by Mrs. A. McClure Halley's Quena of Llenrud.

American-bred, Bitches, any other color.—Won by Miss Mary Kenney's Fah Min III.

Limit, Bitches, Eight Pounds and Under.—Won by Mrs. A. McClure Halley's Quena of Llenrud.

Limit, Bitches, Over Eight Pounds.—Won by Croyden Kennels' Mai Chun of Croyden.

Open, Bitches, Red or Sable.—Won by Mrs. A. L. Holland's ch. Cairnwhin Tinto of Hydegree.

Open, Bitches, Biscuit or Gray Brindle.—Won by Mary Gourley Browon's Wei Babs.

Open, Bitches, Black or Black and Tan.—Won by Mrs. Palmer Campbell's Hsch-Cli Chin.

Open, Bitches, Eight Pounds or Under.—Won by Mrs. A. L. Holland's ch. Cairnwhin Tinto of Hydegree.

Open, Bitches, Over Eight Pounds.—Won by Arden Kennels' ch. Fairfax Teen Nah.

Open, Bitches, Not Exceeding Six Pounds.—Won by Mrs. H. A. Baxter's Como Hung of Egham.

Open, Bitches, Any Weight and Any Color.—Won by Mrs. A. L. Holland's ch. Cairnwhin Tinto of Hydegree.

Open, Bitches, not exceeding five pounds.—Won by Mary A. Stovell's Blue Bird of Mill Farm.

Winners, Bitches.—Won by Mrs. A. L. Holland's ch. Cairnwhin Tinto of Hydegree; reserve, Mrs. A. McClure Halley's Chini Chang Ink of Llenrud.

Junior, Bitches, over one and not exceeding two years.—Won by Mrs. Thomas Hasting's Bagatelle Sing Song.

Brace Class, Red.—Won by Mrs. A. L. Holland. Any Color—Won by Arden Kennels. Any Color, under eight pounds—Won by Miss Mary Kenney.

Team Class, any color, bred by exhibitor.—Won by Mrs. Thomas Hastings.

Children's Class, Dogs and Bitches, to be shown and owned by a child not exceeding 14 years of age.—Won by Ethel Haven's Bagatelle Mi-Hop-Lo.

Veteran Class, Dogs and Bitches, six years and over.—Won by Mrs. A. L. Holland's ch. Vi-Sin of Alderbourne.

Matron Class, with two of her progeny, latter only to count.—Won by Mrs. W. H. Scott, Jr.'s Henna of Downshire.

NEW YORK FENCERS WIN.

Take Team Sabres Championship of Amateur League.

Representatives of the Fencers Club of New York last night in the gymnasium of the New York Athletic Club won the senior team sabres championship of the Amateur Fencers League of America. In the final round they defeated the trio wearing the Mercury Foot of the New York A. C. by five bouts to two. The competition throughout the series was the best seen in the sabres championships in some time, and showed the Fencers Club foilsmen to fine advantage.

Sherman Hall of the New York A. C., the national sabres champion, after gaining a clean slate in the preliminary round, met defeat in the final at the hands of A. S. Lyon of the Fencers Club by a score of 5 to 4. This bout was the best of the series, and the slashing work of Lyon was more than the Mercury Foot titleholder could withstand.

Four teams sought the title, the Fencers Club of Philadelphia and the New York Turn Verein taking part in the competition in addition to the Fencers Club of New York and the New York A. C.

E. B. Myers of the victorious club was the only contestant to go through both the preliminaries and finals without a defeat. He conquered two opponents in the preliminary round, and a like number in the deciding series. The summary:

Fencers Club of New York vs. Turn Verein.—A. S. Lyon, Fencers Club, defeated J. Allaire, 5 to 2, and Dr. S. Brancato, 5 to 2; E. C. Meyers, Fencers' Club, defeated J. Allaire, 5 to 4, and A. Straus, 5 to 2; J. T. Shaw, Fencers' Club, defeated A. Straus, 5 to 2; Dr. S. Brancato, New York Turn Verein, defeated J. T. Shaw, 5 to 4. Score—Fencers' Club of New York, 5; Turn Verein, 1.

New York A. C. vs. Fencers Club of Philadelphia.—Sherman Hall, New York A. C., defeated G. Bartol, 5 to 1, and R. L. Ketcham, 5 to 1; L. Munez, New York A. C., defeated R. I. Ketcham, 5 to 2; P. W. Allison, New York A. C., defeated G. Bartol, 5 to 3, and J. B. B. Parker, 5 to 2; J. B. B. Parker, Fencers Club of Philadelphia, defeated L. Munez, 5 to 4. Score—New York A. C., 5; Fencers Club of Philadelphia, 1.

Final Round—Fencers Club of New York vs. New York A. C.—A. S. Lyon, Fencers Club, defeated L. Munez, 5 to 2, and P. W. Allison, 5 to 2; J. T. Shaw, Fencers Club, defeated L. Munez, 5 to 2; E. B. Myers, Fencers Club, defeated Sherman Hall, 5 to 3, and P. W. Allison, 5 to 3; Sherman Hall, New York A. C., defeated A. S. Lyon, 5 to 4; P. W. Allison, New York A. C., defeated J. T. Shaw, 5 to 4. Score.—Fencers Club of New York, 5; New York A. C., 2.

BAKER'S NEW ROAD RECORD.

American Motor Cyclist Covers 1,027 Miles in 21½ Hours.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 31.—Erwin Baker, American motor cyclist, covered 1,027 miles in 21½ hours, thereby making a new road record.

It was announced on Jan. 12 that [illegible]

F. S. APPLEBY WINS WITH CUE, 300 TO 206

Erratic Billiards Played in Class B Tourney, F. C. Burnham Losing.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.	H.R.	H. Av.
C. E. White	3	0	42	6
E. T. Appleby	2	0	40	6 36-44
F. S. Appleby	2	1	74	7 27-39
G. T. Moon, Jr.	2	2	41	6 24-46
G. P. B. Clarke	1	2	69	7 13-41
F. C. Burnham	1	3	69	7 20-40
F. Lowenthal	0	3	35	4 50-59

In one of the freakiest games of the national Class B amateur billiard tournament, F. S. Appleby defeated F. C. Burnham, 300 to 206 points, yesterday. This was the only game played yesterday, as Lowenthal was unable to be present for the afternoon match, for which he was scheduled. F. S. Appleby moves up to third place by his victory, while Burnham slides down next to the bottom.

The game was marked by alternate periods of brilliant and poor playing on the part of both contestants. Appleby especially excelled in this particular. For the first ten innings he averaged 10, and for the second ten innings he averaged 2. It took him forty-eight innings to run out his string, and he made over half of his total in five. Burnham also made more than half his total score in five innings, and he had fifteen blanks to twelve for Appleby. Appleby started and finished well, but in the intervening periods he had a bad attack of nervousness that completely ruined his average. Burnham played so coolly that his style was almost careless, and many times he spoiled his chances for high runs by missing the easiest of shots.

Appleby ran 9 in his first inning before he missed a three-cushion carrom, but in the second session he got the balls in a better position at one end of the table and clicked off 29 points before he missed on a short follow. Both Appleby and Burnham were too sparing with their strength on many shots during the evening, or the balls were very heavy, for there were many short follows and draws. The younger player continued his good work in the sixth inning by nursing the ivories in and out of balk in a corner, but once again he lost out on a short shot. In the meanwhile Burnham had scored a total of 4 points, and it was not until Appleby had run his string up to 99 in ten innings that Burnham got busy.

At this point Burnham took a leaf from the Columbia student's book, and by a series of delicate follows he ran up 22 buttons, and then lapsed again until the twenty-second inning, when he scored 29 more. Appleby fell into a slump between the tenth and thirty-sixth innings, never getting double figures in his score. He picked up again as the game neared the finish and easily ran off 70 points in the last four innings. The scores:

Appleby—9 29 3 1 3 38 0 2 14 1 2 0 0 0 9 0 6 4 0 4 4 2 2 2 0 3 1 1 13 2 6 5 0 0 30 6 7 4 0 0 16 0 1 35 5 1 29. Total, 300; high runs, 38, 35, 30.

Burnham—0 0 1 3 0 0 1 0 3 22 2 6 2 0 0 1 2 1 3 2 29 1 1 6 4 0 0 4 1 1 0 20 26 4 8 0 0 10 0 0 18 0 0 1 13 1 11. Total, 206; high runs, 29 26, 22.

Two Victories for Cassignol.

Firmin Cassignol gained an easy victory over Willis Thompson in an 18.2 exhibition billiard match at Maurice Daly's Academy yesterday afternoon, the score being 250 to 32. The French expert made a high run of 86 and an average of 25. In the evening game against Welker Cochran, Cassignol was also the victor, the score being 300 to 120. Cassignol made an average of 37 4-8 and a high run of 72. Cochran's average was 17 1-7.

Tie in Tin Whistles' Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 31.—The Tin Whistles had a golf tilt today in the form of a bogey handicap. There were two classes, and in Class A, J. H. Clapp of Washington, handicap 8, tied for first place with G. W. Statzell, Aronmink, handicap 12, each being 3 up on bogey. In Class B R. C. Blancke of Montclair, handicap 28, finished even with bogey and won. Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania and bride visited the links today.

CRUISER TYPE FAVORED.

This Craft Popular at Palace Motor Boat Show.

Apparently followers of motor boating are drifting away from the trim express runabouts, which have been so popular for a number of years, in favor of the more recent types of express cruiser. This is evidenced at the motor boat show which is now being held at Grand Central Palace. While the pretty lines of the runabouts arouse admiration, the visitors for the most part pay their serious attention to the cruiser type. By many this is taken as a reflection of the present agitation for preparedness. However that may be, there can be little doubt in the mind of one who watches the spectators that the express cruiser is an object of keen interest.

Though the crowd at the Palace was not so large yesterday as on the opening day, it was made up of interested yachtsmen rather than sightseers. Many of the exhibitors recorded sales of boats and motors. Some idea of the popularity of the cruiser type may be had from the fact that the Elco Company has sold three of the standard cruisettes. The one on exhibition has become the property of O. G. Carter of this city, who will use it on Long Island Sound. Another has been sold to A. M. Lindsey, Jr., of Rochester, for use in Florida waters, while still another has been purchased by Gerald V. Hollins of this city for use on Great South Bay.

One of the features of the show yesterday was the lecture in the evening by Captain Thomas Fleming Day on the subject of "Deep Sea Motor Boating." Having crossed the Atlantic in a twenty-five-foot motor boat, he was in a position to speak from experience. He told of interesting experiences on the voyage and also instructed yachtsmen how to handle small craft in attempting a deep sea voyage and gave special instructions as to the food supply.

Julius S. Bache has placed an order for a new boat which will be fifty-eight feet long and equipped with a pair of eight-cylinder Van Blerck motors. The craft is from designs by Tams, Lemoine & Crane, and will be built at City Island by Wood & McClure.

Ralph Pulitzer has ordered a pair of Model F 150-200 horse power Sterling engines for his new cruising yacht, which is also from designs by Tams, Lemoine & Crane.

FATHER MALLALY RETIRES.

Rev. Charles O'Connor New Faculty Athletic Director at Fordham.

Athletics at Fordham University will be under a new administration, beginning today, as a result of a change in Faculty Directors made yesterday. The Rev. Charles Mallaly, who has been at the helm for the last year and a half, has been succeeded by the Rev. Charles O'Connor, S. J., formerly Director at Brooklyn College.

Father Mallaly put athletics on a firm financial basis during his term of Directorship, and also took every means possible to keep the teams on a strictly amateur basis, refusing several athletes admission at Fordham who are now representing large universities. During the past few months Father Mallaly has been in poor health, and it was decided to select a successor.

Father O'Connor, who will start his work today, made athletics prominent at Brooklyn College despite the infancy of the institution, and excellent results are expected at Fordham. His first big event will be the Fordham games at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on Feb. 11.

Barrows Wins at Squash.

H. S. Barrows is the winner of the Class B handicap squash tournament at the Harvard Club. In the final round, playing with a handicap of plus ½ hand, he defeated Allan Locke, scratch, 15—9, 15—9, 15—7.

In the semi-final round of the Class C event J. M. R. Lyeth won from R. F. James, 10—15, 15—8, 15—7.

Terse News of Sports

The Governing Committee of the Upper Montclair Country Club has selected the following members to officiate as Chairmen of various committees: Greens Committee, J. J. Adams; Golf Committee, E. A. Brennan; House Committee, F. R. Henderson; Membership Committee, Ward C. Belcher; Secretary, A. H. Gregg; Treasurer, J. J. W. Earnshaw; Captain, Carl H. Farley. Other members of the Governing Committee are Henry Moir, L. H. Philo, H. J. G. Mackie, R. H. Wallace, H. A. Whitlock, W. A. Stopford, F. R. Jardine, and A. Curtin Fetterolf.

J. Franklin Baker, the so-called home run king of the American League, seems to be more anxious to find a berth in the major leagues than managers and club owners are of engaging him. Several clubs would be glad to sign Baker on account of his reputation as a hitter for the Athletics in recent years, but none seems willing to give a fortune for a player who never was a fast fielder and base runner, and whose batting eye may have become dim after a year's lay off. Connie Mack asserts that he is not blocking any deal whereby Baker might become a Yankee, but it seems that Baker wants wants to tie up any club that bids for his services with a contract that might exceed his worth as a player.

Since peace was declared between the National, American and Federal Leagues no club has made much of an effort to obtain Hal Chase of the Buffalo Federals. Although Chase was a star in an inferior league his eccentric conduct while with the Yankees and White Sox has caused major league clubs to hold aloof from the one-time great first baseman. It is said that no club in the American League wants Chase, but that if he can obtain a position in the National League no opposition will be offered by the American League.

The fifth annual handicap walking race of the Walkers' Club of America will be held on Washington's Birthday, the course being, as in the past, from the City Hall to Coney Island.

Although a bout has been suggested between Packey McFarland and Mike Gibbons, McFarland announces that he has retired from boxing and hereafter will engage in promoting bicycle races.

Donald McAleenan defeated J. Howard Shoemaker, the national amateur champion, in the final game of the handicap pocket billiard tournament at the Amateur Billiard Club last night. Shoemaker gave a brilliant exhibition, but playing 200 points against 90 for McAleenan proved too great a handicap for him to overcome, and he lost the game by a score of [illegible]. During the

Harry Lord enjoyed his experience as manager of the Buffalo Federals so well that he intends to stick to the managing business. He plans to take up club owning as a side line. The last leader of the Buf-Feds wants to become a magnate in his home town, Portland, Me., and has asked Hugh Duffy to name a price on the club representing that city in the New England League. Duffy, it is reported, is in line for the job as manager of the Rochester International League team.

Although the required funds were subscribed in record-breaking time at the annual meeting of the Detroit Golf Club the members will proceed slowly in the building of their new clubhouse, which is expected to cost in the neighborhood of $100,000.

The new administration will handle the erection of the clubhouse and President-Elect Horace H. Rackham, who succeeded A. J. Hood, will appoint a building committee. He will be assisted by Malcolm McGregor, the new Vice President, and William G. Lerchen, re-elected as Secretary-Treasurer for another year.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Tuscania, at Liverpool, Jan. 31.
SS St. Paul, at Liverpool, Jan. 30.
SS Parima, at St. Thomas, Jan. 29.
SS Tenadores, at Cristobal, Jan. 31.
SS Taxandrier, at Havre, Jan. 27.
SS Waaldyk, at Batavia, Jan. 27.
SS Commodore Rollins, at Cadiz, Jan. 28.
SS Grena, at Sabang, Jan. 29.
SS Mersario, at Barry, Jan. 29.
SS Aroa, at Port Said, Jan. 30.
SS Bergensfjord, at Christiania, Jan. 24.
SS Lyngenfjord, at Christiania, Jan. 25.
SS Algenib, at Rotterdam, Jan. 29.
SS St. Bede, at St. Lucia, Jan. 29.
SS Holbein, at Liverpool, Jan. 30.
SS Mar del Norte, at Barcelona, Jan. 22.
SS Wilster, at Barcelona, Jan. 24.
SS Titania, at Barcelona, Jan. 24.
SS Cape Breton, at St. Nazaire, Jan. 24.
SS Sanglo Bolivian, at Bordeaux, Jan. 25.
SS Ryndam, at London, Jan. 26.
SS City of Baroda, at Vladivostok, Jan. 28.
SS Perugia, at Glasgow, Jan. 30.

Sailed.

SS Oscar II., from Christianland, Jan. 29.
SS Evangeline, from Bermuda, Jan. 30.
SS Antonio Lopez, from Cadiz, Jan. 30.
SS Montserrat, from Havana, Jan. 30.
SS Oostdyk, from Rotterdam, Jan. 26.
SS Skipton Castle, from Hongkong, Jan. 28.
SS Florida, from Shields, Jan. 29.
SS Hypathia, from Barbados, Jan. 29.
SS Sammanger, from Fayal, Jan. 30.
SS Ben Nevis, from Havre, Jan. 26.
SS Sibiria, from Gibraltar, Jan. 28.
SS Kroonland, from London, Jan. 30.
SS Anglia, from Lisbon, Jan. 22.
SS Calypso, from Lisbon, Jan. 24.
SS St. Andre, from Bordeaux, Jan. 26.
SS Hinde, from Hull, Jan. 29.
SS Storstad, from Newport, Jan. 29.

Passed.

SS Frixos, New York for Piraeus, passed Malta.
SS Eemdyk, New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point.
SS Ioannina, New York for Piraeus, passed [illegible]
SS Ariosto, New York for Hull, passed the Lizard.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..7:11|Sun sets..5:17|Moon rises..5:45

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:21	5:57	11:57	12:00
Governors Island	5:52	6:28	12:33	12:00
Hell Gate	7:42	8:18	2:13	1:40

Arrived—Monday, Jan. 31.

SS St. Louis, Liverpool, Jan. 22.
SS Hellig Olav, Christiansand, Jan. 16.
SS Manchuria, London, Jan. 19.
SS Calamares, Cristobal, Jan. 24.
SS Bovic, Manchester, Jan. 6.
SS African Prince, Liverpool, Jan. 9.
SS Mexico, Havana, Jan. 26.
SS Maleas, Piraeus, Jan. 29.
SS Coamo, San Juan, Jan. 26.
SS Caserta, Naples, Jan. 17.
SS Catherine Cuneo, Antilla, Jan. 24.
SS Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Jan. 30.
SS Gulflight, Port Arthur, Jan. 24.
SS Carlo, Genoa, Jan. 7.
SS Borglum, Boston, Jan. 30.
SS Suffolk, Boston, Jan. 30.
SS Neuces, Galveston, Jan. 25.
SS Marengo, Boston, Jan. 30.
SS C. of Columbus, Savannah, Jan. 28.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Jan. 29.
SS El Norte, Galveston, Jan. 24.
SS J. D. Rockefeller, Tuxpam, Jan. 18.
SS Neches, Galveston, Jan. 26.
SS Momus, New Orleans, Jan. 26.
SS Huron, Jacksonville, Jan. 28.
SS Yaqui, Macoris, Jan. 23.
SS Leonatus, Clenfuegos, Jan. 13.
SS Asuncion De Larrinaga, Glasgow, Jan. 10.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Nordland	Rotterdam	Jan. 10
Aries	Huelva	Jan. 8
Poeldyk	Rotterdam	Jan. 10
Narragansett	London	Jan. 16
Mesaba	London	Jan. 16
Wells City	Bristol	Jan. 13
Harpagus	Marseilles	Jan. 14
Alkaid	Rotterdam	Jan. 12
Ilvingham Court	Havre	Jan. 15
Iroquois	Turks Island	Jan. 18
Cacique	Bordeaux	Jan. 15
Sommelsdyk	Rotterdam	Jan. 13
Moncenisio	Leghorn	Jan. 13
Oreland	Havre	Jan. 14
Montebello	Cardiff	Jan. 15
Guantanamo	Puerto Mexico	Jan. 22
Carolyn	St. Lucia	Jan. 22
Uranus	Lisbon	Jan. 11
Oriflamme	Rouen	Jan. 15
Larenberg	Rotterdam	Jan. 15
Luz Blancos	Barrow	Jan. 16
Evangeline	Bermuda	Jan. 30
Alamo	Mobile	Jan. 25

DUE TOMORROW.

Themistocles	Gibraltar	Jan. 21
Constantinos	Marseilles	Jan. 16
Chicago	Bordeaux	Jan. 23
Yildum	Rotterdam	Jan. 15
Apache	Jacksonville	Jan. 30
El Alba	Galveston	Jan. 27

DUE THURSDAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	Jan. 26
Havana	Havana	Jan. 29
Patria	Lisbon	Jan. 23
Colon	Cristobal	Jan. 27
Philadelphia	San Juan	Jan. 29
Carrillo	Kingston	Jan. 29
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Jan. 31
Comanche	Jacksonville	Jan. 31
Creole	New Orleans	Jan. 29

DUE FRIDAY.

Kannak	Huelva	Jan. 16
Kirklee	Leith	Jan. 21
Cannizaro	Hull	Jan. 20
Concho	Galveston	Jan. 29
City of Savannah	Gibraltar	Jan. 23
El Oriente	Galveston	Jan. 29

DUE SATURDAY.

Takata Maru	London	Jan. 22
Floridian	Bordeaux	Jan. 22
Tiverton	Hull	Jan. 20
Minnehaha	London	Jan. 26
Montserrat	Havana	Feb. 1
City of Mortgomery	Savannah	Feb. 2
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Feb. 2

•Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
America, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Florizel, St. John's	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Boniface, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Olinda, Nipe	—	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Lapland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bord'ux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	2:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Columbia, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Korona, St. Thomas	5:00 P.M.	7:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Queen Margaret, London	—	12:00 M.
Marengo, Hull	—	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Hellig Olav, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Bassam, Liberia	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Admiral Clark, Tampico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hyperia, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Evangeline, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Allianca, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tocantins, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mesaba, London	—	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Matanzas, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Borglum, Cienfuegos	—	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Anglo-Californian, Liverpool	—	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Caserta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchuria, London	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Barbara, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bowden, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vauban, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Foyle, Liverpool	—	12:00 M.
Kotonia, Progreso	—	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	—	1:00 P.M.
Leonatus, Sagua	—	12:00 M.
Grayson, San Juan	—	12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

Montserrat, Cadiz	—	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JAN. 31.

SS Patria, Naples for New York, was 800 miles E. at noon, 30th; due afternoon Friday. Italian Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo to New York, was 10 miles S. E. of Santo Domingo City at 7 P. M., 29th.

SS Philadelphia, Laguayra to New York, was 147 miles S. of San Juan at noon.

SS C. A. Canfield, Tampico to New York, was 45 miles W. of Sand Key at 7 P. M. 30th.

SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 103 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 165 miles W. of Sand Key at 7 P. M.

SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 154 miles W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.

SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 533 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 10 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.

SS Guantanamo, Porto Mexico to New York, passed Diamond Shoals at 8 P. M.

SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 15 miles N. E. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.

SS J. A. Hooper, Jucaro to New York, was abeam of Sombrero at 8 P. M.

SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 148 miles W of Tortugas at noon.

SS Guiana, deMara to New York, was 287 miles S. at noon.

SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 48 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Larimer, Port Arthur to New York, was 15 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Keene, Brunswick to New York, was 873 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.

SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 153 miles S. at noon.

SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 60 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Brilliant, Sabine to New York, was 175 miles S. at noon.

SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 120 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Philippine Islands, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Sierra	Feb. 3
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina	Feb. 4
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Makura	Feb. 11

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Feb. 2, SS Lapland; at 1:30 P. M. Feb. 2, SS Rotterdam, and at 10:30 A. M. Feb. 5, SS Manchuria.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Feb. 2, SS Rochambeau, and at 11 A. M. Feb. 5, SS Chicago.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Feb. 15, SS Cretic.

Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. Feb. 12, SS Themistocles.

Liberia—Close at 8 A. M. Feb. 3, SS Bassam.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Feb. 3, SS Hellig Olav.

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CHICAGO	Feb. 5, 3 P. M.
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ESPAGNE	Feb. 19, 3 P. M.

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N. Y—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon

Lapland......Feb. 3 | Baltic......Feb. 9

Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa

Cretic..Feb. 19, 10 A. M. | Canopic..Feb. 29

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S. S. VASARI..........Feb. 19, 9:30 A. M.
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•TUSCANIA - SAT., FEB. 26, 10 A. M.
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New Haven Line, Str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days only, 2:00 P. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 2:15 P. M.

Bridgeport Line, week days only, str. lv. Pier 27, E. R., 11:00 A. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 11:15 A. M.

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15 minutes from Herald Square.

75 Electric Trains Daily.

Rates, $15 Per Week Up

References required.

Town Office—Room 716, 47 West 34th St.

GEDNEY FARM HOTEL, White Plains, N.Y. Open all year. Manag't Edward H. Crandall.

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TARPON SPRINGS, FLA., The Venice of the South.

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Dry, salubrious air, free from mosquitos; pure spring water. Hotel delightfully situated in private park of long-leaf pines. Golf, tennis, fishing, bathing and all outdoor sports. SPECIAL Rates on Request. C. A. COLE, Manager.

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European Plan, $1.50 a day up. Breakfast, 50c. Lunch, 50c. Dinner, $1. Most famous meals in the United States. Address our special representatives, Thos. Cook & Son, 245 Broadway, New York

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OLD POINT COMFORT

Swimming Pool, Golf, Seafood Cuisine. European Baths and Treatments. For terms, write GEO. F. ADAMS, Manager Fortress Monroe, Va.

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Hotel GORDON 16th and Eye Sts. N.W. WASHINGTON D.C.

In the select residential district, only two squares from the White House, State, War, Navy and Treasury Departments. Rooms single or en suite, with bath. American plan, $3 up. European, $1.50 up. Booklet. T. T. McKEE, Prop.

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A cold, crisp, clear, sparkling snow city at Quebec. Chateau Frontenac now open.

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BAHAMAS THIS WINTER. Write for Literature, 243 5th Av., New York.

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MOST DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL IN NEW YORK'S SUBURBS. OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR. Exclusive Clientele, Golf, Splendid Orchestra, Dancing, English Grill. Private Motor Bus Meets Lackawanna Trains. FREDERICK C. HALL COMPANY.

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Occupying entire block of ocean front, in the fashionable Chelsea section; 300 bed chambers with private baths (fresh and sea water). High-class orchestra, cafe, grill, &c. French chefs. Golf privileges. Autos meet trains. Booklet. Open all year. J. B. THOMPSON & CO.

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Superior location with an unobstructed view of beach and boardwalk. A recognized standard of excellence.

Capacity 600 WALTER J. BUZBY

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ROYAL PALACE HOTEL AND COTTAGES, on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS. ·ORCHESTRA·DANCING· EVERY CONVENIENCE FOR COMFORT AND PLEASURE S. Hanstein, Propr.

THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD

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JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

ATLANTIC CITY TRAYMORE

has set a new standard of service, comfort & beauty

LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL IN THE WORLD

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Ocean Front in Heart of Atlantic City. Fireproof, open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. Grill, orchestra; dancing; garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

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SUPERB LOCATION ON OCEAN FRONT. SEA AND FRESH WATER BATHS. ORCHESTRA. CAPACITY 1,000. Joel Hillman, Pres. A. S. Rukeyser, Mgr.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Ave. and Beach. Ocean view. Capacity 350. Private baths, elevator, sun parlor, &c.; special rates, $12.50 up weekly, $2.50 up daily; American plan; every convenience; open all year; booklet. Samuel Ellis.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

VIRGINIA Overlooking the Lake. Newly furnished. Refined home atmosphere. Complete service. Large sun parlors and public rooms. W. J. CASSEDAY.

OAK COURT HOTEL, Lakewood, N. J. GOLF. MUSIC. DANCING. E. E. Spangenberg, Manager.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On January 29, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against One Keg of Scallops upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on February 14, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

January 29, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On January 25, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against 100 BARRELS OF CATSUP, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on February 14, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

January 25, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY.

One Firm's Experience with a

PANARD STYLE

For Spring 1916:

1st Order.......	2 Coats
2d "	25 Coats
3d "	50 Coats
4th "	75 Coats
5th "	300 Coats
6th "	40 Coats
7th "	50 Coats
8th "	40 Coats

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The Panard Co.,
Coats & Suits,
34-38 West 27th St.

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PRIOR TO OUR REMOVAL about Feb. 15 to larger quarters at 27 West 26th St., WE OFFER FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—

50-inch double warp Serge, all shades 70c
54-inch French Serge, all shades 80c
32-inch White Corduroy, wide wale 55c

A. AGRESS & SON
141 East Broadway
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$4950
Net return on investment of
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Builder Requiring
funds for new enterprise, will sacrifice well-located business property. Fully rented to good tenants.

Wm. A. White & Sons
46 Cedar St.
Tel. 5700 John.

"Queen Quality" AT Low Prices COATS SUITS

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The L. B. Schindler Shoe Co.

If you are in need of immediate men's welt shoes, be sure to call when in town. We are jobbers of $2.00 to $2.60 snappy mdse. Shoes unbranded.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
99 DUANE ST.
Telephone 2457 Worth.

For Cotton Dresses, $1.00 to $7.50 Retail.

The NORTH SHORE Line
of Women's and Children's Dresses for February selling.
Royal Mfg. Co.,
35 W. 35th St.
Phone 3535 Greeley

BAER'S Maternity Skirt PATENTED

THE BEST IN THE MARKET
HIGH GIRDLE
NO ELASTIC
NO STRINGS
$2.25 TO $6.75

GUSTAVE BAER, 519 Sixth Ave. (nr. 31st St.)

Silk Coats
Spring Novelties. Popular Prices.
LION EMBROIDERY CO.,
15-17 West 26th St.

SWEATER BUYERS
Are cordially invited to see our Spring Collection of Stylish Sweater Coats, made by the Keetch Knitting Mills.
We Advise Early Buying.
Albertson, Beckhard & Allen, Inc.,
140 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

SPECIAL VALUE
in Ladies' All-Wool Poplin Suits, Peau de Cygne, at $7.50.
S. STEINFELD & CO.,
43 West 23d St.

From $2.25 **Dresses** to $3.75
Messalines—Poplins—Silks
Taffetas—Crepe de Chines.
IPP & KWINT,
118 WEST 22D STREET.

SEE HUSSEY FIRST
—COAT S UITS—
"Smart Stouts" that fit the heavy figures. Suits from twelve to thirty dollars.
William J. Hussey & Co.,
6 and 8 West 32d St., Near 5th Ave.

Popular Misses' and Children's Hats
LIDS for KIDS
S. MAYER & SONS, 584-590 Broadway.
Uptown Showroom, 1270 Broadway,
Wilson Building, corner 33d Street.

Here We Are Again With
SILK SPORT COATS, $3.75 UP
SILK WAISTS, $18.00 UP
DAILY WAIST CO., 10 West 19th Street.

WHITE DRESSES, $1.50 to $3.75
SILK WAISTS, $16.50 up
SCHWARTZ BROS., 39-47 W. 19TH.

Buyers, Special Attention!
ALL KINDS OF LADIES' AND MISSES' SUITS—GABARDINES, POPLINS and SILKS. All Prices.
M. KANANACK, 34 W. 17TH ST.

LAST YEAR'S MODELS.

In the Automobile Exchange published daily in The New York Times thrifty folks will find details of slightly used

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CLOAKS, SUITS, DRESSES.—High-grade Winter line for exporting; jobbers' samples; pay cash. 22 W. 38th St., 12th floor.

COATS.—Jobber of coats looking at new samples. 36 West 24th St., 8th floor, from 9 A. M. to noon.

COATS, SKIRTS, and DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders. 29 East 21st St., 3d floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders, 3d floor, 1,333 B'way. Entrance 36th St.

COATS and SUITS.—Jobber looking better grade. 137 West 35th, 7th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking all day. 16 East 12th St., 8th floor.

DRESSES.—M. L. Simons, resident buyer, 1,133 Broadway, is open to purchase jobs of ladies' last season's cotton dresses in any quantity.

JOB LOTS.—Have you job lots to sell the 5, 10, and 25 cent trade? Address Bulletin, S 4 Times.

MESSALINES wanted, any quantity, for cash. 27 East 22d, third floor.

POPLINS.—American or others; open to buy 10,000 yards for cash. Philip Fauer, 160 West 29th St.

SILKS.—Will buy silks that have become tender, also velvets. R 176 Times.

SILK DRESSES.—Jobber looking samples, $8.50 up. 137 West 35th, 7th floor.

SILK DRESSES.—Jobber looking at samples. Call 467 Broadway, Room 215.

SUITS, dresses, waists, skirts, underwear for ladies; jobs of better grade desired; cash. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

SUITS.—Palm Beach; jobber uses large quantity; call with samples all day. 467 Broadway, Room 215.

SUITS, DRESSES, COATS.—Open to buy discarded samples; spot cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

SUITS.—Spring buyer looking at new Spring models. 1,161 Broadway, Room 504.

WEARING APPAREL.—Will buy women's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2581.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—Winter and Spring; ladies', misses', and girls'; poplins, silks, broadcloths, plush; full commission to salesmen. 141 West 28th St., 10th floor. Telephone Farragut 596.

COATS AND SUITS.—See our $3.75 shepherd check suit, brocaded lining, and all-wool poplin suit, peau de cygne lining, at $7.50. Adams-Berlin & Co., 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES, Serges, Crepe Meteors, Crepe de Chines, Taffetas, afternoon and evening wear; 1,000 for immediate delivery. You can save 10 to 20 per cent., as we have no salesmen. Globe Dress and Suit Co., 22 West 26th.

DRESSES.—100 to close out; taffetas, charmeuse, crepe de chine, and Georgette combinations; high-class merchandise. Ph. I. Levenson & Co., 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Street and evening; meteor taffetas; sacrifice price. Novelty, 116 West 29th St.

MARABOU TRIMMING; 10,000 yards to close out; all colors and quantities. R-R Feather Co., 61 East 9th St.

PLAID GINGHAMS 32 inches wide; beautiful shades. This season's goods for sale in case lots only. S 26 Times.

RIBBONS AND LACES.—Lot of assorted ribbons and laces to close out cheap. 38 West 26th St., 11th floor.

SHIRTS.—American poplins; latest styles, $2.25. A. G. Bahn, 34 West 17th St.

SILKS.—500 yards assorted white Georgette creped; 500 yards black and navy taffeta; 500 yards black silk marquisette; 1,000 yards assorted fancies. Slote-Schaffer, 49 E. 21st.

SUITS.—Job Spring models to close out; also lot of fur-trimmed coats. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th St.

SUITS.—From $6.50 to $12. Benjamin Martin, the popular priced suit house, 22 West 27th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Suits, $7.50 to $13.50; coats, $3.50 to $10; immediate delivery. Bernstein & Co., 118-120 West 27th.

SUITS.—Fine suit leaders in poplin and taffeta, from $7.75 to $12. You should see by all means. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN for Middle West with good following by house making good, medium line suits; only first class man considered; salary or commission. L 168 Times.

SUITS.—Salesman for Middle West with good following by house making good, medium line suits; only first class man considered; salary or commission. L 168 Times.

SUITS.—Salesman for office and jobbing trade; commission basis. L 172 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Saturday...3@3¼ " " " " " "
The quotations are for 6 months' paper.

⁂

Duty on Varnish in Question.

Importers of varnish yesterday served Collector Malone with notice that they will not accept his classification on varnishes put up in packages of less than two and one-half pounds gross weight, but will carry the issue before the Board of General Appraisers and the Customs Court. The Collector held that, on account of the fact that the merchandise was put up in packages of the size mentioned, it was an article "similar" to a chemical compound. Duty was accordingly taken at 20 per cent. The importers will make the claim before the customs tribunals that the proper rate is 10 per cent., under the provision for "varnishes, including so-called gold size or japan."

⁂

Wide Ribbons Hard to Get.

The retail ribbon buyers who will reach this market next week will find a scarcity of wide goods in the popular-priced lines. The millinery and dry goods jobbers who have placed their orders have more or less exhausted the supply of ribbons, 60 lignes and over, with the result that deliveries cannot be promised now in a shorter time than two months. Prices are high on all lines, and the outlook is considered very good. Moires appear to be losing ground, and the style tendency is now in the direction of plain goods. Velvets continue to be in very good demand, especially in the low end numbers. The prices asked for velvets are very high.

⁂

Women's Wear Openings Soon.

The openings of women's wear fabrics for the Fall, 1916, season will take place shortly. The leading factors in the market have not been in any hurry to name their prices chiefly for the reason, it is said, that the effect of the high advances in men's wear first was to be noted. Now that dress goods manufacturers have seen that unusually high prices do not serve to stem buying, the probability is that the quotations on women's wear goods will be just as big as they were on the cloths bought by the clothiers. Several well-known lines opened earlier in the season have been withdrawn. There is a more bearish element among the women's wear manufacturers than in the clothing trade.

⁂

Anxious to Buy Quilts.

If they wanted to take the risk, the mills making the better grades of cotton quilts could with very little effort dispose of their output for a year to come, according to agents in this market. The jobbers are hard after goods for delivery during the balance of the season, and many of them are said to be anxious to buy now for deliveries running at least to Nov. 1. The mills, however, show little disposition to sell any further ahead than they have to with the cotton market in its present condition, not to speak of the higher cost of labor, coal, and bleaching chemicals. As a result, many goods have been withdrawn from the market. As to price, there has been very little change since the opening of the season in spite of the higher cost of producing the goods.

⁂

Gray Goods Were Quiet.

The efforts made in certain quarters of the market yesterday to get goods out at prices below those current, coupled with the weakness in cotton, put a temporary quietus on the buying of staple gray goods [illegible]. Neither [illegible]

ported for delivery in the next few weeks at 5⅞ cents. Heavy wide sheetings were firm and, while the demand was not very large yesterday, it was said to be out of the question to get salable quantities of them for any kind of near-by delivery. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....6⅝c	38½-inch, 64-60s..4 11/16c
39-inch, 72-76s....6⅛c	38½-inch, 64-56s..4⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s....5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s..4¼c
39-inch, 56-44s....4 7/16c	38½-inch, 60-48s..4⅛c
38½-inch, 64-64s...5c	27-inch, 64-60s....3⅛c

⁂

The Burlap Situation.

There has not been a great deal of change in the burlap situation in the last few days, though it became known yesterday that considerable business was put through in a quiet way late last week. Ten and 10½ ounce forty-inch goods are now in extremely limited supply here, especially the latter. Because of this it is very difficult to get spot quotations. From all accounts there are very few 10½-ounce burlaps now afloat, but on 10-ounce goods, to arrive in a week or ten days, a price of 11¼ cents has been put. It is expected, however, that few, if any, of these goods will arrive unsold. Lightweight goods, while in more liberal supply than heavy ones, are getting scarcer. Eight-ounce goods, which have been selling around 7.20 cents, cannot now be had under 7.25, or even better, while 7½-ounce are bringing 7.15 cents.

⁂

Combed Lawns Getting Scarce.

So good has the demand been for fine yarn fabrics in the gray in this market of late that it is now getting very hard to obtain any sort of reasonable deliveries on such goods as combed lawns. Prices have mounted sharply in the last several weeks, and the end does not yet seem to be in sight. Yesterday sales of 40-inch 72-68 9.50-yard combed lawns were made at 7⅝ cents, these goods having sold in August at 5¾ cents. Further proof of the scarcity of combed lawns is the fact that buyers are now turning to the carded ones. Business was put through yesterday on 40-inch 72-60 9-yard carded lawns at 6 cents for immediate and February-March-April delivery. Two weeks ago these goods could be bought for 5½ cents, while in August they sold down to 4¾ cents. All the goods available at 6 cents for the deliveries specified are said to have been snapped up by buyers.

⁂

Linens Are Much Wanted.

There is absolutely no fault to be found with the present call for linens in this market, all kinds of these goods being about as active as they have ever been. The only trouble with the situation is the limited amount of merchandise left in this market, and the difficulty found in getting more here. There is no longer the question of price; it is wholly a question of whether the goods can be had or not. Colored linens have been taken freely of late, both by the manufacturing trades and the wholesalers. Particularly good business along that line is reported from the South. Assortments are pretty well broken up now in first hands, and it is difficult to get a good range of colors. Household goods are active, also, and of late there has been a good call for embroidery linens. The latter business, however, does not cut much of a figure in the general market.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ABERDEEN, S. D.—Burch Bros. Co.; Miss S. K. Wright, cloaks, suits; 45 W. 34th.
ABILENE, Texas.—W. A. Minter, Jr., general mdse.; Albert.
ALBANY, Ga.—Joiner, Barnes & Webb.; W. R. Joiner, women's wear; Collingwood.
ALBANY, Ga.—Hoffmayer D. G. Co.; P. B. Hofmayer, underwear, sweaters; 43 Leonard.
ALBANY, N. Y.—Horton & Wade; E. H. Wade, china, glassware; Continental.
ALTOONA, Penn.—Wm. F. Gable & Co.; W. B. Parker, hosiery; 2 Walker.
ARDMORE, Okla.—Weischeimer & Daube; M. Westheimer, general mdse.; Imperial.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Gershon Bros. Co.; J. A. Gershon, carpets; Imperial.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Southern Suit & Skirt Co.; G. K. Christian, mfrs. suits, shirts, dresses; 1,199 B'way.
ATLANTA—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; M. H. Rejenstein, jewelry, leather goods; 71 West 23d.
AURORA, Ill.—F. E. Royston & Co.; D. E. Royston, general mdse., mfrs. clothing; Navarre.
BALTIMORE, Md.—The Hub; Mrs. H. Sloman, misses', infants' wear, corsets; Miss C. Rosendale, ladies' wear; Gregorian.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Birns-Baum's Specialty Shop; A. L. Grabenstein, ladies', misses' cloaks, suits, waists, dresses, children's dresses; 16 E. 33d.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Strand.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Ochs & Frank; J. Ochs, shirtwaists; Imperial.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Burk, Fried & Co.—J. B. Fensterwald, clothing shoes; St. Andrew.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Fried & Co.; E. H. Fried, clothing; Breslin.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Fribush Bros.; L. Fribush, mfrs. cloaks, suits; Grand.
BALTIMORE, Md.—D. Gebhart & Co.; D. Gebhart, woolens; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Oriole Dept. Store; S. Goldstein, silks, dress goods, cotton goods; Grand.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Baltimore Bargain House; P. L. Peck, dolls; M. M. Kirschenbaum, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild Kohn & Co.; H. J. Rohr, millinery; Miss J. Armstrong, waists; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Cahn-Coblens Co.; Miss G. Mosses, shirtwaists; Miss K. Thiman, linens; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—P. Dupkin, piece goods; Wallick's.
BALTIMORE—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.
BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—Schroeder Bros.; L. M. Schroeder, ready-to-wear, millinery; York.
BEAUMONT, Texas.—The Fashion; M. Jones, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
BEAUMONT, Texas—The Fair; F. Greenberg, jobs ladies' ready-to-wear; 140 W 22d.
BEAUMONT, Texas—The Fashion; Mr. Jones, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av., Room 1,717.
BEAUMONT, Texas—The Fashion Store; J. E. Jones, dry goods, garments; 220 5th Av.
BILLINGS, Mont.—Soule Sales Co.; Mr. Lipster, notions, laces, housefurn. goods; 395 B'way.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—W. R. Miller & Co.; C. J. McGuire, books, stationery; York.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Drennan Dept. Store; Mrs. M. T. Bates, millinery; 1,150 B'way.
BISHOPVILLE, S. C.—Stafford D. G. Co.; S. L. Shaw, W. E. Stafford, notions; Strand.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; C. Robinson, jobs bargain basement; 1,133 Broadway.
BOSTON—Crawford-Plummer Co.; J. Shenker, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 12 W. 31st.
BOSTON, Mass.—Gilchrist Co.; J. J. Smith, leather goods, silverware, jewelry; 116 W. 32d; Holland House.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Coakley, ladies' underwear; Miss Milliken, infants' haberdashery; Miss Louis, trimmed hats; Mr. Sheffield, ladies' suits. Basement—Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, juniors' dresses, petticoats, coats; Mr. O'Brien, ladies', misses' suits, coats; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Magrane-Houston Co.; Miss McCabe, Miss Verbeaux, ladies' wear; Great Northern.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; E. A. Brown, auto supplies; S. J. Styffe, representing; 31 Union Sq.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; N. Kane, representing; 31 Union Square; Gregorian.
BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; C. H. Van Note, upholstery goods; 243 Church; Park Av.
BRADDOCK, Penn.—E. Mendel, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dorson Dry Goods Co.; A. B. Chamansky, coats, suits; 225 5th Av.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—C. Misch; H. W. Walder, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Smith-Murray Co.; E. M. Lampson, underwear, suits, skirts, coats; 116 W. 32d.
BROWNWOOD, Texas—E. B. Gilliam, general mdse.; Albert.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; H. Elfert, men's hats, boys' furn. goods; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; W. F. Gibson, representing; 2 Walker St.
BUTTE CITY, Mon.—Symons D. G. Co.; Miss V. R. Hammer, millinery; 821 B'way.
CHARLES CITY, Iowa—Burch Bros. Co.; Mrs. J. W. Carbery, cloaks, suits; 45 W. 34th.
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—D. B. Loveman Co.; Miss V. Spilker, laces, white goods; 148 W. 23d.
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Palmer-Sowers Co.; L. A. Nelson, mfr. dept. of pants; Algonquin.
CHARLESTON, Ill.—Parker Dry Goods Co.; J. A. Parker, ready-to-wear; 315 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss B. Sternberg, notions; Miss Myer, leather goods; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Hyland Bros.; P. D. Hyland, millinery; M. P. Hyland, hats; 417 5th Av.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; G. W. Horn, laces, 40 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Perry, Mueller & Co.; F. O. Perry, woolens; Cumberland.
CHICAGO—Sol Klein; H. Bos, dress goods, silks; Miss S. Speck, millinery; Miss D. Mangson, children's dresses; Miss E. Hyde, fancy goods; Miss M. Speck, children's wear; E. Jacobs, Miss Snowberger, representing; 303 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Chicago Mercantile Co.; L. Reingman, laces, silks; 621 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. J. Tracy, trimmings; R. P. Evans, silks; W. H. Bateman, linings; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; T. A. Lamond, domestics, bags, bolts, warps; G. F. Tosh, linens; F. J. Constanzer, men's furn. goods; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—J. Cohn; cloaks, suits; St. Denis.
CHICAGO—L. Klein, Inc.; T. Immekus, white goods, linens; Mr. Michaelson, silks, dress goods; Miss G. Oppenheimer, millinery; 31 Union Sq.
CHICAGO—E. Elsinger Co.; W. Brodkorb, fancy goods, hosiery, underwear; 467 Broadway.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Rosenthal Clothing Co.; H. Rosenthal, clothing; St. James.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Hillman's; P. Stone, millinery; 315 5th Av.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Mandel Bros.; L. L. Fife, trunks, bags; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Liebman, Levi & Mann; J. Mann, woolens; Netherland.
CHICAGO, Ill.—H. H. Heyman Co.; C. S. Oppenheimer, mfrs. ladies' hats; Felix-Portland.
CHICAGO—A. Decker & Cohn; A. Decker, youths', children's clothing; 200 5th Av.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Montgomery Ward & Co.; C. A. McCuddy, china, glassware; H. Taylor, toys; S. T. Bishop, musical instruments; 43 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; I. J. McElwee, boys', youths' clothing, furn. goods; 13 E. 22d; Broztell.
CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; T. A. Manley, coats, suits; 350 Broadway, Great Northern.
CINCINNATI.—Outlet; I. Friedman, suits, coats, dresses; 12 E. 33.
CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; C. J. Buster, cloaks, suits; 432 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—Koch, Schaffner & Adler; A. H. Adler, J. M. Koch, trimmings; 12 E. 22d.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; B. Jones, linens; 200 5th Av.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Crown Cravat Co.; A. Caspery, silks; Aberdeen.
CINCINNATI—The Outlet; I. Friedman, coats, suits, dresses; 12 E. 33d.
CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—Goblegard Co.; R. E. Thorn, notions; 75 Leonard.
CLEVELAND—Morehouse Co.; C. Ritter, upholstery goods; Grand.
CLEVELAND—Randall & Garter; G. A. Randall, gloves; Broztell.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Fellenbaum Bros. Co.; S. Fellenbaum, mfrs. skirts, cloaks, suits; [illegible]
CLEVELAND—Knoll Campen Co.; M. J. Campen, dresses; Imperial.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Ames Co.; S. J. Stephens, ready-to-wear; Miss S. Cohen, waists, muslin underwear; 72 Madison Av.
CLINTON, Iowa.—Donlan Redden Co.; H. S. Flint, women's ready-to-wear; Broztell.
CLOVIS, N. M.—W. I. Luikart Co.; Mr. Luikart, ready-to-wear, dry goods; 1,239 Broadway, 12th floor.
COLUMBUS, Ga.—D. Rothschild & Co.; D. Rothschild, dry goods, cloaks, suits; 43 Leonard.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. and R. Lazarus & Co.; J. F. Bannon, domestics; Miss Scringer, Miss Ryan, fancy goods; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Johnson & Stirgwolt; F. J. Stirgwolt, millinery; 12 E. 33d; Aberdeen.
DALLAS—Higginbotham, Bailey, Logan Co.; J. C. Mason, notions, laces, ready-to-wear; 43 Leonard.
DALLAS, Texas.—L. Kleinman; dry goods; 395 B'way.
DAVENPORT, Iowa—B. Abrams; coats, suits, dresses; 303 5th Av.
DAVENPORT, Iowa—Harned & Von Maur; C. J. Von Maur, ready-to-wear; Miss Murray, waists; Mr. Kirkwood, silks, dress goods, linings; 31 Union Square.
DAYTON, Ohio—Elder & Johnston Co.; J. E. Dodd, hosiery, underwear; R. Elder, general mdse.; L. M. Schwab, upholstery goods, pictures, draperies; 2 Walker.
DAYTON, Ohio—Johnston, Shelton Co.; F. Link, ready-to-wear; 315 4th Av.
DAYTON, Ohio—The Fashion Co.; J. Thal, waistscoats, suits; Mrs. J. Thal, dresses; 1,199 Broadway.
DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; W. J. Monson, rugs, draperies, upholstery; 220 5th Av.
DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; R. C. Kumler, dry goods; 220 5th Av.
DECATUR, Ill.—A. H. Oberdorfer, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
DENVER.—Weakley Cloak & Suit Co.; W. Keene, cloaks, suits, dresses; 320 5th Av., Longacre.
DENVER, Col.—A. T. Lewis & Sons Dry Goods Co.; Miss J. Scanlon, umbrellas, parasols, gloves; 16 E. 18th.
DENVER, Col.—Denver Dry Goods Co.; Miss D. Douglas, waists; 30 E. 20th.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Harris-Emery Co.; A. Strem, dress goods, silks, velvets; 353 4th Av.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; F. B. Fries, carpets, rugs, draperies; 303 5th Av.
DES MOINES, Iowa—J. Mandelbaum & Sons; M. Cohen, ready-to-wear; 315 5th Av.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Wilkin Bros. Co.; Miss M. McNerney, hdkfs., neckwear, leather goods; Miss McGuinness, ladies' wear; 353 4th Av.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Harris-Emery Co.; Mrs. J. Lacey, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Miss H. Coulson, infants' wear; 1,270 B'way.
DES MOINES, Iowa—J. Mandelbaum & Sons; Miss M. O'Brien, waists; 315 4th Av.
DES MOINES—Younker Bros.; Miss M. Latier, laces, trimmings; F. P. Fries, carpets; 303 5th Av.
DETROIT, Mich.—Crowley-Milner Co.; Miss A. G. Anderson, Miss B. Thompson, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 116 W. 32d.
DETROIT—Henry Blackwell Co.; I. J. Stottor, cloaks, suits; Cumberland.
DETROIT, Mich.—A. Krolik & Co.; B. M. Greene, hosiery, furn. goods, gloves; 320 B'way.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; C. H. Armstrong, blankets, comfortables, linens, basement; T. F. Rauck, coats, suits; Mrs. Ward, waists; Miss Mahoney, children's, misses' ready-to-wear; J. McConnel, muslin underwear, kimonos, basement; G. Freston, general mdse., basement; 354 4th Av.
DETROIT—Edson, Moore & Co.; A. H. Woodley, laces, linens, hdkfs.; 43 Leonard.
DULUTH, Minn.—F. A. Patrick & Co.; E. H. Stevenson, ribbons, embroideries, laces, notions, fancy goods, books, stationery; 43 Leonard.
EL PASO, Texas—Boston Store; Mrs. I. Stoloroff, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
EL PASO, Texas—Levenson & Rosenberg; Mr. Rosenberg, ready-to-wear; 1,239 Broadway, 12th floor.
ESTERVILLE, Iowa—L. Oransky & Son; H. Oransky, dry goods, ready-to-wear, millinery; 38 W. 33d; Hermitage.
EVANSVILLE, Ind.—A. Schultz; coats, suits, dresses; 303 5th Av.
FAIRMONT, W. Va.—J. M. Hartley & Son; J. Rownd, millinery; 1,270 B'way.
FALLS CITY, Nev.—R. H. Jenne Co.; R. H. Jenne, general mdse.; Strand.
FREEPORT, Ill.—Walton W. Nephews; E. Hall, dry goods, cloaks, suits, notions, upholstery; Park Av.
FREMONT, Ohio—J. Joseph's Sons; B. Joseph, dry goods, cloaks, carpets, men's furnishing goods, general merchandise; 1,161 Broadway.
FOND DU LAC, Wis.—Hill Bros. D. G. Co.; J. M. Hill, women's ready-to-wear, silks, millinery; Imperial.
FOND DU LAC, Wis.—Hills Bros. Dry Goods Co.; J. M. Hill, silks, dress goods, cloaks, suits, furs, laces, embroidery, rugs; Imperial.
FORT DODGE, Iowa—Tuercke Co.; L. Charon, cloaks, suits; 470 4th Av.
FORT SMITH, Ark.—Boston Store Dry Goods Co.; M. B. Becker, ladies' ready-to-wear, furnishing goods; 358 4th Av.; Woodward.
FORT WORTH, Texas—Monnig Dry Goods Co.; G. B. Monnig, dry goods, hosiery, domestics, flannels, blankets, general merchandise; Hermitage.
FROSTBURY, Md.—C. Stern, dry goods; Cumberland.
FULTON, Ky.—Franklin D. G. and Clothing Co.; T. M. Franklin, clothing; Breslin.
GAINESVILLE, Texas — Teague Bros.; A. Teague, ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.
GALESBURG, Ill.—Kellogg, Drake & Co.; J. C. Hart, cloaks, waists; E. Anderson, dry goods; C. J. Larson, dry goods; Wellington.
GALESBURG, Ill.—N. P. Nelson Dry Goods Co.; J. Olson, dry goods, &c.; Brotzell.
GALVESTON, Texas—Garfade, Elband & Co; Mrs. M. Garrison, millinery; 1,170 Bwy.; Prince George.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Martin & Naylor Co.; Wm. Strong, gen'l mdse.; 1,270 B'way.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Spring D. G. Co.; W. R. Whittenburg, jewelry, leather goods, toilet goods; Miss O. B. Lynch, laces; 23 E. 26th.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—C. Trankla & Co.; F. W. Wendland, ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av.
GREENVILLE, Texas—Graham, Fogg Co.; C. A. Fogg, general mdse.; 1,150 Broadway.
GREENVILLE, Miss.—Helms & Blum Co.; S. Blum, ladies', children's dry goods, garments, millinery, shoes; 1,170 B'way.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown-Thomson Co.; G. E. Reardon, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; 230 5th Av.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thomson & Co.; H. B. Strong, dry goods, upholstery goods; 2 Walker.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; J. B. Williams, silks; 2 Walker.
HELENA, Mon.—New York D. G. Co.; Miss Read, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
HILLSBORO, Texas—C. F. Graham & Co.; C. F. Graham, general merchandise; Imperial.
HOUSTON, Texas—Hogan & Allnoch Dry Goods Co.; E. J. Hogan, dry goods; 258 Church.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Watts, Ritter & Co.; W. K. Gibson, notions, laces, hosiery, gloves, ready-to-wear; 43 Leonard.
HUNTSVILLE, Ala.—The Famous; T. Terry, dry goods; Park Av.
HUNTSVILLE, Ala.—Pitman Bros.; J. D. Pitman, dry goods; Grand.
INDIANAPOLIS—Hibben, Hollweg & Co.; C. Koss, linens; 320 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS—Seitz D. G. Co.; S. A. Klein, general mdse.; S. L. Hahn, Miss Marks, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; W. H. Walter, millinery; 2 Walker.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—L. S. Ayres & Co.; Miss F. E. Krauch, muslin underwear, negligees, house dresses, infants', children's wear; 220 5th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—H. P. Wasson & Co.; J. Miller, dress goods, silks, velvets, linings; 71 W. 23d.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Covington Co.; E. E. Hall, dry goods; 75 Leonard.
JOHNSON CITY, Tenn.—Weinberg Bros.; J. Gilbert Weinberg, general mdse.; McAlpin.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—G. K. Kline, ready-to wear; 1,270 B'way.
JOLIET, Ill.—L. F. Beach Co.; Miss Cavanna, ladies' wear; Great Northern.
JOPLIN, Mo.—Newman Merc. Co.; Miss Maxwell, muslin underwear; H. Henderson, housefurn. goods; J. Newman and Mr. Barker, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
KOKOMO, Ind.—Wm. H. Turner Co.; F. F. Witte, ladies' garments; W. H. Deitemeyer, notions, laces, furn. goods; Flanders.
KANKAKEE, Ill.—Chicago Store Co.; F. C. Hefter, clothing, furnishing goods, dry goods, millinery, housefurnishing goods; 31 Union Square; Wellington.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery, Bird, Thayer D. G. Co.; G. Toole, ready-to-wear, "basecoats; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Store Co.; R. B. Barnes, manager basement; G. B. House, women's ready-to-wear; 23 E. 26th.
KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; W. D. Koehler, domestics; 23 E. 26th.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Spalding Cloak Co.; R. S. Fink, ready-to-wear; 7 W. 22d.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Store Co.; F. Vickers, mdse. mgr.; W. B. Sullivan, ready-to wear; 23 E. 26th; Waldorf.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Burnham-Munger-Root D. G. Co.; J. W. Sherlock, cloaks, suits, skirts, muslin underwear; 43 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery, Bird, Thayer D. G. Co.; G. Foole, ready-to-wear, "basement;" Miss Stringley, waists; 25 Madison Av.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Myers-Bowman Hat Co.; E. L. Bowman, men's hats; Albert.
LAFAYETTE, Ind.—M. Schultz; coats, suits, dresses; 303 5th Av.
LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Loeb & Hene Co.; S. Loeb, dry goods, notions, millinery, cloaks, waists; 315 4th Av.; Sherman Square.
LAKE CHARLES, La.—Meyer's Variety Store; H. Meyer, china; 467 Broadway; Continental.
LAREDO, Texas — A. C. Richter, general mdse., ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway; Herald Square.
LEBANON, Ind.—I. Eichman; ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.
LEXINGTON, Ky.—Wolf, Wile & Co.; W. R. Sledd, woolens, silks, velvets, umbrellas; 120 W. 32d.
LIMA, Ohio—R. T. Gregg, dresses, waists, cloaks, suits, &c.; Imperial.
LIMA, Ohio—Newson Store; G. L. Newson, women's ready-to-wear, millinery; Flanders.
LINCOLN, Neb.—Miller & Paine; H. Kohn, silks, dress goods; 2 Walker.
LONGVIEW, Texas — L. Plessner, general mdse; Herald Square.
LOUISVILLE—J. A. Shuttleworth Clothing Co.; H. S. Simons, clothing; Imperial.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A. Hamburger & Sons Co.; E. J. Crowley, men's furn. goods, boys' clothing; C. J. McGuire, domestics, flannels, blankets, white goods; 215 4th Av.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—"Bullock's"; F. F. Bacon, silks, dress goods; 95 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store; Mrs. M. E. Turrish, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 95 Madison Av.; Holland House.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—H. Strauss & Sons Co.; P. J. Haag, jobs hosiery, underwear; C. A. Greenman, laces, embroideries, neckwear, handkerchiefs, ribbons, notions; E. P. Paulus, draperies, rugs, linoleum, cotton blankets; Miss F. Levi, muslin, flannelette underwear; Mrs. V. W. Wilson, millinery, Paradise trimmings; A. I. Strauss, suits; 1,133 B'way.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. Bacon & Sons; Miss T. Kling, linings, notions; 23 E. 26th.
LOUISVILLE—David Baird & Son; J. Kraziese, flowers, feathers; G. Hettrich, ornaments; 621 B'way.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Frentz Millinery Co.; Mr. Frentz, millinery; Grand.
LYNN, Mass.—Goddard Bros.; H. F. Porter, cloaks, suits, dreses; Breslin.
McKEESPORT, Penn.—The Famous Co.; W. H. Buck, upholstery goods; 72 Madison Av.; Broztell.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Bry-Block Mercantile Co.; M. J. Starr, E. Fisher, millinery; 353 4th Av.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Rosenfield Co.; Mr. Rosenfield, millinery; 470 4th Av.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; N. B. Silberberg, housefurn. goods, cut glass; Miss Weaver, corsets; D. Strichfoden, men's furn. goods; 22 E. 17th.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Wm. R. Moore D. G. Co.; W. B. McLean, furn. goods; 256 Church.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; H. A. Leonard, upholstery goods, carpets; 75 Spring.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; E. P. Shaefer, mdse. manager; 75 Spring.
MILWAUKEE—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; L. Elsas, ready-to-wear; 362 5th Av.
MILWAUKEE—Espenhain Dry Goods Co.; J. Peck, domestics; C. A. Neidhoeffer, carpets; Cumberland.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Ed. Schuster & Co.; C. Greenblatt, ready-to-wear; 315 5th Av.
MILWAUKEE—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; Mrs. Van Cleiff, suits; Miss Siebert, coats; L. Elsas, ready-to-wear; 364 5th Av.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Herzfeld, Phillipson Co.; Mr. Rosenberg, jobs, basement; H. Herzfeld, notions, cutlery, ivory; 31 Union Sq.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Espenhain Dry Goods Co.; J. J. Blumenfeld, mdse. manager; A. C. Fahsel, men's, boys' clothing; Cumberland.
MINNEAPOLIS—Root & Hageman; L. E. Hageman, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.
MINNEAPOLIS—H. Pearce Co.; H. Pearce, ready-to-wear; Wallick's.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—S. Schoen & Co.; L. G. Schoen, cloaks, suits, dresses; Longacre.
MOBILE, Ala.—L. Hammond D. G. Co.; J. Hammond, cloaks, waists, laces, blankets; Miss A. Stiller and Miss F. Ettelson, millinery; 71 W. 23d.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Solomon Bros. & Kahn; F. Solomon, dry goods, notions; 75 Leonard.
MT. VERNON, Ind.—Rosenbaum Bros.; Jacob Rosenbaum, furn. goods; Jesse Rosenbaum, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
MUSKOGEE, Okla.—Graham, Sykes Co.; J. H. Sykes, general mdse.; Park Av.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Castner, Knott D. G. Co.; G. F. Sedbury, piece goods; Miss A. Durrett, hosiery, knit underwear; 23 E. 26th.
NEW BERNE, N. C.—S. Coplon & Son; C. Coplon, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Crawford, Plummer Co.; E. B. Locke, jobs February sales; 12 W. 31st.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; A. A. Breton, housefurn. goods; 75 Spring.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Chas. A. Kaufman Co.; A. Kaufman, millinery, silks; Mr. Mark, fancy goods; 71 W. 23d.
NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoad & Swartz; R. B. Eppes, dress goods, silks; H. L. Linnell, upholstery goods; Miss M. Credle, infants' wear; Gregorian.
NORTH YAKIMA, Wash.—Barnes Woodin Co.; Mr. Woodin, dry goods; Miss M. Boyle, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.
OGDENSBURG, N. Y.—Nathan Frank's Sons; W. G. Clarkson, cloaks, suits; Imperial.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—T. Maxfield Co.; L. Love, notions; 256 Church.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Scott, Halliburton Co.; Mrs. C. Butcher, cloaks, suits; L. Koch, dry goods; 13 E. 22d.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—M. Herkowitz; ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—M. D. Herskowitz, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av., Room 1,717.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. — Emporium; T. Tobias, millinery; 1,199 B'way.
OMAHA—Burgess-Nash Co.; A. G. Hoover, cloaks, suits; 1,133 Broadway.
OMAHA, Neb.—S. A. Adler Co.; S. A. Adler, dry goods, clothing, furn. goods; 43 W. 27th; Flanders.
OTTAWA, Canada—Stanton Specialty Store; W. F. Stanton, Jr., cloaks, suits; Knickerbocker.
OTTUMWA, Iowa—The Parisian; C. E. Cress, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
OTTUMWA, Iowa—W. J. Donelan & Co.; J. F. Lamb, cloaks, suits; W. J. Donelan, general mdse.; 353 4th Av.
OWENSBORO, Ky.—S. W. Anderson & Co.; J. Moore, ready-to-wear; 315 5th Av.
PADUCAH, Ky.—Mrs. C. N. Baker, millinery; Marlborough.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; J. H. Hogan, housefurn. goods; 75 Spring.
PEORIA, Ill.—Clarke & Co.; Miss L. Biggerstaff, laces, embroideries; Miss A. Martin, muslin underwear, petticoats, infants' wear; 31 Union Square.
PHILADELPHIA—Feingold & Stumacher; M. A. Stumacher, manufacturers cloaks, suits; 1,270 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Dannenbaum Millinery Co.; L. Loeb, laces, ornaments; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA—Moshontz & Teitelbaum; H. Teitelbaum, dresses; Grand.
PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; H. Blauner, jobs coats; Miss Cohen, jobs children's coats; Miss Rosenberg, Spring coats; 15 E. 26th.
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—England Bros.; Miss M. Heany, infants' wear; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—J. R. Newman & Sons; A. J. Newman, clothing, furnishing goods, hats, shoes; Hermitage.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Pittsburgh Dry Goods Co.; F. B. Patton, silks, velvets, linings, ribbons; 43 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; P. L. Cohen, millinery; Miss N. Wallenstow, Miss Hays, Miss Sherron, pattern hats; A. B. Kuehn, Miss Goodman, coats, suits, waists; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Boggs & Buhl; Miss L. Ratsky, ladies', misses' dresses; 1,140 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; A. E. Dawson, linen, white goods, corsets, mfg. dept. neckwear; 43 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss L. Ratsky, women's, misses' dresses; 1,140 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Lewin-Neiman Co.; Miss H. Geventer, waists; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURG, Kan.—Potlitzer Bros.; J. Potlitzer, ready-to-wear; 315 5th Av.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; A. E. STAPLES, embroideries, neckwear, ribbons, trimmings; 432 4th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—C. Misch; C. E. Cohen, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.
PUEBLO, Col.—Crews, Beggs D. G. Co.; F. E. Leonard, shoes; 2 Walker.
PUEBLO, Col.—Pueblo Store Co.; Miss Carson, millinery; 220 5th Av.
RACINE, Wis.—Schroeder Dry Goods Co.; A. J. Schroeder, notions, laces; 353 4th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—Weisburger D. G. Co.; S. Weisburger, general mdse.; Imperial.
RICHMOND, Va.—Cohen Co.; L. B. Hyloh, dress goods; 148 West 23d.
RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann Co.; J. I. Kaufmann, millinery; 621 Broadway.
RICHMOND, Va.—Cohen Co.; E. F. Dreyfus, general manager; 148 W. 23d.
RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; W. R. Scott, wash, dress goods, silks, laces, trimmings; 432 4th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—Wilkinson, Williams & Reed; J. H. Wilkinson, furn. goods, notions; 256 Church.
RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; J. T. Otto, upholstery goods; 432 4th Av.
RICHMOND, Ind. — H. Goldfinger; H. H. Grottendink, cloaks, suits; McAlpin.
ROANOKE, Va. — George McBain Co.; O'Highbarger, dress goods, silks; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy, Powers & Co.; H. L. Wertz, upholstery goods; 23 E. 26th; Prince George.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Hickey-Freeman Co.; C. J. Paisley, trimmings; 200 5th Av.
ROCHESTER, Minn.—E. L. Lyman & Co.; E. L. Lyman, millinery, women's furnishing goods; Holland House.
ROCKFORD, Ill.—L. Finger; ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
ROCKFORD, Ill.—Hess Bros. & Co.; L. Feinger, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av., Wellington.
ROME, N. Y.—Reed Store; W. G. Levison, men's, women's clothing; Navarre.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Zion Co-operative Merc. Institution; A. H. Woodruff, dry goods; 75 Leonard.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Keith & Brien Co.; M. Oberdorfer, cloaks, suits; 116 W. 32.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—L. & A. Cohn; G. F. Weidner, domestics; 470 4th Av.
SAGINAW, Mich.—M. W. Tanner Co.; G. H. Wood, hosiery, gloves, underwear; G. N. Bixby, cloaks, suits; Flanders.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Wolff & Marx Co.; M. Smith, notions, fancy goods, laces; 353 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Lippman Bros.; Mrs. H. Lippman, women's garments, millinery; Bonta-Narragansett.
SAN JOSE, Cal.—Prussia Co.; W. Prussia, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.
SAN JOSE, Cal.—Appleton & Co.; A. Appleton, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.
SAN JOSE, Cal.—M. Blum & Co.; M. Blum, ready-to-wear, dry goods, millinery; 15 East 26th; Broztell.
SCRANTON, Penn.—Clarke Bros. Stores; P. M. Jennings, linens, coats, suits, dresses, children's wearing apparel; 116 W. 32.
SCRANTON, Penn.—Cleland & Simpson; T. H. Starr, cloaks, suits; Breslin.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Rolle-Barnes Co.; C. H. Barnes, notions, men's furn. goods, laces; 43 Leonard.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Seattle D. G. Co.; J. W. Reynolds, notions, neckwear, hdkfs., drugs, toilet goods; 225 4th Av.
SEATTLE, Wash.—"Bon Marche"; S. Aharen, hosiery, underwear, gloves, umbrellas; 2 Walker.
SEATTLE, Wash.—MacDougall & Southwick Co.; O. C. Wolfinger, domestics, linens, flannels, blankets; 23 East 26th; Empire.
SELMA, Ala.—Central Alabama D. G. Co.; W. S. Monk, hosiery, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
SELMA, Ala.—Eliasberg & Bros. Merc. Co.; H. Eliasberg, clothing, cloaks, furnishing goods, hats, millinery, shoes, &c.; St. Andrew.
SHAWNEE, Okla.—C. L. Blain, ready-to-wear, dry goods; 1,239 Broadway, 12th floor.
SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—H. C. Prange Co.; A. Korthals, clothing; 354 4th Av.; Park Av.
SIOUX CITY—Davidson Bros. Co.; Miss K. Ryan, waists, petticoats; Miss E. D. Hamlin, corsets; 1,261 B'way.
STEUBENVILLE, Ohio—The Munker Co.; C. P. Weber, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
SPOKANE, Wash.—Spokane Dry Goods Co.; J. L. Paine, jewelry; 225 4th Av.
SPOKANE, Wash.—Whitehouse Co.; N. J. Weiser, Jr., ready-to-wear; 23 East 26th.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.; Forbes & Wallace; D. P. Birkett, prints; A. Alexander, domestics; 2 Walker; Murray Hill.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Albert Steiger Co.; A. Steiger, dry goods; 315 5th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Tenn.—Dulin, Glenn & Co.; N. Glenn, ready-to-wear; 315 5th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Crawford, Plummer Co.; J. E. Dorgan, suits, dresses; 12 W. 31st.
STAUNTON, Va.—Palace Royal; S. J. Sachs, ready-to-wear, millinery; Martinique.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Hirsch Bros. D. G. Co.; Miss Smith, laces; 149 5th Av.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Potlitzer Bros.; G. Potlitzer, ready-to-wear; 315 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; Miss Sullivan, girls' dresses; 470 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; R. E. Lagroue, J. Holmes, silks; Miss Keating, corsets; 71 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Miss L. Rubenstein, waists, petticoats, sweaters; 87 W. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; J. L. Adrian, clothing; 23 E. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Kline Cloak Co.; Miss L. Wolfson, furs; 95 Madison Av.; Cumberland.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Scruggs-Vandervort-Barney D. G. Co.; Miss M. A. Rohman, tailors' millinery, trimmed hats; 23 E. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Wholesale Cloak House—C. Margolis, coats, dresses; 18 E. 16th.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; R. K. Lockhart, ready-to-wear; E. Hirsch, millinery; Miss A. Aborgast, art goods; Miss M. Berg, girls', children's coats, dresses; 87 W. 26th.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Field, Schlick & Co.; Miss M. Boyce, women's neckwear; 31 Union Sq.
ST. PAUL—T. C. O'Bryan Co.; T. C. O'Bryan, ladies' ready-to-wear; Herald Sq.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—The Golden Rule; C. H. Brown, silks, dress goods; Mr. Spanler, men's, boys' hats; T. Vilendrer, men's knit underwear, furn. goods, hosiery, umbrellas, parasols; 1,261 B'way.
ST. PAUL—Golden Rule—C. H. Brown, dress goods, silks; 1,261 B'way; Broztell.
SUMTER, S. C.—Schwartz Bros.; I. Schwartz, dry goods; Gregorian.
SWEETWATER, Texas—Sweetwater D. G. Co.; J. Levy, clothing; 1,161 Broadway.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Woodhull, Goodale & Bull; C. B. Smith, C. S. Pierce, trimmings; 200 5th Av.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Dey Bros. & Co.; Miss M. A. Sullivan, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 220 5th Av.
TACOMA, Wash.—People's Store Co.; Miss M. Ellingson, millinery; 23 E. 26th.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Root D. G. Co.; C. B. Wirs, ready to wear; Mrs. C. Wirs, waists; Mrs. F. H. Conrad, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Miss G. Price, millinery; William Mayback, furn. goods, hosiery, knit underwear; 23 E. 26th; Prince George.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—W. H. Albrecht Co.; W. H. Albrecht, rugs, upholstery goods; Wallick's.
TIPTON, Ind.—The Bargain Store; A. Albershardt, dry goods, general merchandise; Navarre.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Thompson-Hudson Co.; Miss K. Burke, muslin underwear; 354 4th Av.
TOLEDO—W. L. Milner Co.; J. H. Tyroler, cloaks, suits; 116 W. 32d.
TOLEDO—Menhausel Bros.; A. Rumpf, blankets, upholstery goods; Wallick's.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Lion D. G. Co.; J. Drummond, linens, white goods; 23 E. 26th.
TRINIDAD, Col.—Jamieson Co.; Mr. Gleason, ready-to-wear; Miss L. Orchard, millinery; 1,270 B'way.
TROY, N. Y.—G. V. S. Quackenbush & Co.; J. J. Madden, cloaks, suits; Imperial.
TUSCALOOSA, Ala.—Roseman Bros.; M. D. Roseman, dry goods; 71 W. 23d.
UNIONTOWN, Penn.—Wright, Metzler Co.; S. W. Metzler, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
UTICA—A. S. & T. Hunter; W. Sutton, silks; Grand.
UTICA, N. Y.—Brandegee, Kincaid Co.; F. W. Kincaid, clothing; 32 Union Square.
VICKSBURG, Miss.—Valley D. G. Co.; L. L. Seveitzer, ready-to-wear; 315 5th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann, Sons & Co.; Miss G. Liebert, art goods; Miss J. S. Boxer, veilings, ribbons; 215 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; J. MacFarquhar, toys; 215 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.; B. H. Steinmetz & Son Co.; J. M. Bird, millinery; Broztell.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; H. Grunebaum, domestics, dress goods, silks, wash goods; Wallick.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Palais Royal"; R. E. Menzie, bargain basement, ready-to-wear; 43 W. 23.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dreyfuss Bros.; B. D. Dreyfuss, men's furnishing goods, hats; Imperial.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—J. E. Cunningham & Co.; Miss M. Maher, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
WATERTOWN, Wis.—A. B. Lieberman, clothing; St. Denis.
WHEELING, W. Va.—Stone & Thomas; Miss M. Sullivan, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Mrs. J. O. Wells, millinery; 1,270 B'way.
WICHITA, Kan.—George Innes Dry Goods Co.; Miss Piper, laces, neckwear; H. G. McComas, dress goods, silks; 220 5th Av.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Duncan & Homer Co.; Miss K. V. Varrett, petticoats; 212 5th Av.
WORCESTER, Mass.—J. C. MacInnes Co.; J. H. Lane, millinery, 432 4th Av.; Broztell.
WORCESTER, Mass.—S. Seder & Brother; S. Seder, dresses; 200 5th Av.
WORCESTER, Mass.—The Toggery Shop; T. Curran, men's furnishing goods, hats, &c.; Breslin.
WORCESTER, Mass.—S. Marcus, cloaks, suits, women's furn. goods; 1,261 Broadway.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; F. E. Mack, domestics; Mrs. Carlton, Miss E. Tuttle, Miss Marshall, Miss S. Eber, millinery; 334 4th Av.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; F. Warren, linens; C. H. Hughes, millinery, ribbons, infants' wear; 2 Walker.
YORK, Penn.—Vetter & Peffer; A. C. Vetter, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
YORK, Penn.—J. McLean Sons; C. Chambers, domestics; 432 4th Av.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Strauss, Hirschberg Co.; Miss M. Giliam, muslin, knit underwear; Miss N. Dillon, corsets; 315 4th Av.
ZANESVILLE, Ohio—Black & Grant Co.; R. S. Black, notions, gloves; 277 B'way.
ZANESVILLE, Ohio—Hercules Clothing Co.; M. Resler, pants; Imperial.

A Card of Appreciation

TODAY I enter a new field as Vice President and General Manager of the Independent Drug Co., America's Largest Cut Price Drug Store. My entrance upon my new duties has been the occasion of so many expressions of good-will that I want to voice my grateful appreciation. I am grateful to my business and social friends and acquaintances; to my former business associates, and those who worked under my direction. Your expressions of confidence and esteem are an inspiration.

Let all my friends take this as a broad invitation to visit me at my new location with the Independent Drug Co., 137 South State Street, Chicago, Palmer House Block. You will be welcome whether your object is merely a cordial handshake or the presentation of a proposition oozing with profits. And, in this connection, I want all my friends in dry goods lines to remember that while the Independent Drug Co. is not a department store, we are interested in specialties of every kind and description. For example; We have no towel department but we do have a towel specialty that is known and popular throughout the length and breadth of Chicago, and we have many other widely diversified features that are equally successful.

Perhaps you are not aware that the Independent Drug Co. has the best light lunch service in Chicago. I would like all my friends to drop in and have a cup of our "Private Estate" coffee with me.

Sidney Salomon

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Because a thing *looks* so it is so—according to the Chinese.

The figures on the debit side of your ledger may look like real money—but until they're translated into **Ready Cash** they won't satisfy your creditors or meet your payroll or enable you to swing that profitable deal.

The only equivalent for money is cash, and it is only on a basis of "cash for your outstandings" that I seek to interest you. 6% and a small additional fee covers my service—and it's prompt, confidential and convenient. I'm through when you are.

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NEW STEEL MERGER LIKELY IN 2 WEEKS

Bankers and Leading Interests in Companies Interested Arranging Final Details.

SOME OPTIONS EXPIRED

Capital of "International Steel Corporation" Expected to be $200,000,000 or $250,000,000.

Contrary to rumors heard of late in the financial district, information came from authoritative quarters yesterday that the Cambria Steel-Youngstown Sheet & Tube-Lackawanna Steel merger was far from being dormant. Negotiations between bankers and leading interests in the companies are progressing, it was said, and final details are looked for within two weeks.

A number of options secured two months ago by the Replogle syndicate on blocks of stocks in the three companies expired yesterday. A Director of one of the concerns said that they were not renewed, as this proceeding was unnecessary. Under the original agreement it was provided that the terms decided upon would hold good after the option expired in case the parties to the merger plans decided to take them up again. It was learned that the option prices were $300 a share for Youngstown Sheet & Tube stock, $80 a share for Cambria Steel, and $80 a share for Lackawanna Steel shares.

The Replogle-Donner party have in hand, it was learned, about 350,000 shares of Cambria Steel, which does not constitute control, but is an interest large enough to insure the success of the merger plan as far as the Cambria Company is concerned. The bulk of the remaining stock, 550,000 shares, is widely scattered, but the sponsors of the plan believe that most of the holders will accept $80 a share if it is definitely offered.

It is understood in steel circles that $90 a share for Lackawanna stock has been considered by the bankers as a possible price in case market conditions seem to warrant it. The Street heard a rumor yesterday that the banking firm of Kean, Taylor & Co. were seeking an option on Lackawanna shares at this price, but no information regarding the story was available at the firm's offices.

Banking support of the merger plan has not been altered since negotiations were begun, according to a Director of one of the concerns. The National City Bank, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia will work jointly in arranging for the underwriting of the consolidation if it goes through.

A tentative name for the organization is the International Steel Corporation, and the authorized capital is expected to be either $200,000,000 or $250,000,000. Of this approximately $165,000,000 will be issued to provide for exchanges of stock of the component concerns and to raise additional working capital.

Merchants' Suggestions Discussed.

An executive meeting of the Board of General Appraisers was held yesterday to consider the recommendations made by the Merchants' Association looking to the speeding up of litigation coming before the customs tribunal. At the close of the meeting President Sullivan said a statement would be given out today or tomorrow defining the attitude of the General Appraisers regarding the changes suggested. Belief was expressed that the association's recommendations will be embodied in the board's procedure so far as practicable.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

JANUARY, 1916.

RAILROADS. (25 STOCKS.)

Jan. 3	82.43	81.56	82.18	—.05
Jan. 4	82.68	81.61	81.87	—.31
Jan. 5	81.98	81.35	81.58	—.29
Jan. 6	81.62	81.01	81.09	—.49
Jan. 7	81.56	80.95	81.42	+.33
Jan. 8	81.85	81.42	81.59	+.17
Jan. 10	81.71	80.96	81.10	—.49
Jan. 11	81.24	80.60	80.69	—.41
Jan. 12	81.26	80.63	81.07	+.38
Jan. 13	81.68	81.32	81.28	+.21
Jan. 14	81.53	81.17	81.42	+.14
Jan. 15	81.53	81.28	81.36	—.06
Jan. 17	81.40	81.07	81.17	—.19
Jan. 18	81.11	80.64	80.84	—.33
Jan. 19	80.94	80.41	80.50	—.34
Jan. 20	80.56	79.96	80.03	—.47
Jan. 21	80.35	79.86	80.21	+.18
Jan. 22	80.34	80.04	80.20	—.01
Jan. 25	79.89	78.94	79.28	—.92
Jan. 26	79.42	78.96	79.12	—.16
Jan. 27	79.46	78.30	78.40	—.72
Jan. 28	78.29	77.49	77.93	—.47
Jan. 29	78.30	77.72	77.89	—.04
Jan. 30	77.77	77.27	77.36	—.53
Jan. 31	77.10	76.15	76.56	—.80

INDUSTRIALS. (25 Stocks.)

Jan. 3	101.31	99.59	100.72	—.06
Jan. 4	100.86	99.43	99.64	—1.08
Jan. 5	99.80	97.95	98.69	—.95
Jan. 6	97.94	96.57	96.82	—1.87
Jan. 7	97.85	96.19	97.62	+.80
Jan. 8	98.78	97.47	97.77	+.15
Jan. 10	98.18	96.07	96.32	—1.45
Jan. 11	96.42	92.96	93.28	—3.04
Jan. 12	95.56	93.44	95.04	+1.76
Jan. 13	96.02	94.53	95.02	—.02
Jan. 14	98.37	95.52	98.03	+3.01
Jan. 15	99.62	97.54	98.91	+.88
Jan. 17	100.21	98.35	99.44	+.53
Jan. 18	99.95	97.73	98.71	—.73
Jan. 19	99.65	97.61	98.23	—.48
Jan. 20	98.16	95.98	96.93	—1.30
Jan. 21	98.73	96.64	98.16	+1.23
Jan. 22	98.33	97.46	97.62	—.54
Jan. 25	97.84	95.44	96.85	—.77
Jan. 26	97.64	96.54	97.17	+.32
Jan. 27	98.26	95.64	95.84	—1.33
Jan. 28	96.42	94.98	95.72	—.12
Jan. 29	97.32	95.59	96.55	+.83
Jan. 30	96.04	94.80	95.23	—1.32
Jan. 31	94.73	92.80	93.78	—1.45

COMBINED AVERAGE. (50 STOCKS.)

Jan. 3	91.88	90.92	91.45	—.05
Jan. 4	91.77	90.52	90.75	—.70
Jan. 5	90.89	89.65	90.13	—.62
Jan. 6	89.78	88.79	88.95	—1.18
Jan. 7	89.70	88.57	89.52	+.57
Jan. 8	90.31	89.44	89.68	+.16
Jan. 10	89.94	88.51	88.71	—.97
Jan. 11	88.83	86.78	86.98	—1.73
Jan. 12	88.41	87.03	88.05	+1.07
Jan. 13	88.85	87.92	88.15	+.10
Jan. 14	89.95	88.34	89.72	+1.57
Jan. 15	90.57	89.41	90.13	+.41
Jan. 17	90.80	89.71	90.30	+.17
Jan. 18	90.53	89.18	89.77	—.53
Jan. 19	90.28	89.01	89.36	—.41
Jan. 20	89.36	87.97	88.48	—.88
Jan. 21	89.54	88.25	89.18	+.70
Jan. 22	89.33	88.75	88.91	—.27
Jan. 25	88.86	87.19	88.06	—.85
Jan. 26	88.58	87.75	88.14	+.08
Jan. 27	88.86	86.97	87.12	—1.02
Jan. 28	87.35	86.23	86.82	—.30
Jan. 29	87.81	86.65	87.22	+.40
Jan. 30	86.90	86.03	86.29	—.93
Jan. 31	85.91	84.47	85.17	—1.12

January Range This Year.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
Railroads	82.68	4	76.15	31	76.56
Industrials	101.31	3	92.80	31	93.78
Comb. Av.	91.88	3	84.47	31	85.17

January Range Last Year.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
Railroads	72.35	22	67.57	7	69.70
Industrials	57.14	21	52.21	2	54.78
Comb. Av.	64.68	22	60.07	2	62.27

January Range in 1914 and 1913.

RAILROADS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
1914	89.94	23	79.17	3	84.59
1913	91.41	9	88.14	17	89.88

INDUSTRIALS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
1914	61.08	31	55.84	3	61.36
1913	67.08	2	61.87	17	64.56

Combined Fifty Stocks.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
1914	73.30	31	67.50	3	72.97
1913	79.10	9	75.00	17	77.22

Year's Range in 1915.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
Railroads	82.84 Nov. 4	64.40 Feb. 1	82.28
Industrials	109.97 Oct. 22	51.85 Feb. 24	100.78
Comb. Av.	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24	91.50

Year's Range in 1914.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
Railroads	84.94 Jan. 23	66.35 July 30	68.04
Industrials	61.68 Jan. 31	48.48 July 30	52.56
Comb. Av.	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.20

Year's Range in 1913.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
Railroads	91.41 Jan. 9	75.92 June 10	79.79
Industrials	67.08 Jan. 9	50.27 June 10	56.34
Comb. Av.	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	68.06

Year's Range in 1912.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
Railroads	97.28 Oct. 4	88.39 Dec. 16	90.27
Industrials	74.50 Sep. 30	61.74 Feb. 1	66.18
Comb. Av.	85.82 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.20

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Fifty-seven corporations, with aggregate capital stocks of $13,198,250, were chartered today. They include:

Semet Solvay Co., Solvay, manufacture iron, steel, coke, copper, lumber, gas, acids, explosives, chemicals, pharmaceutical products, construct bridges, buildings, ships, engines, cars, railroads, harbors, elevators, waterworks, tunnels, aqueducts, oil mains; $10,000,000; H. H. S. Handy, E. L. Pierce, F. R. Hazard, Syracuse.

Kenefick Zinc Corporation, Eddyville, mining, refining ores, minerals, metals, byproducts; 200,000 shares no par value, 5,000 shares preferred $100 each, carry on business with $1,500,000; W. Kenefick, Kansas City, Mo.; C. Buckman, H. Raymond, New York City.

Rice & Adams Corporation, Buffalo, machinery, dairy, ice cream equipment; $200,000; O. and C. S. Adams, A. J. Rice, Buffalo.

Panstock Corporation, Orangetown, pulp, lumber, paper fibre, mining, trading, agricultural, carry on business with $300,000; A. D. Hammond, C. E. Healy, J. C. Deluca, Richmond Hill.

Freydberg Bros., Inc., trimmings, convert cotton goods; $200,000; J. Chavin, J. B. and A. Freydberg, 124 Claremont Road, Ridgewood, N. J.

Ransomville Chemical Storage Co., Inc., Ransomville, cold storage, refrigerating, ice making; $80,000; W. D. Wisner, S. E. Burton, G. E. Hubble, Ransomville.

Kathol Mfg. Co., Inc., alkalis, chemicals; $100,000; C. P. Child, J. F. Coleman, J. R. Taylor, 31 Nassau St.

Home Helps Mfg. Corporation, household utilities, $100,000; E. W. Hine, G. C. Luebbers, L. W. Serrell, 29 Broadway.

United Hartog Confectioners Corporation, confections, food stuffs, drugs, chemicals, $50,000; I. Rotherosen, W. V. Hirsh, E. Schofield, 18 Water St.

Mitchell Bros. Wool Co., Inc., woolens, woolstock, rags, dry goods, $50,000; J. Gallagher, B. and L. Mitchell, 692 Greenwich St.

The N. Favreau Company, Inc., Cohoes, department store, $45,000; A. Laonde, N. and A. E. Favreau, 71 Johnston Av., Cohoes.

Wolnicar Shoe Co., Inc., Brooklyn, leather, woolen, worsted, silk, cotton ware, leather tops, pocket books, $50,000; J. Levine, J. F. Fox, M. Wolnicar, 255 Vernon Av., Brooklyn.

Perfection Air-Starter Corporation, Syracuse, starters for automobiles, auto accessories, $100,000; L. M. Brimmer, E. Baumer, F. I. Shepard, Syracuse.

Eastern Aeroplane Co., Inc., Brooklyn, aeroplanes, motors, accessories, $50,000; E. Arnheim, F. C. Hild, E. F. Marshonet, Yale St., near Steward Av., Hempstead.

Walter J. Startup, Inc., Middletown, furniture, rugs, carpets, household fittings, $50,000; L., K., and J. Startup, 22 Courtland St., Middletown.

Bohemia Restaurant, Inc., hotels, saloons, theatres, gardens, parks, $25,000; T. F. Thornton, A. G. Holbrook, A. M. Glover, 14 Bible House.

A. M. Bollermann, Inc., Bronx, pianos, playerpianos, $30,000; A. Suling, H. I. and A. M. Bollermann, 285 East 137th St.

Grandola Phonograph Co., Inc., talking machines, musical instruments, $20,000; H. N. and M. J. Harson, P. H. Wagner, Peekskill.

Alpha-Omega Publishing Co., Inc., newspaper, publisher, printer, $25,000; N. R. Green, G. E. Moesel, S. M. Melamed, 608 West 139th St.

Alamburk Realty Corporation, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $10,000; E. M. Burke, L. and F. H. Platt, 242 West 74th St.

Levin & Levin Co., Inc., construction, general contracting, $10,000; M. and J. Levin, W. McConihe, 42 Broadway.

Bahama and West Indian Trading Co., Inc., engineers, contractors in wrecking, salvage, submarine operations, $10,000; J. T. Dwane, A. J. Albert, R. P. Lydon, 149 East 61st St.

Winton Film Corporation, motion-picture films, cameras, projecting machines, $25,000; R. E. Desvernine, W. S. Howard, V. C. Winton, Aeolian Hall.

Collidol Chemical Co., Inc., chemicals, medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, $10,000; M. M. and M. E. Rose, A. Medoff, 2,271 Grand Concourse.

Metropolitan News and Art Service, Inc., publisher books, pamphlets, magazines, advertising publications, $10,000; J. W. Leonard, J. L. and T. T. Leberthon, 32 Broadway.

The Flatbush Auto Service Co., Inc., Brooklyn, garages, storage houses, $6,000; A. J. G., and R. Falling, 1,916 78th St.

Vedell & Dilloff, Inc., ties, cravats, wearing apparel, $5,000; B. Schloss, L. Dilloff, H. Vedell, 703 Jackson Av.

Commercial Photo Corporation, photographic, $5,000; H. and N. Spigel, L. Frutkoff, 185 Broadway.

Long Island Kraut Co., Inc., sauerkraut, fresh and canned food products, $5,000; I. S. Meyer, H. Elsner, J. V. Wingerter, 180 Hall St., Brooklyn.

Post Office Garage, Inc., Buffalo, autos, garage, $5,000; H. L. Jansch, E. H. Hunt, G. A. Orr, Buffalo.

The Queen City Leather Link Mat Belting Company, Inc., Buffalo, matting, mats, belting, $5,000; A. Strausl, F. Brief, H. Peltsch, 334 South Division St., Buffalo.

R. Lasker & Co., Inc., Brooklyn, ladies' underwear, wearing apparel, $5,000; F. Holzbauer, R. Lasker, H. Benowitz, 931 Fox St.

The Albany Vogue, Inc., Albany, ladies' general outfitters, $10,000; M. and J. Rosengarden, H. Cohen, 199 Myrtle Av., Albany.

Smith & Richmond, Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $10,000; W. H. Byers, F. H. Richmond, M. C. Smith, 51 Chambers St.

Wm. H. Byers & Co., Inc., stock and bond brokers, mercantile, realty, $10,000; same Directors as above.

National Coal and Trading Co., Inc., fuel products, by-products, timber, live stock, $10,000; F. W. Anderson, W. G. Chittick, F. Murray, 32 B'way.

Miscello Films, Inc., motion pictures, $10,000; A. E. Bryan, A. G. May, E. M. Rueffer, 248 Central Av.

Standard Motor Construction Co. of New York, Inc., engines, motors, stationary and marine type, hardware, $10,000; L. Kauffman, S. M. Kohn, M. Simis, Hilburn St., Hollis.

A. B. C. Talking Machine Corporation, graphophones, musical instruments, $10,000; D. G. Donovan, D. V. Voigt, T. E. Murray, Jr., 355 West 51st St.

Special Securities Corporation, stocks, bonds, commission, selling agents, capital no par value; T. A. Luddy, A. J. Hudson, G. A. Steves, 1,288 Dean St., Brooklyn.

Pope Publishing Corporation, book, job printing, engraving, publishing, $7,500; M. A. Lindeman, E. H. Hobbie, F. J. Pope, 2,040 Seventh Av.

Bestknitting Mills, Inc., woolen, worsted, sweaters, scarfs, $5,000; L., S., and E. Fuchsman, 64 Avenue C.

Trout Brook Inn Corporation, Russia, hotel, restaurant, fish ponds, and brooks, $10,000; A. B. Maynard, F. F. and F. G. Morrison, Hinckley.

Authorizations: The Bon Ami Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., chemicals, pharmaceutical, medicinal, and other preparations, $4,500,000; representative, Richard S. Childs, 17 Battery Place, Manhattan.

The Oxford Coap Co., Inc., Manchester, Conn., $350,000; representative, Richard S. Childs, 17 Battery Place.

Harrison's Auto Express Co., Trenton, N. J., express business, $10,000; representative, Douglas M. Harrison, New Dorp, S. I.

Capital increases: The Norwich Knitting Co., Norwich, $150,000 to $250,000; Machine Appliance Corporation, New York, $2,000 to $12,000; The H. A. Smith Machinery Co., Syracuse, $10,000 to $25,000; C. B. Woodworth Sons' Corporation, Rochester, $30,000 to $38,250; Campbell Lamp and Specialty Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $15,000 to $35,000; Professional Bag and Suit Case Co., Inc., New York, $2,000 to $4,000; Simon Ginsburg & Brother, New York, $10,000 to $40,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: S. Hellman & Co., Manhattan; Vulcan Oil Co., Brooklyn; Silver Stationery Co., Manhattan; War Film Corporation, Manhattan; The Tangle-Wylde Co., Manhattan; Mansfield's Art Jewelry Co., Inc., Brooklyn.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 31.—Charters filed:

Cape May Farmstead, Inc., Camden, farm products, $100,000; Harry Knox Oakford, Jr.; William R. Stanert, Nellie B. M. Anderson, Camden.

McGoldrick Bros., Inc., Morristown, to deal in automobiles, $50,000; Fred McGoldrick, Frank McGoldrick, Thomas Rooth, Morristown.

Bioren Bros., Inc., Newark, jewelry and metals, $10,000; Charles J. Bioren, Sylvan J. Rauch, Newark; Elmer W. Boan, Kearny.

Comfort Knitting Mills, Inc., Newark, knit goods, $15,000; Felix Strobel, R. E. Babson, W. A. Babson, South Orange.

"Harry M. Smith Co.," Passaic, autos and auto accessories, $100,000; Harry M. Smith, Saul E. Scher, Charles A. Bergen, Passaic.

Acme Manufacturing Co., Boynton, to deal in iron, copper, and steel, $75,000; John McLaren, F. B. Knowlton, E. M. Beyl, New York City.

Atlantic City Rubbish Collecting Co., Atlantic City, rubbish collection, $5,000; Winifred S. Steacy, John E. Whalen, Thomas N. Dagrose, Atlantic City.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 31.—Charters filed here:

United States Theatre Corporation, New York, $2,000,000; to manufacture, sell, and deal in and with moving picture films, and conducting places of amusement of all kinds. Franklin Bien, Thomas Adam, Franklin Bien, Jr., all of New York.

American Benzene Company, Inc., New York, $1,000,000, to manufacture benzine, and to carry on the business of chemists, &c. S. A. Anderson, Joseph F. Curtin, Samuel B. Howard, all of New York.

D. D. Benion Manufacturing Company, $3,000,000, to manufacture, sell, and deal in incubators, brooders, vacuum sweepers, washing machines, &c. D. D. Benion, Pullman, Michigan; E. A. Frazier, P. E. Frazier, Delavan, Wis.

The Max Richtsteig Piano Company, $300,000, to manufacture pianos without player attachments. Incorporators, local Wilmington, Del., parties: Scott S. Baker, Clarence J. Jacobs, Harry W. Davis.

WOULD EXACT FINES FOR MISBRANDING

Representative Barkley Offers a Bill Applying "Pure Food" Principles.

AN OMNIBUS MEASURE

Covers All Articles in Ordinary Use—Said to Have President Wilson's Approval.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—A bill designed to bar from interstate commerce all misbranded articles and to apply the principle of the pure food and drug law to every commodity, was introduced in the House today by Representative Barkley of Kentucky, Chairman of a sub-committee named by Chairman Adamson of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to draft such legislation.

The principle embodied in the bill is understood to have the approval of the President. Mr. Adamson consulted Mr. Wilson near the end of the past session of Congress, and the President is said to have expressed his willingness to support a measure to deprive of all interstate commerce privileges articles represented to be what they were not. Mr. Barkley's bill is a substitute for a dozen or more independent bills calling for "pure fabrics," "pure shoes," "pure watches" and various other articles. Chairman Adamson suggested that the sub-committee frame a measure that would cover anything from a pair of shoes to an automobile or farm wagon, and the Barkley measure is the result.

"The proposed legislation," said Mr. Adamson today, "is in the interest of honesty in business. It means that the falsely represented article cannot be sold, and the committee bill, when reported to the House, will be sufficiently comprehensive to include practically every article in every-day use. An omnibus measure of this character is preferable to separate bills relating to fabrics, shoes, rubber, leather, hats and other articles."

The Barkley bill prohibits the introduction into interstate commerce of any article, either for export or received from any foreign country, which is misbranded. It provides:

That any person who shall ship, or deliver for shipment, from any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia to any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or to any foreign country, or who shall receive in any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia from any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or foreign country, and having so received shall deliver in original unbroken packages, for pay or otherwise, or offer to deliver to any other person any such article so misbranded—or who shall sell or offer for sale or export such article—shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding $500 for the first offense, and upon conviction for each subsequent offense shall be fined not exceeding $1,000, or be imprisoned for one year, or both.

Provided, that no article shall be deemed misbranded when intended for exportation and when prepared, marked, or packed in accordance with the specifications of the foreign purchaser, and when no substance, material, device, or label is used in conflict with the laws of the foreign country to which same is intended to be shipped.

On articles to be misbranded:

If it be an imitation of or is offered for sale under the name of another article.

If in package form, and the contents originally put up, shall have been removed in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed therein.

If the package form and the contents are stated in terms of weight, measure, numerical count or quality, they are not plainly and correctly stated on the outside of the package.

If there is stenciled, stamped, branded, engraved, printed or embossed, or otherwise marked, upon such article or commodity, or upon any label, tag, card or other appendage thereto, or on any barrel, box, cover, wrapper or other receptacle—any word, statement, symbol, design, device or indication, which is false, fraudulent, deceptive, or misleading as to weight, or measure—or as to the materials or substances of which it is composed, or as to the mode of its manufacture or production—or which indicates or is designed or calculated to indicate that the article or commodity is of a character or quality superior to or otherwise different from its real character or quality.

Dealers are exempt from prosecution if they can show the manufacturers' guaranty that the article is not misbranded. Any misbranded article may be confiscated, but may be recovered upon payment of costs by the owner and a guaranty that the article will not be offered for sale.

The Secretary of Commerce is to enforce the act, and prosecutions are to be made upon his representations by any District Attorney. The Secretary of the Treasury is permitted to refuse the entry and delivery of imported articles that are misbranded and may destroy the goods unless exported within three months.

$15,000,000 5% NOTES SOLD

Remington Arms-U. M. C. Co. Issue Closed Out in One Hour at 99¾.

The Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company sold to the National City Bank yesterday $15,000,000 three-year 5 per cent. gold notes. Within an hour after the notes were offered by the bank for private subscription they were all taken at 99¾. The notes are redeemable as a whole or in part at par and interest on Feb. 1, 1918, or on any interest date thereafter upon thirty days' notice.

This company was formed a few weeks ago to consolidate the Remington Arms Company and the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, control of both being held by Marcellus H. Dodge and associates. The concern has added to plant capacity extensively since the war began, and the proceeds of the note sale will offset expenditures for this work.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Grinnell Willis & Co. of this city will from today on be the sole selling agents for the bleached goods products of the Grosvenor Dale Company, Grosvenor Dale, Conn. These goods are sold under the well-known Masonville and Crow Indian brands.

The cotton yarn business of C. H. & R. L. Stevens, Inc., has been consolidated with the cotton yarn department of the J. Spencer Turner Company of this city. In the future it will be operated as part of the J. Spencer Turner Company business, under the management of C. H. and R. L. Stevens. All kinds of cotton yarn will be sold. A Southern office, in charge of L. E. Dickinson, has been opened at Charlotte, N. C.

These accounts have been added to the list of the Munzer-Lyon Company, Inc., resident buyers, 303 Fifth Avenue: Hess Bros., Rockford, Ill.; the Lee Company, Decatur, Ill., and J. M. Kaufman & Co., Champaign, Ill.

M. A. Twyford, selling agent for the Hadley Mills Company, South Hadley Falls, Mass., and the Wister Mills Company, Germantown, Penn., has removed to 440 Fourth Avenue.

Harold Hustler, underwear and hosiery selling agent, 346 Broadway, has been appointed agent for the Chicago Hosiery Company, Detroit, Mich., manufacturers of lumbermen's wool socks and bundle hose for the jobbing trade.

Milton Lichtenstein & Co., resident buyers, 38 West Thirty-third Street, have engaged Mrs. K. E. O'Connor to take charge of the buying of millinery, veilings, and women's neckwear.

The yarn department of a local commission house is shipping an average of thirty cases a week of cotton yarn to Buenos Aires. Worsted yarn shipments are also delivered to Argentina in fair quantities.

The American Woolen Company will, it is reported, open woolen suitings for the women's wear trade today.

One of the prominent pile fabric manufacturers is understood to be giving no datings this season. Deliveries are to be made before July 1.

A DROP IN IMPORTS.

Last Week's at This Port Much Less Than the Week Before.

Imports fell off here in the week ended Jan. 22 compared with the week before, according to the Custom House report issued yesterday. The entries for consumption totaled $22,260,644, against $26,873,244 in the week ended Jan. 15. Less merchandise also was entered for, and withdrawn from, bonded warehouses than in the preceding period, the warehouse entries for the period being $1,244,677, and the withdrawals $1,708,939. In the preceding week they were respectively $3,069,268 and $2,147,824.

Coffee and raw cocoa imports were heavy, the former amounting to $1,310,124 and the latter, $548,311. Sisal grass, of which there has been a shortage in the American market, has again begun to come forward from Mexico in fair quantities, the week's entries having a value of $621,834. India rubber had a value of $1,902,447, while beef from Argentina, Brazil, and the Uruguay totaled $541,150. Undressed furs and skins were set down at $227,176.

Precious stone imports included diamonds valued at $1,162; diamonds, uncut, $248,067; diamonds, cut but not set, $436,775; pearls, not set, $142,328, and other precious stones, cut but not set, $15,341. Colors or dyes were brought in worth $244,099, while indigo entries had a value of $305,783, China contributing 320,286 pounds, representing a value of $245,193. Textile imports in most lines showed a falling off compared with the week before.

Ribbon Exports Well Sustained.

There is every indication that the ribbon export business which certain manufacturers and dealers have obtained in South America will continue to furnish a regular and profitable business. On account of the rising market in these goods frequent revisions have to be made in prices. As orders are taken subject to a change, however, the houses engaged in trade with South American countries are not the losers by the advances which take place. No astonishing progress is reported in this line, but the trade is developing evenly.

MAY COTTON BREAKS UNDER 12-C. LEVEL

Market Receives Another Setback with Selling Following Early Rally.

NET LOSS OF 16 TO 21 POINTS

Accumulation of Bales in the South, with Outlet Clogged, May Force Sales.

Cotton yesterday broke through the 12-cent level for the May option and closed barely steady at a net loss of 16 to 21 points. Rather pronounced weakness was exhibited by Liverpool, which recently has refused to make any response to rallies on this side. Spot cotton was 6 English points lower, on the basis of 7.82d. for middling, on sales of 7,000 bales.

Around the 12-cent level the market held steady during part of the session. Certain brokers who recently have been noted as buyers were in the market for large quantities of cotton, but the pressure of offerings prevented any rally of consequence, and as the buying tapered off prices broke rather sharply. Weakness in the stock market also helped to unsettle sentiment. The South is selling rather freely, in spite of the fact that spot quotations show no decline of consequence.

At certain centres, however, it is reported that holders are becoming somewhat concerned over the position of cotton as the new crop season approaches. There is a big accumulation of cotton in the South, and with the export outlet clogged by scarcity of tonnage and high ocean freight rates, it is believed that holders will have to sell directly to Southern shippers, who will be forced to make hedge sales in the contract market. An Alabama wire received yesterday morning said that more spot cotton was being offered than at any time during the season.

An official recount of the Liverpool stock shows a net increase of 52,854 bales. According to private cables, this caused aggressive short selling in the Liverpool market. The amount, however, is rather trifling, as the increase is equivalent only to about one week's forwarding to spinners.

It is also believed that the continued sagging tendency in the cotton market may help to unsettle the dry goods markets and thus induce domestic spinners to hold off in making their purchases. Exports yesterday were quite heavy, amounting to 70,000 bales, which was the largest in some time. Saturday's exports amounted to 51,000 bales.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged, 5 to 13 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet; 15 points decline; 11.80c for middling. Futures closed barely steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	11.88	11.71	11.72@11.73	11.91@11.93
May	12.10	11.93	11.94@11.96	12.13@12.15
July	12.24	12.05	12.06@12.07	12.27@12.28
Oct.	12.24	12.00	12.09@12.10	12.25@12.27
Dec.	12.38	12.23	12.23@12.25	12.40@12.41

Total port receipts, 39,449 bales; last week, 26,30 bales; last year, 55,249 bales.

RECEIPTS.	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	10,941	4,019	18,672
Galveston	11,299	5,365	5,141
Mobile	628	327	426
Charleston	540	983	986
Savannah	3,542	5,886	16,513
Wilmington	426	1,788	1,687
Norfolk	4,414	4,452	4,224
INTERIOR RECEIPTS.			
Augusta	364	805	937
Memphis	97	3,981	4,636
St. Louis	6	5,559	3,014
Houston	13,612	11,499	31,312

Exports, 70,219; total thus far this season, 2,827,784; total last season, 3,879,196.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.		Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
355	Galveston	12.05	452,922	554,184
1,220	New Orleans	11.75	345,640	417,538
—	Mobile	11.50	26,624	44,827
80	Savannah	12.00	224,941	348,155
200	Charleston	11⅝	92,787	151,921
—	Wilmington	11⅝	43,505	[illegible]
852	Norfolk	11.56	128,810	85,284
701	Augusta	11.50	186,380	149,127
425	Memphis	12.00	258,319	239,942
—	St. Louis	12¼	16,820	39,489
4,480	Houston	12.00	216,943	225,729

The Liverpool market opened easier. There was a moderate business in spot cotton, with middling 6 points decline, at 7.82d; sales, 7,000 bales. Market closed easy.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

MACK H. FINKELSTEIN, dealer in clothing and men's furnishings at 841 Broadway, 261 Broadway, and 811 Eighth Avenue, has made an assignment to William Blau. Shortly afterward two petitions in bankruptcy were filed against him by Morris Streicher, $500; Samuel Fechter, $500, and Max L. Rosenstein, $500, and by A. Cohen, $292; A. Storch, $58, and J. Brodkin, $500, in assigned claims. Henry Lesser, attorney for creditors, who filed the first petition, said that the liabilities were $100,000 and assets were estimated at $25,000. Mr. Finkelstein began business in April, 1909, on Third Avenue and has had many stores in Manhattan and Brooklyn. He rented places on short leases and conducted bargain sale business. He conducted the stores under various names, one of them which was mentioned in the bankruptcy petition as the Willard Company. The store at 261 Broadway was formerly occupied by Smith, Gray & Co. and the store at 841 Broadway was previously occupied by Hackett, Carhart & Co.

CHEROUNY PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Cherouny Printing and Publishing Company of 22 Vandewater Street by Henry B. Singer for these creditors: Naumer Electric Company, $714; Mason & Moore, $52, and Grant Yerbury, $8. The company made an assignment on Jan. 17. Mr. Singer said the liabilities were $115,000 and assets $40,000. The business was started in 1878, was incorporated in 1884, and has capital stock of $25,000. Judge Mayer denied an application for a receiver, but granted an order restraining the assignee from selling today ten Mergenthaler linotype machines, which are covered by a chattel mortgage of $15,000 to H. D. Rossen Company. Of the total liabilities $80,000 is secured by chattel mortgage covering a portion of the plant.

ALFRED W. LAWSON, an editor, of 37 East Twenty-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $23,457 and assets $20,682, consisting of shares of stock in the Lawson Publishing Company, $14,875, and back salary from the company, $5,807. He stated in the schedules that during the baseball season of 1915 he and John Vincent Farrell were partners in April and May, and ran a baseball team at Lima, Ohio. Mr. Farrell had the active management and Mr. Lawson believes Farrell contracted debts for the partnership for lease of ball park, hotel bills, &c., the amount of which Lawson does not know. Part of the debts mentioned in Lawson's schedules were an account of the baseball business and more than $8,000 were in the publishing business. The Essex Press is a secured creditor for $7,000. Among the unsecured creditors are the following hotels for restaurant charges: Biltmore, $88; Vanderbilt, $66; Manhattan, $62; Plaza, $40; Ritz Carlton, $90; Martinique, $88; Claridge, $77; McAlpin, $103, and William C. Muschenheim, Hotel Astor, $166. Mr. Lawson was a promoter of a flying machine, and was formerly President of the Lawson Publishing Company, but withdrew about a year ago.

CHARLES T. MOFFETT, salesman, of 950 Anderson Avenue, the Bronx, and M. Louise Moffett have filed separate petitions in bankruptcy. His liabilities are $11,529 and Mrs. Moffett's $8,783. Judgment for $8,783 was obtained against both on a note given for real estate, secured by a mortgage, which was foreclosed.

CHARLES MILLER, grocer, of 863 East Tenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,603 and no assets. He made an assignment on Nov. 30, 1915.

ADOLPH GELLER.—Judge Mayer has appointed F. W. Stelle receiver for Adolph Geller, furniture dealer, at Mount Vernon, under a bond of $1,500. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $5,000. Mr. Geller is ill and the assets, it was stated, are unguarded.

FILLMORE IRON WORKS.—Judge Mayer has appointed Abram Ellenbogen receiver of the Fillmore Iron Works of 215 East Thirty-fourth Street, under a bond of $500.

MAX EILENBERG.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Max Eilenberg, manufacturer of quilts and pillows at 2,010 Third Avenue, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

MERWIN B. PLUMB.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Merwin B. Plumb, waists and skirts at 315 Eighth Avenue, with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar.

SAMUEL RICHMAN.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Samuel Richman, dealer in dry goods at 182 Eldridge Street, with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar.

TATZ & RAIER.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Dec. 24 against Tatz & Raier, jobbers in woolens and dress goods at 1,602 Park Avenue, on a settlement with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar cash.

RICE & DANZIGER, INC., commission dealer in toys and novelties at 105 East Sixteenth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $41,839 and assets all in possession of the assignee, value unknown. Among the creditors are Albert Kahn, $7,000; Bishop & Dickinson, Baldwinsville, Mass., $4,800, and R. L. Kenyon Manufacturing Co., Waukesha, Wis., $4,706.

LA MODE SHOP, INC., dealer in women's furnishings at 1,572 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $5,447 and assets of $1,247, proceeds of sale of stock.

FRANCES A. SHERMAN, trading as the Sherman Manufacturing Co., cloaks and suits, at 147-149 West Twenty-fifth Street, has made an assignment to Isidor Thorner. She has carried on the business since June, 1915.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 31.—The American Grocery Company, Inc., 101 Fulton St., Boston, which was petitioned into bankruptcy on Friday last, today filed its schedules of liabilities and assets. The liabilities aggregate $156,885, of which $10,800 is secured and $146,085 is unsecured. The assets are estimated at $143,896.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed today against John F. Killion and George S. Harrison, trading as the Reliable Chain Company, Attleboro, at the instance of the Leach & Garner Company of Attleboro, with a claim of $27,461, and four small creditors.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 31.—Harry B. Beardsley, an investigator. Voluntary petition. Liabilities, $16,932; assets, none.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Mayer has granted discharges from bankruptcy to:

JOSEPH EDELSTEIN, theatrical manager, 17 Livingston Place; liabilities, $56,918.

MARSHALL B. WILLCOX, wholesale leather, 28 Spruce Street; liabilities, $51,117; second time.

HYMAN GARFINKEL, department stores, 162 West 125th Street, (also in Brooklyn and Jersey City;) liabilities, $36,729.

ANDREW P. DANELL, 350 East Thirty-third Street; liabilities, $13,174.

VAN STEENBERGH BROTHERS, millers, Rhinebeck; liabilities, $17,514.

GEORGE LE MAIRE, actor, 229 West Forty-sixth Street; liabilities, $8,552.

CORA KIRSCHBERG, 55 West 110th Street; liabilities, $16,025.

MILDRED SHEARMAN, also known as Cora Gordon, a singer, 231 West Seventy-first Street.

MATHILDE MEYER, 312 Manhattan Av.

JACOB D. POSNER, gowns, 820 Fifth Avenue; liabilities, $7,384.

PRICE & STELLMAN, general merchandise, 1,002 Westchester Avenue.

ABRAHAM LEVY, man's furnishings, 844 Third Avenue.

HENRY INSELMAN, clerk, 659 East 165th Street.

MORRIS LEHNER, cigarmaker, 25 Avenue C.

CHARLES HAVES, 3, 9, and 19 cent stores, 2,214 Fifth Avenue, and Ridgewood, N. J.

JONAS and ROSE GREENBERG, embroideries, 235 East Thirteenth Street.

FRANK GLASSNER, furniture, 987½ Westchester Avenue.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Algerman, Jacob—Cosmopolitan Bank	$526.08
American Label & Advertising Tape Co.—W. Brown et al	268.49
Baptist Temple—A. Block	117.65
Barkan, Hyman—Thomson Wood Finishing Co.	113.51
Boom & Tice, Inc.—Eldredge Co.	280.95
Belmont Millinery Co., Inc.—Boylson Realty Co., Inc.	138.16
Brown Bros., Inc.—H. Baumgard	220.63
Baker, Hyman D.—Ancient Order of Hibernians, costs	223.78
Brennan, Wm. H.—Trumball Vanderpoie Electric Mfg. Co.	104.41
Brandt, Jacob—Julius Fishman & Sons, Inc.	104.91
Bergman, David—Lenox Painters Supply Co., Inc.	219.22
Boehm, Christina—M. Richman	113.57
Braues Mixed Feed Corp., Inc., John D. Braues, Charles J. Fendt, Cyrus H. Du Bois, and Patrick J. Donlon—J. P. Archer	188.41
Caruso, Tony—G. Mosher	171.31
Carpenter, Charles B. and Robert E. Farley, executors—E. M. Granges	1,534.04
Cook, Charles E.—Shubert Theatrical Co.	140.41
Cavaluzzi, Vito N.—G. Colavito	118.31
Carnegie Trust Co.—B. T. Whitmore	4,175.67
Conlon, Albert J. or Aloysius—Fred Adde Co.	164.89
Diamond, Harry A.—Stern Bros.	301.79
Eyerman, John—Broadway Taxicab Co.	707.18
Eisbrouch, Harris—D. Brakmann	111.41
Firth, Robert W.—Marketable Title Co.	1,978.43
Federal Terra Cotta Corp.—Hoisting Machinery Co.	3,722.23
Foley, Thomas—S. Herschberg	100.21
Friedman, Joseph—S. Greenwald	578.28
Gleson, Harry A.—M. A. Wilson	112.70
Goodman, Celia—Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Co., costs	$107.71
Gale, Cyrus B.—E. O. Boyce	322.24
Higgins, Albert A.—A. C. Bechstein	179.99
Herstein, Joe B.—E. Deitsch	1,044.66
Heyman, Julius C.—W. Beyer	105.24
James, Edgar K.—Blue Valley Butter Co.	126.09
Jones, Mary E.—Coleman & Krause	220.37
Katz, Louis—W. J. Dunn et al	205.19
Kalen, Isadore D.—William Goldenblum & Co.	200.57
Krauss, Morris—Hudson Products Co.	123.75
Kahn, Ralph—Charles Quenzer, Inc.	129.08
Klinger, Solomon A., and Jacob M. Singer—H. Rosenfield	533.81
Kalmus, Ray, Ray Schwartz, and Jacob Kalmus—L. Mayer et al	155.64
Labriele, Michael—J. C. E. Martell et al	225.01
Litke, Samuel, and Litke Stores, Inc.—Apex Leasing, Inc., Co.	103.78
Levy, Annie and Samuel—A. C. and H. M. Hall Realty Co.	127.79
Levy, Albert C., and Lindsay J. Riggins—C. B. Bentz	269.78
Naclerio, Jerry—J. M. Estersom et al	722.28
Purable Oil Co.—Nason Mfg. Co.	654.48
Piper, Lilias—K. A. Preyor	125.41
Plaatze, William R.—M. Schwaller	408.40
Rice, Pearl—G. Ferraro	105.34
Renault, Henri—People, &c	200.00
Robertson, Arthur L.—Aeolian Co.	683.73
Rosenfeld, Monroe—P. Greenberg	2,880.54
Schuster, John—N. Simmons	129.51
Seacombe, Chas. M.—A. S. Hubbard	5,238.81
Smith, John H.—United Distillers Co.	119.70
Southern Pacific Co.—F. Lanza	4,149.42
Semken, Harry—W. Heitmann	2,509.80
Shubert Theatrical Co.—Tottle Theatre Co.	15,694.04
Stein, Arnold E.—D. F. Mann	112.66
Streep, Michael—I. N. Streep	297.42
Stokes, Wm. E. D.—American Fidelity Co. of Montpelier, Vt., costs	103.93
Unger, Anna—M. Shanker	118.15
Weseley, Lizzie and Sam—R. Rosenberg	181.16
Weinstein, Julius—M. Groh's Sons	457.69
Ward, Edw. W.—S. Cassello	232.01
Wlandauer, Max—L. Salzer	124.32

In Bronx County.

Briggs Building Co., Inc., and Patrick J. Mitchell—Church E. Gates & Co.	$528.22
Same—Same	527.30
Clark, George C., and Harry Cleveland—F. H. Stubbe et al	421.39
Flaxman, Ida—H. Gillman et al	124.90
Goldman, Morris—G. J. Haase	48.72
Galvin, Helen Agnes—J. Dockweiler	1,058.74
Gibbs, Edward C.—Cosmopolitan Bank	1,065.22
Houghton, Eva T.—A. Bickhardt	18.24
Heckinger, Louis—B. McGreevey	62.29
Inland Holding Co.—J. V. Irwin	1,588.97
Jockel, Frederick W.—S. J. Loeb	87.87
Liberman, Joseph—S. Jacobs et al	52.31
North Sand Co., Inc.—Garland Co., Inc.	376.80
North Sand Co.—Indiana Refining Co.	146.68
Quirk, James G. and Maria—H. Elias	236.46
Same—Same	192.12
Royal Hungary Co., Inc., and Louis Schwartz—B. Wolfson	80.81

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Bloom, Harry—P. Hanked, May 26, 1915	$101.15
Dalsimer, A. Nathan S.—C. Langer et al., Feb. 27, 1914	327.41
Glucker, Albert S.—Globe Tailoring Co., Oct. 5, 1915	607.02
Greeley Square Amusement Co.—L. Bush, Jan. 21, 1916	250.00
Same—C. Bush, Jan. 21, 1916	250.00
Guggenheim, M. Robert—J. E. Cahill, Feb. 17, 1915	939.35
Gluck, Richard—G. E. Thomas, Sept. 20, 1915	111.81
Independent Doll Co.—R. Viola, Jan. 8, 1916	547.07
La Vine, Morris—N. Tuck, Dec. 6, 1915	351.88
Miller, Isaac—American Sign Co., Oct. 5, 1915	381.70
Ortner, Samuel, and William Wurm—L. Duker, Oct. 20, 1915	524.60
Peckworth, Charles H., Sallie F.—N. Y. County National Bank, March 25, 1914	$1,882.29
Smith, Sol—S. Galewski, Nov. 3, 1913	165.91
White, Edward—A. C. Reed, Dec. 14, 1915	102,061.63
Winkler Construction Co.—S. Batheny, Sept. 8, 1915	146.56
Cohen, Charles—Realty Purchase Sale and Trading Co., Feb. 7, 1914, (released)	522.31
Zimmer, Isidore—S. H. Jackson, Jan. 13, 1916, (vacated)	147.21

In Bronx County.

Coyle, Patrick, as adm'r—Trustees of the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Ass'n, &c., Oct. 4, 1915	1,702.04
Heilburn, Hugo—A. Bauman, Jan. 19, 1916	489.01
Same—Same, Jan. 19, 1916	348.01
Rex Building Co., Inc.—F. E. Ferguson, Dec. 3, 1915	71.77

STAMPS ON SURETY BONDS.

Decided That Tax on Amount of Premium Paid Is Required.

The Collector at Tampa transmitted an application, in the name of a firm of customs brokers, to a corporate surety company to become surety on bonds to be filed by the brokers at Tampa. It appeared that, in consideration of $50 premium paid by the brokers, the company agreed to become surety on customs bonds to the extent of $200,000 written within one year from Nov. 20, 1915, and that the brokers proposed to charge the principals of such bonds a fee for executing the same.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Malburn took up the matter with Commissioner of Internal Revenue Osborn. The Commissioner invited attention to T. D. 2,106, (internal revenue,) wherein it is stated that "where a contract for fidelity and other insurance is entered into at a specific sum, irrespective of the number of bonds to be written under it, stamps covering the amount of the premium charged may be affixed to the contract, and each bond issued will have written or stamped the following: 'Issued under contract dated ——, which contract has been duly stamped,' or words to that effect."

The Commissioner advised that this decision did not apply to the present case for the reason that the brokers are held to be the agents of the surety company, irrespective of the fact that they contracted for customs bonds in a certain amount with such company and paid a premium therefor. The Commissioner further advised that the brokers did not bind themselves as surety on the bonds which they in turn issued in various amounts, but the surety company agreed to become such surety, and that, as the brokers were simply the "middlemen" in the transaction, the internal revenue tax on the premium for the bonds which the brokers issued must be paid according to the true intent of the act of Oct. 22, 1914. Notice of this has been sent to all Collectors.

NEW MINN. & ST. L. PLAN.

Pro Rata Contribution of $20 a Share Called For.

Announcement was made yesterday of the terms of the modified plan for the voluntary reorganization of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company, of which Newman Erb is President. The original plan, which was announced about ten days ago, called for a contribution equivalent to $12 on each preferred and common share of stock of the company. The new plan is more drastic, calling for a pro rata contribution of $20 a share.

The new plan is final and the financial requirements have been underwritten by a syndicate headed by Hayden, Stone & Co., and J. S. Bache & Co. A special committee headed by Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, is working for the adoption of the plan, copies of which were sent out yesterday by the committee to all stockholders. The special committee is seeking the deposit of all stock prior to March 1 with the Guaranty Trust Company and the Merchants' National Bank of Boston. It requires the assent of 75 per cent. of the stock to make the plan effective.

The new Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company, as proposed, will have outstanding capital of $25,783,550, all of one class, compared with the present capital stock of $22,651,000 of two classes. Each $100 share of old preferred stock is entitled, without payment, to $70 of new stock; or the holder, at his option, may purchase $80 of new stock for $20. Each $100 share of common stock is entitled, without any payment, to $22 of the new stock; or the holder, at his option, may purchase $78 of new stock for $20.

The $4,530,200 to be raised under this plan will be used to pay off $2,500,000 notes; to provide for current bills and expenses amounting to $1,450,000, and to provide working capital to the amount of $580,200. The plan does not disturb any of the bonds or equipment trust obligations of the Minneapolis & St. Louis or the securities of its affiliated lines, the Iowa Central and the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroads. Holders of the notes have been asked to extend them for six months, and it is expected to pay the notes off in full within the extended period.

President Erb, in a letter sent yesterday to stockholders, spoke optimistically of the future of the railroad. In the last three years, he pointed out, the gross revenue had increased from about $8,000,000 to more than $10,000,000. The 1916 gross, he estimated, would be $500,000 above the 1915 gross earnings.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Vegetables, Silks, and Cottons Figure in List of Cases.

A case before Judge Hay of the Board of General Appraisers yesterday had to do with importations of fresh tomatoes from W. J. Clegg of Nassau. The tomatoes were entered as having a market value of 48 cents per crate. Appraiser of the Port Sague placed their value at 85 cents a crate. Judge Hay affirmed the local official's action, and also held that the charges for crates and labor should be added to the entered value.

The same General Appraiser decided that the advances imposed by the New York Appraiser on mixed prepared vegetables from L. A. Price & Co., Bordeaux, will have to stand. The goods were entered as having a French market value of 26.70 francs at the time of shipment, Oct. 13 last, whereas the Appraiser advanced them to 36.70 francs a case of 100 one-half tins. It was decided that the cost of the cases, tins, and labels was properly included in the dutiable value by the Appraiser.

Various classes of Habutai silk goods shipped from Japan during the months of September, October, and November came before Judge Howell for reappraisement. The merchandise was all shipped by Chalhoub Frères of Yokohama, and consigned to New York importers. When the first shipments reached here, Appraiser of the Port Sague had information that the Japanese market for these piece goods had advanced beyond the figures put on the merchandise by the local merchants in making entry at the Custom House. He accordingly put higher values on the goods, which resulted in increased duties when liquidation was made at the Custom House. Other importations of similar silks resulted in advances here ranging from one to two yen per piece. Judge Howell, reviewing the action of the port officials, affirmed many of the advances, but, as the importers in some of the later importations raised values on entry to make market prices, their figures were accepted.

Judge Fischer completed a reappraisement of cotton piece goods from Stavert Zigomala & Co., Bradford, in which he approved advances made by the Appraiser of the Port in order to bring the goods up to market value at date of shipment. The merchandise included 35-inch plain printed cotton cloth, plain cotton checks in 35, 39, and 49 inch widths, and plain black cotton satins and cloths. The advances ranged from a halfpenny to 1½d. per yard. It was shown to the satisfaction of the General Appraiser that the Bradford market for these goods was steadily rising.

A dispute regarding the value to attach to nursery stock from the Netherlands described as boxwood bushes, 15 inches in height, was decided by Judge Hay in favor of the New York importers. The stock came from the Holland Nurseries, each bush being entered as worth in the Dutch market 6 cents. The Appraiser advanced this price, but Judge Hay reversed the return.

Western Union Officials Dined.

The seventy employes of the Cotton Exchange Branch of the Western Union Telegraph Company gave a dinner last night at Westminster Hall, Lenox Avenue and 115th Street, to Stephen Haigh, Superintendent of the Eastern Division; J. P. Edwards, Superintendent in New York City, the South and Southwest; E. S. Palmer, Chief Operator in New York City, and L. C. Boocheiver, City Superintendent of Traffic. Joseph Cahill was toastmaster, and all four guests made brief addresses.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EUGENE LOUIS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Feb. 10, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10.30 A. M., at 684 Columbus Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, assets of the above named bankrupt, consisting of marble fixtures, marble ice house, marble counters, show cases, scales, cash register, electric fans, electric fixtures, tools, poultry boxes, etc.

SAMUEL WEINREB, Receiver.

MYERS & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Receiver, 100 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

Open for inspection from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. on February 8th and 9th.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM D. LUBASH, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Feb. 1st, 1916, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2,943 3d Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of housefurnishings, cut glass, crockery, statuary, bric-a-brac, glassware, woodenware, tinware, silverware, chinaware, enamelware, aluminiumware, hardware, tools, bathroom fixtures, toys, oilcloth, showcases, cash registers, counters, fixtures, etc.

M. J. LE BOYER, Assignee.

SOLOMON S. LEFF, Attorney for Petitioning Creditors, 302 Broadway, New York.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy, 68 William St., N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES PATELIS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Feb. 1st, 1916, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 562 7th Av., and immediately thereafter at 126 West 66th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of two restaurants, at the above addresses, and all the furniture, fixtures, and chattels, etc., used in an up-to-date restaurant.

BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver.

JOFFE & STRAUSMAN, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANNIE MISKY, doing business as MAISON JACKS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Feb. 8th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 136 W. 34th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' wearing apparel, dresses, gowns, suits, coats, furs, fixtures, etc.; also the assignee's right, title, and interest in and to the lease of said premises.

ARCHIBALD PALMER, Assignee, 320 Broadway, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN PEARLMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, Feb. 11th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,365 Fifth Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of woolens, dress goods, silks, satins, fixtures, etc.

MORRIS ISRAEL, Trustee.

LEON SANDERS, Attorney for Trustee, 220 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL CLAYMAN, Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 22,584.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Clayman herein, and a meeting of his creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1916, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider an offer of composition, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated January 31st, 1916.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 22,793.—In Bankruptcy.—MICHAEL CARLON, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Michael Carlon are hereby given notice that on January 26th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, February 11th, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 22,813.—In Bankruptcy.—ANNIE BRASZ, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Annie Brasz are hereby given notice that on January 29th, 1916, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, February 11th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 22,532.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS ISAACS, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Louis Isaacs are hereby given notice that on December 18th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, February 11th, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—21,681.

Notice is given that SAMUEL RUBINSTEIN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, March 6th, 1916, 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, February 1, 1916, for CONTRACT 170, for furnishing and placing copper lining in a portion of the City tunnel of Catskill aqueduct, between Shafts 18 and 19, New York City.

The actual length to be lined is about 1,200 feet of 12-foot tunnel. The copper will be generally 5-64 inch in thickness and the sheets will be joined by brazing and attached to the surface of the existing concrete lining by bolts fastened into the masonry. After completion, the tightness of the brazed joints is to be tested by light water pressure on the back of the copper lining. The work includes the removal of certain riser-valves, covers and pavement to permit access to the tunnel and their replacement.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of Ten dollars ($10.) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars, apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market felt the influence of the general feeling of uncertainty which pervaded financial centres, and after feverish fluctuations at the start, which at one time resulted in an advance of ⅞ to 1⅛c above the final of Saturday, prices broke violently under very heavy liquidation. Long wheat came out in large volume, and as the market declined stop-loss orders were uncovered. The downward trend of prices was not checked until the market showed a perpendicular drop of 3½ to 4⅛c from the high point of the morning. Late in the day there was a partial recovery, but selling orders again appeared on every bulge, and final quotations were 1⅞ to 2½c net lower. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.45; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.51, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.51, free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	$1.40	$1.43¼	$1.63
July	..	..	1.33	1.36¼	1.44½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	$1.35½	$1.31⅛	1.31¼	1.34⅝	1.56¼
July	1.26½	1.23	1.23⅛	1.25⅝	1.37½

CORN.

The corn market was firm early in the day with renewed aggressive operations on the buying side, but after showing gains of ⅝ to ¾c from the final of Saturday and after making a new high record for July, the market experienced a drop of over 2 cents a bushel and closed with net losses of 1⅜ to 1⅝c. The selling was due largely to the weakness in wheat, although there was a general absence of export demand and the prospects were for better weather for the movement. The visible supply showed an increase of 1,756,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 3,977,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 87½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	81⅛	79⅝	79⅝	81	82⅝
July	81⅛	79½	79½	80⅞	84⅝

OATS.

The oats market was also under the influence of heavy liquidation and at the close of the day values were 1⅝c to 2½c lower. The visible supply decreased 407,000 compared with an increase of 970,000 last year. The local cash market was easy; No. 3 white quoted at 55½c to 56c; No. 4 white, 54½c to 55½c; fancy clipped white, 57½c to 59½c; ordinary clipped white, 55½c to 57c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	53⅜	50¼	50⅝	53⅛	61
July	49½	47	47⅝	49⅝	58⅜

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was under the pressure of liquidation owing to the general weakness in other commodities and in the face of a firmer tone to the hog market. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 63,000, estimated for Tuesday, 42,000; Kansas City received 8,000 and Omaha 8,200.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
Jan.	10.17	10.05	10.05	10.27	11.27
May	10.52	10.30	10.30	10.52	11.42
Ribs—					
Jan.	..	..	10.57	10.70	10.45
May	11.10	10.90	10.90	11.05	10.65
Pork—					
Jan.	21.15	20.25	20.25	21.10	19.32
May	20.60	20.50	20.50	20.57	19.67

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market shared the general weakness in other commodities, closing with net losses of 8 to 10 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev Close.
Spot	..	..	9.10	9.15
February	..	..	9.15@9.20	9.17
March	9.19	9.13	9.13@9.15	9.21
April	..	..	9.04@9.08	9.17
May	9.19	9.07	9.07@9.08	9.17
June	..	..	9.07@9.12	9.18
July	9.25	9.15	9.15@9.16	9.24
August	9.27	9.18	9.18@9.19	9.27
September	..	..	9.19@9.25	9.29

COFFEE.

The coffee market opened steady with an advance of 5 to 6 points, prompted by the official confirmation of an advance in freight rates from Brazil to $1.25 per bag and owing to scattered local and outside buying.

The local spot market was inactive, with prices steady to firm, with Rio 7s quoted at 8¼c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	..	..	7.25@7.27	7.28
March	7.40	7.38	7.38@7.39	7.35
April	..	..	7.40@7.41	7.37
May	7.45	7.41	7.42@7.43	7.39
June	..	..	7.45@7.47	7.43
July	7.54	7.49	7.48@7.50	7.48
August	..	..	7.52@7.54	7.52
September	7.64	7.58	7.56@7.58	7.56
October	7.66	7.66	7.64@7.66	7.60
November	..	..	7.67@7.69	7.64
December	7.75	7.73	7.71@7.73	7.68

SUGAR.

After opening steady, 3@6 points higher, futures eased off a couple of points on a little scattered profit taking, but later in the day the support of Cuban and trade interests held the list well up to the opening level, and the market in the early afternoon was fairly active. The closing was 5@8 points net higher, with sales for the day of 8,050 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	3.90	3.85	3.90@3.92	3.88
March	3.90	3.85	3.88@3.89	3.83
April	3.95	3.93	3.93@3.95	3.88
May	4.00	3.96	4.00@4.01	3.93
June	..	..	4.05@4.06	3.98
July	4.10	4.07	4.10@4.11	4.03
August	..	..	4.13@4.15	4.05
September	4.15	4.13	4.15@4.17	4.08
October	..	..	4.16@4.18	4.09
November	..	..	4.17@4.19	4.10
December	4.15	4.15	4.18@4.20	4.10

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 3,940 packages. Weather unfavorable and trade slow. Feeling barely steady on top grades of fresh creamery, and weaker on nearly all other qualities of both fresh and held. Ladles favor the buyer. Packing stock barely sustained. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 31@31½c; higher scoring, 32@32½c; firsts, 27½@30c; seconds, 25@27c; thirds, 23½c@24½c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 29@29½c; higher scoring, 30c; firsts, 26@28c; seconds, 24@25½c; thirds, 22½@23½c; State Dairy, finest, 29@30c; good to prime, 26@28c; common to fair, 20@25c; renovated, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23@24c; lower grades, 20@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@23½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18½@19½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20½@21c; current make, fine, 20c; No. 2, 19½c; lower grades, 17@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 5,008 cases. Market for fresh-gathered eggs opened very quiet and unsettled. Limits were maintained on most of the accumulation, but there was a good deal of stock free to be sold and very little trading. Some holders are maintaining their asking prices with some firmness, but others are more anxious to sell, and the tone of the market is easier to effect sales. Storage eggs in good demand, and the tone of the market is slightly in sellers' favor. Nearby whites in light supply and cleaning up closely, with prices still tending in sellers' favor. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 31@32c; extra firsts, 29@30c; firsts, 27½@28½c; seconds, 26@27c; thirds, 23@25c; checks, good to choice, dry, 16@17c; lower grade checks, 13@15c; refrigerator, firsts, 19@20c; seconds, 17@18½c; thirds or poorer, 13@16c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 38@39c; ordinary to good, 33@37c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 33@38c; small whites, 33@34c; hennery browns, 33@35c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 28@32c.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

Continuation Sale Beginning With Lot 594
Administratrix Sale
Valuation $75,000
Importers and Jobbers Stock of
TRIMMINGS
SILKS and SATINS costumers' trimmings
Silver and Gold Braid, Beads and Buttons
SILBERSTEIN & KAHN
SELL AT AUCTION
Today, Tuesday, Feb. 1 at 10:30 A. M.
and continuing each day until sold
At 23 Walker St., near W. Broadway, N. Y.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—77—Frank Crocker v. the United States.—Judgment affirmed.

194—Illinois Central R. R. Co. v. F. M. Skaggs.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

127—Kansas City Western Ry. Co. v. G. B. McAdow.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

211—Gast Realty and Investment Co. v. Schneider Granite Co., and 210—Same v. same.—Judgments reversed, with costs.

484—David Lamar v. the United States.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

819—The State of South Dakota v. M. D. Whisman, and 373—E. G. Osborne v. Jennie B. Gray.—Ordered placed on the summary docket.

811—Erie R. R. Co. v. Amy L. Winfield.—Motion to advance granted.

402—Leroy Brazee v. the People of the State of Michigan.—Motion to advance granted.

777—Thomas Kelly v. Elvin J. Griffin.—Motion to advance granted.

784—Houston Oil Co. of Texas v. Cornelia G. Goodrich.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit granted.

221—William A. Stowe, petitioner in error, v. Emma F. Taylor.—Petition for a writ of certorari denied.

763—The National Bank of Commerce of Seattle, petitioner, v. the United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

504—George L. Bure, receiver, v. William C. Wright.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

863—The United States v. Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. et al.—Motion to advance submitted.

666—The People of the State of New York v. Frederick W. Becker.—Motion to advance submitted.

713—Chin Quock Wah v. Henry M. White.—Motion to advance submitted.

808—The United States v. the New South Farm and Home Co.—Motion to advance submitted.

830—The United States, plaintiff in error, v. Angeline Lombardo—Motion to advance submitted.

794—Paul E. Daeche v. Albert Bollschweiler.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

420—Knauth, Nachod and Kuhne v. Latham & Co., and 656—Max Jaffe, as custodian, and 657—Max Jaffe, appellant, v. Maurice E. A. Westphalen.—Motion to advance submitted.

611—James J. Abbott v. James C. Brown.—Motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis submitted.

832—Edward F. Johnson v. J. D. Lankford, and 833—Lawrence Martin v. J. D. Lankford.—Motion to advance submitted.

696—Menasha Paper Company v. Chicago & North Western Ry. Co.—Motion to dismiss or affirm, or transfer to the summary docket, submitted.

399—St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. Co. v. Harry A. Brown, 453—The Chesapeake & Ohio Ry Co. v. Sarah Dwyer, 495—L. & N. R. R. Co. v. Jeanette Stewart, and 743—The Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. Co. v. Asa P. Carnahan.—Motion to advance to be heard with No. 321 submitted.

453—The C. & O. R. R. Co. v. Sarah Dwyer.—Filed and entered.

Original—The State of South Dakota v. Charles B. Collins.—Motion for leave to file bill of complaint submitted.

431—Union Pacific R. R. Co. v. the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Weld, State of Colorado.—Petition for a writ of certiorari submitted.

821—Bruce Borland v. the Northern Trust Safe Deposit Co.—Writ of certiorari submitted.

824—National Brake and Electric Co. v. Nielsa Christenson and Allis-Chalmers Co.—Writ of certiorari submitted.

256—William Whalley v. Phila. & Reading Ry. Co.—Order placing this case on the summary docket and assigning same for hearing Feb. 21 vacated and set aside.

805—Central R. R. Co. of N. J. v. the United States.—Writ of certiorari submitted.

Adjourned until Monday, Feb. 21.

The call for Monday, Feb. 21: 523, 535, 486, 381, 358, 521, 613, 690, 383 (and 384), 648, 496 (to 509), 681, 682, 700 (and 701), 628, 562, 611, 761 (and 762), and 811.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337 P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Kawneer Mfg Co<Zouri Draun Metals Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Courtroom 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor.—At 11:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Fenald<SSMohawk,&c
N E SS Co<Tug Transfer 20.
Kennelly<F Starr Cont Co.
Smith<Tug Trans 22.
Penn RR<Tug Bernardsville.
Actien & Foderstof<Redart Atlanteen.
Black<Gibson.
Jones<Tug Bourker 2.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 2, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor.—At 10:30 A. M.

Newtown Creek Tow Co<Tug Admiral.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—In Room 312 P. O. Bldg.—Equity calendar.

Singer<Am Drug Syn.
Utard & Smith<Grossman Mfg Co.
Crown Cork & Seal<Am Cork Spec Co.
Butterick Pub Co<Peerless Pattern Co.

The following cases will be added to the call of the calendar on Feb. 2, 1916:

Messick<Miami Cycle & Mfg Co.
Gross<Langrock Bros Co. (2.)
Scheuer<Katzoff, (2.)

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—In Room 323 P. O. Bldg.—Equity calendar.

Linde Air Prod Co<Morse D D & Repair Co.

Criminal calendar: US<Roach.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DAY CALENDAR:

People<Mazielo.
McCabe<Carter & W.
People<Manganaro.
Innovation Ingenuities Inc<N Y Times.
Liebler & ano<Shubert
Maloney<Cunard S S.
Smith et al<Graham.
Bidwell<Cummings.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Scott, and Page, JJ.—At 2 P. M.—Enumerated motions.

Ward<Un Trust Co.
Truax<Rothschild.
Peterson<Fowler.
Park & Tilford<Realty Adv, &c, Co.
Bernstein<La Fetra (2.)
Kalik<Holland.
Talcot<Slater Bros, &c, Co.
Seligman<Freehof (2.)
Bacon<Schlesinger.
Esrig<Brook Av Poultry Co.
McGilvray<Bell.
Dressler<Keystone Film Co.
L Meisel & Co<Nat Jewelers' Board of Trade.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I., Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re Jarvis (E 174th St)
Re Whirtley.
Silberberg<Dietz.
Re Prickett.
Suhs<Murphy.
Weinberg<Wiener.
Bosworth<Coe & Bradt Careful Carpet Cleaning Co.
Anello<Coester.
Rocher<Friedman.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bk<Hoes.
Maroney<Pasquini.
Beckerle<Beckerle.
Ruebenack<Seelav.
Buckley<Buckley.
Stenger<Anderson.
Knopp<Knopp.
Precht<Green-Mathews-Taylor Co.
Shapiro<Clews.
Crepa<Hartford & NY Transf Co.
Farley<Corse.
Loevin<Sheldon.
Pearson<Pearson.
Re Wilson<Van Horn.
Oravey<Phila & Reading RR.
Disch<Sargent.
Same<Zeither.
Hopper<Altinan.
Emerson<Waterson.
Ellinger<Schoch.
Cohn<Barth.
Hanson<McKee.
Rieser<Genung.
Goldman<Equitable Life Ins Assn Socy.
Werbelonsky<Lasky.
Mack<American Book Exchange.
Barber<Barber.
Carotta<Carotta.
Dolan<Foundation Co.
Re Loebelson (Coppel)
Buchmiller<Buchmiller.
Clason<Child's Co.
Re Block (Walkof.)
Re Norman Dress Co.
CNY<Anderson.
Blonquist<Pulls.
NY Sav Bk<Kaufman.
Osborne<Osborne.
Kutchner<Levy Bros Realty Co.
CNY<Columbus Circle Realty Co.
Stange<Supreme Lodge Knights & Ladies of Honor.
McGovern<Oliver.
Re Cook.
Graham<Ballin.
Re Uvalde Cont Co<Mathewson.
Blumenfeld<Josephson
Epstein<Knit Goods Exchange.
Eberhardt<Silk Furnishing Co.
Tracy<Froment.
Schnitzer<Wolff.
Re Lieberman.
Greenberg<Goldberg & Greenberg.
Weisheit<Pabst Brew.
Breitung<Calhoun.
Blackwell<Peller, Davis & Co.
Weinrib<Cohn.
Postal Tel Cable Co<Bryan.
Re Krostlich (2.)
Frishling<Frishling.
Rapp<New Taxicab & Auto Co.

PART II.—Newburger, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Re Dexter (1073 First Av.)
Harrison<Valley Stream, &c, Co.
Kiernan<Kiernan.
Boyle<Boyle.
Davis<Davis.
General calendar:
Collins<Collins.
Mansad Const Co<Brown.
Rottenberg<Jacobs.
Bell<Ellis.
Blair<Turbo-Elec Con.
Cogswell<Sussman.
Haley<Haley.
Vetter<Martin.
Gibson<Gibson.
Greenbaum<Bauman.
Dintenfass<Horsey.
Phelps<Guyon.
Cohn<Cohn.
Groh<Gerdts.
Hubert<Hubert.
Lasky<Coverdale & White.
May<Hetterick Bros.
Raisler Heating Co<Brettholz-Krumholz Const Co.
Case on.

PART IV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—(November term continued.)—Davis, J.—Recess.

PART V.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Shearn, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Inq—Atchison<Fields.
Inq—Zinovoy<Flanagan.
Inq—Photoplay Pub Co<Matthes.
Interstate Note & Holding<Raymond.
Stillman Appellate Prtg<Crowley.
Adder Mach Co<German F Ins of Peoria
Corbin<Corbin.
Everybody's Dept St, Inc<Folgeman Bros & Hirsh, Inc.
Townsend<Kirshkind (2).
Same<Hyman (3).
Forbes<Monarch Mot Car Co.
Gitter<Ettinger.
Eagle Pipe Sup<Benham Column Co.
Mittlinsky<Florin.
Wills<Nat Carbon.
Salvin<Rosenbaum.
Ford<Palmer.
Case on.

PART III.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Friedman<CNY.
J Cross<Wilson.
E Cross<same.
Lerman<Ice Mfg Co.
Same<Knick Ice Co.
Connolly<Osborn.
Penna<Atlantic Macaroni Co.
Beers<McNaught.
Troise<CNY.
McMonigle<same.
Gilroy<same.
Case on.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Minsky<Offenberg.
Tragaman<I R T.
Olsen<Clark.
Morris<Marling.
Meisel<Schwarzstein.
Sullivan<Hud Nav Co
Griffin<Nat Fireproof.
M Saich<Lee Bros Storage & Van Co.
G W A Saich<same.
Foley<Emp Carrying.
Harrington<Mardesty.
Ourakian<David Stevenson Brew Co.
Reitzen, Jr<Casino.
Rochelle<Schlechter.
Peterson<Elghmie.
Godina<Pittsbgh Con.
Lawson<Zadek.
Ruege<Union Ry.
Sisti<B H RR (3.)

PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Fogerty<Pitts Const.
Finkelstein<Grouch.
Schwarzwald<same.
Klubnik<Cutting.
Same<Parr.
Case on.

PART VI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inquest, Aristano<Schmidt.
Rubinowitz<CNY.
Cook<Fagan.
Abadie<Hyde.
Abrams<Ferber.
Kaufman<Singer.
Chisefsky<D Nechamkus & Co.
Kantrowitz<Bergman.
Dubinsky<Con Wafer.
Clat<Stancourt Ldry.
J Sirkin<Schaffer.
L Sirkin<same.
Callaghan<McDonald.
Case on.

PART VII.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—Winter<Lieberman.
W Kessler<N R Rty.
M Kessler<same.
Crifo<Market & Harlem A T Co.
Cottingham<N Y Edison Co.
Indursky<NY Phar As.
Goldberg<Sun Fireproof S & D Co.
Roland<Wooten.
Buxbaum<Da Costa.
Amory<N Y Times.
Kleiman<Teffer.
McShane<Peterson.
Landers<Momand.
Edelhertz<Acker, Merrall & C.
Renna<Levy.
Amezaga<Fernandez.
Carle<NYRys.
Sulmonetti<Maillard.
Zylak<Dock Cont Co
Phillip<Edelstein.
Schiemann<Musical Mut Prot Union.
Hendrickson<O'Brien Const Co.
Rosenberg<Reiss.
Bellin<Collins.
Stutz<Ennis.
Bailey<Postal Trans. Service.
Sahl<Kenbin.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Ross, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Burns<Westcott Exp.
Hogan<Levering & Garrigues Co.
Chamberlain<Cochran.
Gaissert<N Am Brew.
Gross<Denbofsky.
Meyer<Morrison.
Case on.

PART IX.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Mantel<O'Brien.
Schneider<Rebhun.
Long<NY Cent RR.
Warrendorf<Myers.
Connolly<Montrose.
Hefner<Romeo.
Grauer<F & L Bldg.
Gamsu<Burrows Mfg.
Case on.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—(To be held in Trial Term, Part XIII. room.)

Futoransky<Nas E RR
Siciliano<Horn & Hardart Co.
Walsh<Bradley Con.
Miller<Hoops.
Cluver<Horling.
Ippolito<Alvino.
Jameson<Nassau RR.
Golden<Bradley Con.
Webb<Connors.
Gerace<Klosk Cont.
Ewing<Con Gas Co.
Greenberg<B H RR.
Klar<Rich L & Ry Co
Roselieb<E Rutzler Co
Rosenfeld<NY Rwy.
Ortner<Katchen.
V Yankausky<Whitridge.
S Yankausky<same.
Reglia<R. Carvel Co.
Case on.

PART XII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar. Adjourned until Feb. 2.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

M G Samuels Co<New Brunsw Fire Ins Co.
Same<British-Am Assurance.
Same<Agricul Ins Co of Watertown.
Inter Bankg Corp<H W Balk, Inc.
Adinolfi<Adinolfi.
Teplin<Ryede Specialty Works.
Graef<Trumbull Motor Car Co.
Avery Scale Co<Rock Plaster Mfg Co.
Walcott<Fidel & Cas.
CNY<Polo Const Co.
Laska<Harris.
Case on.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Psaki<Kissel M C Co.
Rosner<Public Bank of NYC.
Voegtlin<Shubert-Anderson Co.
N Y Distributing Co<Williams.
Deiches<Durbrow.
Moruzzi<Glanett.
McKay<Stillman.
Cohen<Lucas.
Lloyd<Silverthone (2.)
Woldenberg<Lincoln Land Dev Co.
Deutsch<Davis.
Myers<Deuth (2.)
Solomon<Bank of NY.
Rorke<Fleitmann.
Shaw<Fleitman.
Snare & Triest Co<CNY.
McGuirk<Quinn.
Cooper & Evans<CNY.
Loevin<Sheldon.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Conradson<CNY.
Falk<Boston Store of Chic.
Schwartz<Levin.
Whilden & Hancock<Schneider.
Union Nov Braid Wks<Grabelsky.
Onondaga Litho Co<Staub.
Steinfeld<Arlington Ref Co.
Bway Photo Plays<World Film Co.
Barnes<Taylor.
Dartmouth Mfg Co<Phillips & Jones Co.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Lehman, J.—Recess.

PART XVIII.—Adjourned for the term. Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to Part XIV.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Thomas F O'Rourke,
Jennie Feuer,
Kate St John,
Mary A Inglis,
Marie La Cirero,
Zadee B Stewart,
Blanche B Robinson,
Pietro Pellicciari, inf,
Henry M Parker,
Pauline M Hamburger
Jane E Barney,
Ewen McIntyre,
Ellen Dellett,
Bryan McCahill,
James B Horner,
Alice Latham, inf,
Edward Collard,
Lippmann Ober,
Benjamin Altman,
John H Seekamp,
Mary H Bartlett,
Albert H Frost,
Max Gramsch,
Simon Bickart, &c,
Mary C Leary,
Katherine C Woods,
George B Ritchie,
Fredericka Mosapp,
Julia S Newman,
William H Lee,
Laura Duncan,
Eugene de Raimbouville,
Frederic E Gibert,
Cerepta D Norton.
Estates of:
Louisa Rosenheimer, (issue of fact.)
Lena Rosenthal, (issue of fact.)
Wills for probate:
Thomas Begley,
Thomas F O'Connor,
Catherine Egner,
Carl A Hausmann,
Lily E Jones (2,)
Eliza J Clarke.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Dunn<Auto Tire Co.
Schechter<Gottlieb.
Maguleski<Hellinger.
Giachetto<Richter.
Strefsky<Lasky.
Helfont<Amend.
Salpeter<Rosehill Rty.
Dominico<Concrete & Foundation Co.
McGann<Harris.
Bway Bldg Co<Collins.
Dunn<Auto Tire Co.
Johnson<Riker & Hegeman Co.
Levine<Taber & Co.
Coarse<Kaufman.
Sorg<Lachman.
Imp Prop Co<Weber.
Ball<Nicholson.
Nilo<same.
Bamberger-Stern Co<Paris.
Kohn<Nicholson.
Pisch Elec Sign Co<Fuller.
Rothschild<Auty.
Mayer<Cohn.
Anderson<Benson.
Fisher<Robertson.
Asher<Kabat.
Katz<Rubenstein.
Elkin<Rosenberg.
Jensen<Marum.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Solash<Brennglass (2).
Schapiro<Michael J Adrian Corp.
Lenk<Dietz Co.
Romano<Levy.
Light<Freedman.
Ward<N Y Rys.
Gottlieb<same.
McGahan<Int R T Co
Hanshaft<Borchardt.
Lesczuk<Deffaa.
Taffett<Blumenfeld.
Kramer<Mandel.
Gorodnitsky<Newgold.
Bruno<Duklaner.
Stolken<Levy.
Mitchell<Tekulsky.
Silverman<Jackson.
Ceskof<Weintraub.
Hutter<Stokes.
Novik<Goldstein.
Torretto<McEntee.
Wolken<Fifth Av Coach Co.
McDowell<Clark.
McKenna<42d St, Man, &c, Ry.
Abrahams<N Y Rys.
Engelstein<Nicolaidis.
Wolf<same.
Gluck<Greenberg.
Blumenthal<Levy.
McAndrews<N Y Rys.
Lawler<Vogt.
Di Francesco<Davis.
Kramer<Ween.
Chardas<Hencken & Willenbrock Co.
Bernstein<Koch.
Preston<Huht.
Brandt<Kilborn.
Augustyn<Burger.
Wohlfield<Whitridge.
Hunt<same.
Dunn<N Y C Int Ry.
Coyle<C L Smith Co.
Spazirman<M Milbur Dyer Co.
Minster<Wahrman.
Kaas<Bohman.
Fajen<Hudson Transp
Timin<Yellow Taxicab
Luria<Linch.
Prager<Amsterdam Bldg Co.
Levin<Abrahams.
Goodrich<Mountain.
Kraus<Prussian Nat Ins Co.
Slovack<Smith.
Gropper<So Boulevard R R.
R Hadley Corp<Gottfried.
Layden<Berner.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

O'Rourke<Donovan.
Braunstein<Weinstein.
Case on.

PART II.—Allen, J.—Clear.

PART III.—Ransom, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers St.) at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Stiassny<Pescia.
Kohn<Meistrich.
Hanauer<Asch.
Seed<The New Jersey Co.
Mt Carmel Silk Mfg Co<Scheff.
Bogle<Little.
Chinese Fur Importers<Pirosinck.
Goldblatt<London & Lancashire Ind Co.
Barker<Rosen-Reichardt Brokerage Co.
Wittemann<Namreh Bldg Co.
Crawley<Tansy.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Napoli<Healey.
Grannis<Temple.
Schlechterman<Silberberg.
Colvin<Hammack.
Case on.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Case on.

PART VII.—McAvoy, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—La Fetra, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—Nicholas Gregorio & Co.<A. B. S. Co., Inc.—Richard Steel.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Weeks<Levy—Henry Hofheimer. Van Wagenen<Kovner—Geo. C. Weller. Diel<Romanelli—Chas Putzel. Bohlman<Serbt—Emanuel I. Silverstein. Henry<Bachrach—Henry W. Goldfogel.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Wood<McQuade—Wm. P. Schoen. Henshaw<Pasinsky—Archibald E. Baxter. Samson<Samson—Alfred H. Townley. Werner<Harshfield—Rich. C. Murphy. Lawson<Dunlap—Joseph I. Green. May<Kress—Walter R. Herrick. Allen<Moffitt—Roger Foster. Re Hundert (Gold)—John J. Hynes.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—East River Sav. Bk.<Fannie Wallowitz—Max Altman. Robt. W. Candler<Mary Schulman—Nicholas F. Walsh.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar, at 10:30 A. M.

Niagara Life Ins Co<Ratner.
Barber<Denver Rty Co
Same<Smith.
Brown<Denver Rty Co
S B Rty Co<Clemens.
O'Connell<Int R T.
Schroeter<same.
Altinger<same.
De Alterio<same.
Richter<same.
Duncan<same.
Fredin<Haskins, (2.)
Dorb<Int R T.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—G A Ohl & Co<Stand Steel Sec, Inc. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Tierney, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Chambers—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. Rosenbaum<Dillman Baking Co.

TRIAL TERM—Neiman, J. Hahn<Burland.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Carucci Holding Co, Inc.<James Powers—John Carucci.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kapper, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Pitman<Case.
Karpinsky<L I RR.
Warring<same.
Blaut<same.
Grossman<Hunt, RR.
Fey<Ocean Elec Ry.
Sixt<Sixt.
Re Central Avenue.
Re Sosnowitz.
Rodger<Bowie.
Johnson<Carpenter Boxley & Her Inc.
Davidson<Werner.
Cohen<Waldbaum.
Re Clement (Ferris)
Francke<B H RR
Gregory<Gregory.
Kimmel<Rettig.
Smith<Smith.
Weiss<Wagner.
Re Gabler Const Co (Mackay & Stevens)
Linden<Linden.
Re Fox.
Re Habersack.
Re Smith (Act 3).
Re McLaughlin.
Re Feeney.
Slutzky<Biales.
Chrzanowski<Chrzanowski.
Baron<B H RR.
McKain<Russo.
Re Colletti.
Lamphear<Lamphear.
Andriuszis<P & R, C & I Co.
Re Ganford Co (Igoe Bros.)
Hobbie<Curtis.
Sommers<Suski.
Liberty Paint Co<Uscherenko.

PART II.—Maddox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Aspinall, J.; Part III., Van Siclen, J.; Part IV., Callaghan, J.; Part V., Crane, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.

McCue<B H RR.
Grilis<same.
Middendorf<same.
Oleska<Kronheimer & Oldenbusch Co.
McAllister<Biermeyer.
Hayes<Kennedy.
Jones< B H RR.
Norton<same.
Rowand<C I & B RR.
Brown<Eiseman Mag.
Stoothoff<Grieshaber.
Scherman<Stroh.
Carpenter<B H RR.
Bovi<Schneider.
Marron<McArdle.
Brody<Nassau RR.
Wells<Agar & Co.
Burke<Collier & Son.
Schlachter<Paladino Bros.
Malizewski<Wollmers.
Rodstein<Baum.
Forster<Raeder.
Lemik<Am Sug Ref.
Halliday<Kelly.
Lyons<C I & B RR.
Van Dyke<Nassau RR
Niedzialkowski<CNY.
Bomeisler<B H RR.
Kelly<Schmadeke Coal
Martin<Shultz Bread.
Vaughn<L I RR.
Johanessen<Fennell et al.
Grogan<At Amus Co. et al.
Schneider<Feltman, et al.
Winkelman<Motchan.
Buffolino<L I RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Duffy<Nassau RR.
Carter<C I & B RR.
Bonora<Stecher.
Gonsalves<same.
Delany<Nassau RR.
Boriesha<C I & B RR.
Knight<NY Con RR.
Steinman<Cohn Cut Stone Co.
Cilufo<Nassau RR.
Un Plumbing & Con Co<Carey Mfg Co.
Carmody<L I RR.
McSweeney<McSweeney.
Shea <Nassau RR.
Balzer<Ocean SS Co. of Savannah.
Doherty<Cuthbertson.
McCaffrey<Ritchie et al.
McGuire<Kahn.
Kwasnieski<B H RR.
Clinton Garage<Jewish Hospital.
Bender<Price.
Same<Kirsch et al.
Jenkins<Schmitz.
Siegel<Shepeloff.
Maoli<Jacobs & Davies.
Dunigan<Mastellone et al.
Stoiker<Ryan.
Preston<Hassinger.
Gregner<New Hebrew School.
Schroman<Lake Shore & Mich So RR.
Maher<CNY et al.
Harty<same.
Cordasco<De Muth Glass Co.
McGovern<Excelsior Brew Co.
Mulvihill<CNY.
Wallas<Mooney.
Hoerning<Lurz Co.
Stevens<CNY.
Donahue<Meyer et al.
Weitzel<Lawrence.
Casamassima<Whitney Co.
Graham<B H RR.

Highest number reached on regular call 3001.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Clara Grube,
Michael Finn,
Emma Altman,
Ferdinand Grifhahn.
Accounting on:
Herman Seinger.
Anna Pundt,
Martin Michael,
William Edwards.
Estates of:
Frederick Kruse,
John E Hughes.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PARTS I., II., AND III.—Recess.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Will for probate:
Charles C Howard.
Executor's acc't'g:
Almira C Hand,
Emeline Reynolds.
Re estate:
Theodore A. Lord.
To pay legacy:
Welcome G Hitchcock
Trust accounting:
Margaret De Frate Hodgman.
Motion:
Ervin L Klein.

At Yonkers tomorrow.

Wills for probate:
Elizabeth Pierpont;
Charles B Meyer.

County Court.

Young, J.
Ward<Wetzel.
Henry<NY & Stamford Ry Co.
Thomas<NY & Stamford Ry Co, (3.)
Schmaling<Ball.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—The Trial Term day calendar for Feb. 7 was published by mistake in yesterday's issue. There will be no court this week.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Rain Tues.; colder in the interior. Wed. fair, colder in e.; moderate s. w. to n. w. winds.

S. Car.—Rain and colder Tues. in the interior and Tues. night on the coast. Wed., fair, colder; moderate winds, becoming n. w. Wed.

Ga.—Rain Tues.; colder in n. and w. Wed. fair, colder in e. and s.; moderate shifting winds, becoming n. w. by Wed.

Fla.—Rain Tues.; colder in n. w. Wed., rainrain, colder in cen. and n.; moderate s. e. to s. winds, becoming n. w. over n. w.

Ala.—Cloudy in n., rain in s. Tues.; colder Tues. night. Wed., fair; moderate to fresh n. w. to n. winds.

Miss.—Cloudy and colder Tues.; much colder at night. Wed., fair; moderate n. and n. e. winds.

Tenn., Ky., and Ind.—Fair and colder Tues. Wed., fair.

Ohio—Cloudy and colder Tues. Wed., fair; fresh w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair and colder Tues. Wed., fair; moderate n. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Tues.; colder in e. Wed., fair.

Ill.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed., colder Tues.

Mo.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed., colder in extreme e. Tues.

Wis.—Fair and continued cold Tues. and Wed.

Minn. and N. Dak.—Fair Tues. and Wed., colder Tues.

Iowa—Fair and continued cold Tues. and Wed.

S. Dak.—Fair Tues. and Wed., colder in e. and cent. Tues.

Neb.—Fair Tues. and Wed., continued cold.

Kan.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed., continued cold.

La.—Tues. fair and colder except in n. w., cold wave in s.; Wed. fair.

Ark.—Tues. fair, colder in e.; Wed. fair.

Okla.—Tues. fair; Wed. fair, not so cold.

E. Texas—Tues. fair, colder in s. e.; Wed. fair, not so cold.

W. Texas—Fair Tues. and Wed.

WAR MONTH BY MONTH.
Current History, Magazine of The New York Times, issued monthly; 25 cents a copy; $3.00 a year. Authentic records and reports of military campaigns by writers of all nations. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

105% OF PAR AND INTEREST THE DENVER GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY GENERAL MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS.

To the holders of the bonds secured by the general mortgage of the Denver Gas and Electric Company, dated May 1, 1903:

You are hereby notified that the Company intends to pay off and redeem the following numbered outstanding General Mortgage 5% Bonds, issued pursuant to the terms of the General Mortgage of The Denver Gas and Electric Company to the Trust Company of America (The Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor by merger), dated May 1, 1903; and the supplemental General Mortgage between the same parties, dated September 1, 1903, to wit:

ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR BONDS.

265	1741	3634	5072	6989
354	1744	3872	5501	6997
419	1956	4107	5518	7289
503	2128	4138	5558	7356
582	2299	4262	6296	7464
856	2405	4473	6354	7524
1193	2742	4493	6675	7595
1258	2874	4581	6753	7668
1271	3054	4588	6780	7672
1314	3167	4613	6827	7706
1551	3182	4783	6908	7953
1580	3279	4903	6926	7995
	3324	4970	6969	

$500 Bond: A29. $100 Bonds: C38, C238, C442, C452.

The above numbered bonds will be redeemed and paid at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, New York, on May 1, 1916, at the rate of 105% of par, plus accrued interest to that date, and upon such date all future interest upon such bonds will cease, and the coupons therefor will be void; of all of which you will please take notice.

THE DENVER GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.
By FRANK W. FRUEAUFF, President.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to the Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1915, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,238.59 in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the first day of March, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be indorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.
Dated, January 18, 1916.

MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, TIMBER CERTIFICATES OF BENEFICIAL INTEREST IN THE KIRBY LUMBER COMPANY CONTRACT WITH THE HOUSTON OIL COMPANY OF TEXAS.

Notice is hereby given that the Interest Coupons, due February 1, 1916, on the Second Issue, and on the New Series, of Timber Certificates of Beneficial Interest in the Kirby Lumber Company Contract, the Principal of Series "F" Second Issue of said Certificates, and the Principal of $120,000 of New Series of said Certificates, drawn by lot and called for redemption in special advertised notice of the Houston Oil Company, will be paid at maturity, February 1, 1916, upon presentation at the Office of the MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY, in the City of Baltimore, or at the Office of its Agents, THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK, in the City of New York.

MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Baltimore, Maryland, January 31, 1916.

CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.

Grand Central Terminal, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1915.

The undersigned, Sinking Fund Commissioners under the C., I., St. L. & C. First Consolidated Six Per Cent. Mortgage, hereby certify that we have drawn bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund Account Nov. 1, 1915, in accordance with the provisions of the said mortgage, and that the bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz., 262, 426, 561, 777, 884, and 929, have been drawn for such purpose, that interest on the said bonds will cease on the first day of May, 1916, and that the bonds will be taken up on and after that day at 105 per cent. at the office of the Treasurer, Room 3,111, Grand Central Terminal, New York, N. Y.

A. H. SMITH,
W. A. WILDHACK,
WALTER P. BLISS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

STANDARD CHAIN COMPANY.

The Standard Chain Company, pursuant to the terms of its First Mortgage, dated February 15th, 1900, has paid to the undersigned, the Trustees thereunder, the sum of $17,505.68 for the Sinking Fund mentioned therein. Proposals for the sale of bonds to the extent of such sum are hereby invited. All proposals must be in securely sealed envelopes addressed to the undersigned and marked "Standard Chain Company, Proposal for Sinking Fund," and must be delivered at the office of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, 55 Cedar Street, New York City, prior to 12 o'clock noon, February 15th, 1916. The right is reserved to reject any bid.

J. W. PLATTEN,
CALVERT BREWER,
Trustees.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF
ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE COMPANY
71 Broadway, New York.
New York, N. Y., January 31, 1916.

To the Stockholders of Electric Bond and Share Company:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Electric Bond and Share Company will be held at the office of the company at Schenectady, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 16th day of February, 1916, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the following purposes:

1. To consider and take action with respect to a reduction in the number of Directors of the company from seventeen to fifteen, and an amendment of Article 5, Section 1, of the By-laws by substituting the word "fifteen" for the word "seventeen";
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year;
3. To consider and take action with respect to the approval and ratification of the contracts, acts, proceedings, elections and appointments which have been made or taken by the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee of the company since the date of the last annual meeting as set forth in the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee;
4. To transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The polls will remain open from ten o'clock in the forenoon until twelve o'clock noon on said date

The stock transfer books of the company will be closed at the close of business on Monday, January 31, 1916, and opened at the opening of business on Thursday, February 17, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors,
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF SIDNEY BLUMENTHAL & COMPANY.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that at 2:30 P. M. on the 16th day of February, 1916, at the office of the Company, No. 395 Fourth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, a special meeting of the shareholders will be held, (1) to vote upon and authorize an increase in the capital stock of the company from 10,000 shares of common stock of the par value of $100 each and 10,000 shares of preferred stock of the par value of $100 each, to 10,000 shares of common stock of the par value of $100 each and 15,000 shares of preferred stock of the par value of $100 each, the amount of the capital stock to be increased as aforesaid, from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000; (2) to vote upon and authorize the classification of the present Class A non-voting preferred stock; the classification of the authorized increased preferred stock as Class B non-voting preferred; said classes to have such preferences as to dividends and distribution of assets or otherwise as the stockholders in said meeting may determine; and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

Dated New York, February 1, 1916.
SIDNEY BLUMENTHAL, President.
EUGENE BLUMENTHAL, Secretary.

ELECTRIC FUSEGUARD COMPANY, INC. —NOTICE OF MEETING.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Electric Fuseguard Company will be held at No. 395 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of February, 1916, at 6:30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said corporation from $25,000.00, consisting of 250 shares of the par value of $100.00 each, to $76,000.00, consisting of 760 shares divided into 310 shares of preferred stock of a par value of $100.00 and 450 shares of common stock of the same par value; and for the further purpose of increasing the number of Directors of the said corporation. Dated New York, January 31st, 1916.

WM. D. LIGON, President.
A. WATTERS, Secretary.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary or proper, will be held at the principal offices of the Company, Pier 25, North River, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, February 8th, 1916, at twelve M., and the polls will be closed at one P. M. The stock transfer books will be closed ten days prior to the date of meeting.

W. L. WOODROW, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TEXTILE Union Finishers Association will be held at the 5th Ave. Building, 5th Ave. and 23rd St., on Thursday, February 3rd, 1916.

(Signed) TEXTILE UNION FINISHERS ASS'N.
Per MORRIS GARFUNKLE, Sec'y.

GLOBE RUBBER TIRE MFG. CO.

Annual stockholders meeting and election will be held at the office of the Corporation Trust Company of America, Wilmington, Del., on Tuesday, February 1, 1916, at 11:00 A. M.

J. P. HALL, Sec'y.

THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

L. F. BUTLER, President

The Largest Company in the World Writing Accident and Workmen's Compensation Insurance and the Leading Company Writing Guaranteed Low Cost Life Insurance

FINANCIAL CONDITION JANUARY 1, 1916

Assets	$104,159,108	Life Insurance in Force	$394,815,205
Reserves and all other Liabilities	90,350,306	Increase in Life Insurance in Force	46,225,412
Capital and Surplus	13,808,802	New Life Insurance Paid for in 1915	78,421,455
Paid Premiums for Life Insurance	10,911,807	Increase in Life Insurance Paid for 1915	18,909,851
Paid Premiums for Accident and Health Insurance	4,974,426	Total Income 1915	30,699,757
Paid Premiums Workmen's Compensation and Liability Insurance	10,236,848	Paid for Prevention of Accidents by Inspection	2,537,506
		Total Payments to Policyholders	162,931,650

NEW YORK OFFICES { 76 William Street
1 Madison Avenue

151 Montague Street
Brooklyn

JAMES G. BATTERSON, Resident Director.

THE TRAVELERS INDEMNITY COMPANY

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

Steam Boiler and Flywheel, Property Damage and Collision, Burglary and Plate Glass Insurance

FINANCIAL CONDITION JANUARY 1, 1916

Total Assets	$2,927,712	Paid Claims 1915	$404,024
Reserves and all other Liabilities	1,351,765	Paid for the Prevention of Accidents by Inspection 1915	99,752
Capital and Surplus	1,575,947	Total Income	1,335,406
Added to the Reserve for the Protection of Policyholders 1915	205,413		

NEW YORK BRANCH OFFICE, 76 WILLIAM STREET

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY, Philipstown, Putnam County, N. Y.

To Stockholders:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders will be held in the Company's chief office at Philipstown, Manitou, Putnam County, New York, on Thursday, the 17th day of February, 1916, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and an Audit Company or Chartered Accountants, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all the acts of the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee and the Officers of the Company since the last annual meeting of the stockholders.

The stock and transfer books will be closed against the transfer of stock on Saturday, February 5th, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on February 18th at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders who may wish to attend the meeting are informed that the train leaving the Grand Central Station in New York City via New York Central and Hudson River Railroad at 11:10 A. M. on February 17th is due to arrive at Manitou, near the office in Philipstown, in time for the meeting.

January 28th, 1916.
JAMES L. MORGAN, Secretary.

AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY,

No. 30 Church Street, New York.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Church Street, in the City of New York, New York, on Tuesday, the 15th day of February, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, for the transaction of any and all business that may come before the meeting, including the election of five Directors for the term of three years, and considering and voting upon the approval and ratification of all contracts, acts, proceedings, elections and appointments of the Board of Directors, Executive Committee and Officers of this Company since the last Annual Meeting of the Company, shown by the Minutes of said Board of Directors and Executive Committee, which will be open for inspection of stockholders at said meeting.

FRANK B. BALL, Secretary.
New York, February 1st, 1916.

To the Stockholders of Riker & Hegeman Co.:

A Meeting of the Stockholders of RIKER & HEGEMAN CO., both common and preferred, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 340 West 4th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 4th day of February, 1916, at three o'clock in the afternoon. At said meeting there will be submitted to the stockholders for their action thereon an agreement entered into on the 19th day of January, 1916, between the Riker & Hegeman Co. and United Drug Company, Inc., a New York corporation, for the consolidation of the said corporations into a single corporation in accordance with Sections 7 and 8 of the Business Corporations Law of the State of New York. The agreement may be inspected by any Stockholder at the office of the Secretary. Such other business will be transacted as may properly come before the said meeting.

Dated New York, January 19, 1916.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN S. ALLEY, President.
DANIEL J. COTTER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Precision Machine Company, Inc., will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 55 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of February, 1916, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open until 3 o'clock P. M.

FRANCIS B. CANNOCK, Secretary.
New York, N. Y., January 28, 1916.

WEYMAN-BRUTON COMPANY,

50 Union Square North.
New York, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of WEYMAN-BRUTON COMPANY will be held at 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., at 2:00 o'clock P. M. on the 7th day of March, 1916. The transfer books of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company will be closed at 3:00 P. M. on the 8th day of February, 1916, and will be reopened at 10:00 A. M. on the 8th day of March, 1916.

I. L. ELLIOTT,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AZTEC LAND AND CATTLE CO., Limited.

Jan. 20, 1916.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Aztec Land and Cattle Company, Limited, will be held at the office of the company, No. 3 South William St., New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1916, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

CHARLES D. LITHGOW, Secretary.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY.

For the purpose of the Annual Meeting of Stockholders, the preferred and common stock transfer books of this Company will close February 1st, 1916, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen February 24th, 1916.

FRED E. KNAPP, Secretary.
New York, January 4th, 1916.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE VICTOR FUEL COMPANY, ISSUED UNDER THE FIRST MORTGAGE OF SAID COMPANY, DATED JULY 1, 1903, TO KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, AS TRUSTEE:

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Article Eighth of said mortgage, that a meeting of bondholders is hereby summoned to be held at the office of the undersigned Trustee (successor to said Knickerbocker Trust Company), No. 60 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 14th day of March, 1916, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., of said day, for the purpose of approving an agreement between the Company and the Trustee altering and adding to said mortgage and the mortgages supplemental thereto, so as to provide for the release therefrom by the Trustee of certain lands the title to which is disputed, and pursuant thereto to effect the confirmation of title in the Company and the Trustee of other lands secured by said mortgage.

Dated, New York, January 12, 1916.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Successor Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Trust Officer.

To the Stockholders of United Drug Company, Inc., of New York:

A meeting of the stockholders of United Drug Company, Inc., both common and preferred, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 352 4th Av., Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 4th day of February, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. At said meeting there will be submitted to the stockholders for their action thereon an agreement entered into on the 19th day of January, 1916, between the United Drug Company, Inc., and the Riker & Hegeman Co., a New York corporation, for the consolidation of the said corporations into a single corporation in accordance with Sections 7 and 8 of the Business Corporations Law of the State of New York. The agreement may be inspected by any stockholder at the office of the Secretary. Such other business will be transacted as may properly come before the said meeting.

Dated New York, January, 19, 1916.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE M. GALES, President.
JAMES C. McCORMICK, Secretary.

Republic Railway & Light Company.

Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders.
Jersey City.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of Republic Railway & Light Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Tuesday, February 15, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last meeting of the stockholders of the Company. The polls will remain open one hour.

The stock transfer books of the Company, both preferred and common, will be closed at the close of business January 25th, 1916, and will be reopened on the 16th day of February, 1916.

E. W. FREEMAN, Secretary.

THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.—The annual meeting of Stockholders of The Baldwin Locomotive Works will be held at the General Office, 500 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Thursday, March 2, 1916, 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. The stock transfer books will be closed for record as at the close of business February 5, 1916.

WILLIAM deKRAFFT,
Secretary.
Philadelphia, Pa., January 13, 1916.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Consolidated Dental Manufacturing Company, for the election of Directors and Officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may regularly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, 130 Washington Place, New York, on February 17th, 1916, at 2 P. M.

J. F. BROMMER, Sec'y.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, February 15, 1916, for Contract 172 for furnishing and delivering bronze gate valves for the city tunnel of the Catskill Aqueduct, in New York City.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10.00) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

Foundries interested and capable of giving quick delivery on seven hundred cast iron pulleys, averaging eight and one-half inch diameter and three and one-half inch face, will have their representative call Wednesday before three P. M. at Hotel McAlpin. See O. C. Kelley.

Remington Arms and Ammunition Co.

DIVIDENDS.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

16, 18, 20 and 22 WILLIAM STREET,
New York City.

Coupons and Dividends due in February are payable at this office on and after February 1st, 1916, as follows:

Arkansaw Water Company
Birmingham Water Works Company
Clinton Water Works Company
Cornell Steamboat Company
Citizens Gas Company of Kankakee
Commonwealth Water & Light Company of New Jersey
Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Company, Series "C" Equipment Bonds
Gloversville & Broadalbin Railroad Company
Kokomo Water Works Company
Lackawanna Iron & Steel Company, 5%
Monongahela Valley Water Company
Montgomery Street Railway Company
Peoples Street Railway Company, Luzerne Co., Scranton, Pa.
Port of Havana Docks Company
St. Louis Merchants Bridge Company
Seymour Water Company
Stevens Point Water Company
Union Club
Victory Manufacturing Company

FEBRUARY 3RD, 1916.

City of Ottawa (Interest)

Dividends
FEBRUARY 1ST, 1916.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Winslow, Lanier & Co.

59 CEDAR STREET
NEW YORK

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1916:

FEBRUARY 1, 1916.

Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry. Co. Cons. Mtge. 4s.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Rd. Co. Gen. Mtge. Ser. "D."
Gas City, Indiana.
Marion County, Indiana, Bridge Bonds.
Massillon & Cleveland Rd. Co. quar. dividend 2%.
Portsmouth, Ohio, Street Improvement Bonds.
Wheeling Terminal Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 4s.

$16,500,000

REPUBLIC of CUBA

Four and One-Half Per Cent.
Gold Bonds Due 1949
(External Loan)

Coupons due February 1, 1916, of the above Bonds will be paid on presentation at our office on and after that date.

SPEYER & CO.
New York, January 29, 1916.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
FIRST PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 6.
ORIGINAL PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 40

The regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share upon the full-paid First Preferred and Original Preferred Capital Stock of the company, for the period commencing November 1, 1915, and ending January 31, 1916, will be paid by checks mailed February 15, 1916, to share-holders of record at 3:30 o'clock P. M., January 31, 1916.

San Francisco, California, January 31, 1916.
A. F. HOCKENBEAMER,
Vice President and Treasurer.

Pacific Mills.

A dividend of $3.00 per share, together with an extra dividend of $1.00 per share, has been declared, payable February 1st, 1916, at the New England Trust Company, transfer agents, 135 Devonshire Street, Boston, to stockholders of record at the close of business this day.

EDWIN FARNHAM GREENE, Treasurer
Boston, January 24, 1916.

JEFFERSON & CLEARFIELD COAL & IRON COMPANY.

A dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. has been declared on the preferred stock of this company, payable February 15, 1916, to stockholders of record February 8th, 1916, at 3 P. M. Checks will be mailed by the Fiscal Agents of the Company.

GEORGE H. CLUNE, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

Coupons Due and Payable at the Office of

A. B. LEACH & CO.

149 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FEBRUARY 1ST, 1916.

Austin, Ill., School District No. 2
Bergen County, N. J., Bridge
Bloomington, Ill., Funding
Buncombe County, N. C., Funding
Champaign, Ill., Improvement
Chickasha, I. T., School
Coal Township, Penna., Poor House
Evanston, Ill., Judgment
Fairfield, Iowa, Ref. Water Works
Fairmount, Minn., Water Works Ext.
Greenfield, Ind., Funding
Houghton, Mich., Sewer
Huntington, Ind., School
Iron Mountain, Mich., Sewer
Jackson, Mich., Union School District
Kalamazoo, Mich., Improvement
Lake Forest, Ill.
La Grand, Ore., Refunding
Lancaster, N. Y., Water
Mechanicville, N. Y.
Morrison County, Minn.
New Castle, Pa., School District
Onero, Wis., Fire House
Portland Electric Co.
Pulaski Co., Ind., Court House
Riverdale, N. J., Road Imp.
Sherburne Co., Minn., Drainage
Spring Valley, Ill., Bridge
Snohomish Co., Washington, School District
Snohomish Co., Wash., Road
Union City, Ind.
Warren Co., Indiana, Bridge
Wauwatosa, Wis., Water Works

FEBRUARY 13, 1916.

Swayzee, Ind., School

FEBRUARY 14, 1916.

Centerville Iowa
Consolidated Electric Co. of Maine
Georgia Light, Power & Ry. Co.
Vigo Co., Ind., Funding

FEBRUARY 24, 1916.

Summitville, Ind., School

J. G. WHITE & COMPANY, INC.
43 Exchange Place, New York.

The regular quarterly dividend (Fifty-first Quarter) of One and One-half Per Cent. (1½%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, for the period ended November 30, 1915, payable March 1, 1916, to stockholders of record February 15, 1916.

As the Company's fiscal year has been made to end December 31, and in order to make the dividend payments on the Preferred Stock coincide with the quarters of the calendar year and with the dividend periods of its subsidiary companies, The J. G. White Engineering Corporation and The J. G. White Management Corporation, a further One-half of One Per Cent. (½ of 1%) was declared for the month of December, 1915, payable March 1, 1916, on the Company's outstanding Preferred Stock as of record February 15, 1916.

A. N. CONNETT, Jr., Secretary.

122D SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND, Illinois Central Railroad Company.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (2½%) in cash, payable March 1, 1916, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business Monday, February 7, 1916.

D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.
New York, January 26, 1916.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY,
25 Broad Street, New York, January 28, 1916.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) will be paid March 1, 1916, to Common Stockholders of record at 3 P. M., February 23, 1916.

LANCASTER MORGAN, Treasurer.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

KING BROTHERS.—THE COPARTNERSHIP of EMANUEL KING and CHARLES KING, doing business as King Brothers at No. 102 East 14th Street, New York City, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Charles King has assumed, will continue, and will pay all the obligations of said firm and is entitled to collect all outstanding accounts.

Dated, New York, Jan. 31, 1916.
EMANUEL KING,
CHARLES KING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Prager-Fine Co., composed of Louis W. Prager and Joseph Fine, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

January 29, 1916.

STEINBERG & SCHULTZ, 134 East Broadway, have dissolved partnership by mutual consent. Max Schultz will no longer be responsible for any obligations made by his successor, Frank Steinberg.

WE OFFER

New York & Westchester Lighting 5s

Due July 1st, 1954

Guaranteed principal and interest by Consolidated Gas Co. of New York.

at 99½

Eastman, Dillon & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
Investment Bankers
71 Broadway New York

First Grade Security

Investors whose funds represent the savings of years should give first consideration to the security of the principal which they intend to invest.

First Mortgage Bonds on properties of Public Utility Companies in growing communities contain practically no element of risk. For years past they have established an enviable record for stability and assurance of income.

Our Current List T, describing several issues of sound First Mortgage Bonds, will be sent free upon request.

DENOMINATIONS:
$100 $500 $1000

A.H. Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

A Bond Offering

A Combination of Investment Strength

The Ten Year 6% Gold Bonds of the Middle West Utilities Company yielding about 6.50% are secured by a pledge of mortgage bonds on properties of subsidiary companies operating in 12 States and 333 towns and communities.

The earnings for the last fiscal year were over three times the annual interest requirements of these bonds.

Because of the great diversity of sources from which the income is derived and because of the great number of properties by which these bonds are secured the investment is unusually well safeguarded.

Send for Circular No. 104

William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston Detroit
London: William P. Bonbright & Co. Paris: Bonbright & Co.

We offer subject to prior sale and advance in price:

	Yield.
$1,000,000 Rochester, N. Y.	3.85%
100,000 Albany, N. Y.	3.85%
200,000 Buffalo, N. Y.	3.90%
50,000 Jefferson Co., N. Y.	3.95%
45,000 Yonkers, N. Y.	4.00%
45,000 New Rochelle, N. Y.	4.00%
250,000 Paterson, N. J.	4.00%
40,000 Cleveland, O.	4.00%

February Bond Circular mailed on request.

Farson, Son & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange.
115 Broadway, New York City.

February Bond Circular

We shall be pleased to send a copy of our February General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

Send for General Circular 90

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

WE OFFER

Swift & Co.
First Mtge. 5% Bonds
DUE JULY, 1944

Price to yield about 5%

Company Pays 8% on $75,000,000 Stock

Full particulars on application.

Estabrook & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange
24 Broad St. New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Weakness More Pronounced as Apprehension Over Foreign Situation Grows.

With the President of the United States delivering speeches in which he conveys strongly the idea that the need for military preparedness is likely to be much nearer than many people suppose, and with other members of his Cabinet in Washington shaking their heads as they hint to newspaper correspondents that the situation as regards the Lusitania case is much graver than it has been at any time since last July, Wall Street tried yesterday to appear very much frightened. The result was an increase in activity on a descending scale of prices, but such a volume of good buying made itself so felt on the slump that many issues closed well above the low points reached early in the session, and it could not be said that there was anything approaching the apprehension that has made itself felt at earlier stages of the discussions with Germany.

That there is ground for uneasiness no one seemed inclined to dispute, but there have been so many alarms followed regularly by reassuring statements, since the Lusitania case arose, that it is not to be wondered at that traders are becoming skeptical. They want to see the danger that is hinted at before they retreat too far. Some of them even maintained yesterday that the preparedness talk and the troublesome suggestions emanating from the State Department had exercised less influence on prices than technical causes nearer the Stock Exchange.

As usual, there were a few specialties in yesterday's market which stood out against the decline, giving the list an appearance of better resistance than it showed. Baldwin, Crucible, Mexican Petroleum, and Industrial Alcohol actually closed with gains, but their movements were of little consequence in view of the weakness in more active stocks. Steel common broke through 80 shortly before the end of the session, and it was not one of the issues which recovered lost ground. The final sale was made at 80, or 2¼ points below the last price on Saturday.

There has been a feeling for some weeks past that the market had grown stale around the levels reached on the last upward swing, and brokers welcomed the reaction that was given fresh headway yesterday by the change in President Wilson's tone. Whether it goes much further will probably depend directly on the news, for there was not lacking substantial evidence yesterday that the requirements of the technical position of the market had been about met. Adding yesterday's losses to those of last week, it will be seen that most stocks have been reduced to a much more secure basis.

JANUARY TRANSACTIONS.

Transactions in stocks for the month of January aggregated 15,940,261 shares, an increase of 2,263,940 shares as compared with the previous month and of 10,864,544 shares, as compared with the corresponding month last year. The largest total for any full day was 1,010,099 on the 1st and the smallest 455,742 on the 25th. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was 405,017 shares on the 15th and the minimum 197,412 shares on the 22d.

The following is a comparison of the total dealings in stocks for January of this year and the same month in previous years:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

1916	15,940,261	1902	14,763,391
1915	5,075,717	1901	30,207,603
1914	10,105,750	1900	9,863,460
1913	8,734,200	1899	24,143,610
1912	10,908,865	1898	9,216,694
1911	10,383,171	1897	3,370,052
1910	24,116,544	1896	4,406,022
1909	17,272,592	1895	3,237,077
1908	16,615,658	1894	4,585,084
1907	23,014,797	1893	10,557,341
1906	38,547,868	1892	9,833,226
1905	20,765,538	1891	5,495,769
1904	12,235,741	1890	6,372,075
1903	16,006,389		

The dealings in railroad and miscellaneous bonds amounted to a par value of $97,568,500 in Government bonds to $16,356,000, in State bonds to $131,000 and in city bonds to $1,492,000, a total in all classes of bonds of $115,547,500, a decrease of $4,941,000 as compared with the previous month, but an increase of $59,001,500 as compared with the corresponding month last year. The largest total for any full day was $6,956,500 on the 12th and the smallest $3,870,000 on the 25th. For the Saturday half holiday, the maximum total was $4,687,500 on the 15th and the minimum $2,052,500 on the 22d.

Bond dealings for January compare as follows with the same month in previous years:

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

1916	$115,547,500	1902	$94,030,500
1915	56,546,000	1901	94,851,450
1914	89,362,000	1900	47,782,600
1913	54,534,500	1899	144,784,740
1912	112,852,000	1898	93,909,100
1911	90,755,000	1897	40,261,370
1910	87,334,500	1896	39,415,200
1909	137,863,500	1895	29,208,900
1908	90,205,000	1894	29,128,700
1907	52,266,000	1893	48,991,500
1906	105,326,000	1892	69,616,500
1905	188,589,000	1891	43,129,800
1904	79,626,000	1890	45,033,200
1903	66,830,500		

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL

Money in Increased Demand and Discount Rates Are Steady.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The stock market opened the week quietly, but generally cheerful. The removal of the minimum naturally brought further selling of colonial issues, but the volume was small. Allied stocks were in demand, Kaffirs and oil shares were active and foreign securities had a good tone.

American shares reacted under the lead of United States Steel and Canadian Pacific owing to the American-German political situation. Sales were recorded in a number of usually inactive American bonds. The closing was dull.

Money was in increased demand for month-end requirements and discount rates were steady. American exchange was quiet at 4.67¾ for cable transfers.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Anglo-American	16⅛	17	17	17¼
Atlantic Refining	625	635	638	643
Borne-Scrymser	275	285	280	285
Buckeye Pipe Line	109	111	112	113
Chesebrough Mfg.	730	740	730	740
Colonial Oil	160	180	165	180
Continental Oil	270	275	270	275
Crescent Pipe Line	44	47	45	48
Cumberland Pipe L.	50	55	50	54
Eureka Pipe Line	242	245	242	247
Galena Signal Oil	155	158	157	159
Galena Signal Oil pf.	135	138	135	137
Illinois Pipe Line	178	180	179	181
Indiana Pipe Line	105	108	105	108
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12	12¼	12¾	13¼
National Transit	33	34	33	35
N. Y. Transit	207	212	208	212
Northern Pipe Line	103	107	104	108
Ohio Oil	197	200	198	200
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	60	65	63	67
Prairie Oil & Gas	405	410	417	422
Prairie Pipe Line	224	227	227	229
Solar Refining	295	305	300	310
Southern Pipe Line	220	225	222	225
South. Penn. Oil	350	355	354	358
Southwest Penn.	120	125	120	123
Standard Oil of Cal.	371	375	377	379
Standard Oil of Ind.	495	500	500	505
Standard Oil of Kan.	435	445	440	445
Standard Oil of Ky.	335	340	340	345
Standard Oil of Neb.	330	340	340	345
Standard Oil of N. J.	497	500	502	507
Standard Oil of N. Y.	207	209	211	213
Standard Oil of Ohio	540	550	545	555
Swan & Finch	125	130	125	130
Union Tank	85	86	85	87
Vacuum Oil	215	220	222	225
Washington Oil	48	53	50	52

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JAN. 31, 1916.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	914,961
Same day last year	286,840
Year to date	15,940,261
Same period last year	5,075,717
Average price and change 50 stocks	85.17 —1.12
Same day last year	62.55 + .28

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	91.87 Jan. 3	84.47 Jan. 31
Same period last year	64.68 Jan. 22	60.07 Jan. 2
Range year 1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
23⅝	23¾	4,100	Alaska Gold Mines	24⅛	24⅛	23½	23⅝	— ½
9⅝	9¾	200	Alaska Juneau	9½	9¾	9½	9¾	— ⅛
26½	27	2,187	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	25¾	26½	25½	26½	+ ½
76½	78	1,100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	78¾	78¾	76½	76½	—2
67	67⅛	600	Am. Agricul. Chem.	67½	67⅝	67½	67½	— ⅝
61	62¼	3,200	Am. Beet Sugar	63	63½	62½	62½	—2⅞
101⅛	105¼	100	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	103	103	103	103	— ½
61⅝	61¾	17,200	Am. Can	61⅝	62¼	61	61⅝	— ⅛
110	112	600	Am. Can pf.	112¼	112¼	110	110	—3⅝
64¼	64¾	4,700	Am. Car & Fdry	65⅞	65⅞	63¾	65	— ½
117½	119	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf.	117½	117½	117½	117½	...
161	161⅞	1,900	Am. Coal Products	161⅝	162¾	160½	161	—3
51	51½	1,800	Am. Cotton Oil	53	53	51⅛	51½	—1½
125	133	100	Am. Express	130	130	130	130	—2
9⅞	10¼	600	Am. H. & Leather	10	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
48½	49	2,500	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	51	51	48	48½	—2¾
27⅞	28	4,500	Am. Ice Securities	26¾	28¼	26¾	27½	+ ½
22¼	22½	1,300	Am. Linseed	22¾	22¾	22⅛	22½	— ½
40½	41	300	Am. Linseed pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½	— ⅜
63⅛	63½	5,450	Am. Locomotive	62⅛	63½	62⅛	63½	...
101½	102	250	Am. Locomotive pf.	102	102	101⅝	101⅝	—1⅜
8½	9	100	Am. Malt	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ⅜
33½	33¾	200	Am. Malt pf.	34	34	33⅝	33⅝	+1⅝
96¾	96⅞	29,820	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	98¼	98¼	96¼	96⅝	—2⅜
113¾	114¼	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	+ ¼
50½	53	300	Am. Steel F'dries	53	53	53	53	—2
111½	112	1,200	Am. Sugar Ref.	111⅜	111⅞	110⅝	111⅝	—1⅜
116½	117½	300	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	117½	117½	117	117	— ½
63	66	100	Am. Tel. & Cable	65	65	65	65	+1⅝
126¼	126¾	2,200	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	127	127	126½	126½	— ⅝
201	204	600	Am. Tobacco	201⅛	201⅛	201	201	...
48	48½	5,250	Am. Woolen t. r.	48⅛	48⅞	47¾	48¼	—1½
66	66½	1,000	Am. Zinc L. & S.	66⅛	66½	65⅝	66	—1
83½	83⅝	89,400	Anaconda Cop. Co.	85	85	82½	83⅝	—2⅛
62	63	400	Associated Oil	62½	62½	62	62	— ⅞
102½	102¾	4,700	A., T. & S. F. x d.	103½	103½	101⅞	102¼	—1⅝
100	100½	300	A., T. & S. F. pf.	100⅜	100⅜	100	100	— ½
111¼	112	300	Atlantic Coast Line	112¼	112¼	112	112	—1
108⅞	109	24,100	Baldwin Loco	107⅛	109⅝	106¼	109	+1
87	87⅛	6,200	Baltimore & Ohio	88⅛	88⅛	86¾	87	—2⅜
76½	77	920	Baltimore & O. pf.	77½	77½	76⅞	76½	— ⅞
2¼	2½	400	Batopilas Mining	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
451	455	200	Bethlehem Steel	455	455	450	450	—15
128	140	100	Bethlehem Steel pf.	130	130	130	130	...
86	86½	2,100	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	86	86¼	86	86⅛	— ⅞
10	12	1,200	Bruns. D. & C. Imp.	10⅛	10¼	9⅝	10	—1⅛
96	100	20	Bush Terminal	96	96	96	96	...
75½	75¾	8,700	Butte & Superior	75	75¾	74¼	75½	+ ¼
29½	29⅞	100	Butterick Co.	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
28	28½	4,200	California Petrol	29	29⅛	27¾	28	—1⅜
57¾	58½	1,500	California Pet. pf.	61	61	57⅝	58¼	—3¼
166½	167	6,800	Canadian Pacific	166	167¼	166	166⅞	— ⅛
85	88¼	100	Case (J. I.) pf. ext.	86	86	86	86	— ¼
51⅝	51⅞	4,600	Central Leather Co.	52½	52½	51⅛	51¾	— ⅞
109¾	110½	600	Central Leather pf.	110½	110½	109¾	109¾	— ⅜
61½	61¾	8,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	61	61⅞	60⅝	61½	+ ⅝
12⅝	12¾	900	Chi. Great Western	12½	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅛
34½	35	800	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	35	35	34	34½	—1⅛
95½	95¾	2,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	96	96	95	95⅝	— ⅝
129	129¼	600	Chi. & Northwest	129	129¼	129	129	—1
16⅝	16⅞	3,900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	16½	16⅞	16½	16⅝	...
22½	22¾	1,900	Chile Copper	23½	23½	22⅜	22⅝	— ⅜
51⅞	52	8,500	Chino Copper	52⅝	52⅝	51⅝	52	— ⅝
71¾	72½	200	Cluett, Peabody Co.	72½	72½	72½	72½	— ½
42¼	42½	7,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	43⅛	43¼	42¼	42½	—1⅛
27¼	28	100	Colorado Southern	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
48¼	49	300	Comput. Tab. Rec.	48¼	48⅞	48¼	48⅞	— ⅛
136½	137½	3,400	Consolidated Gas	137	137	135½	137	— ½
76	77	600	Continental Can	77¾	77¾	75¼	75¼	—4¾
21⅝	21⅝	13,200	Corn Products Ref.	21½	21⅝	20⅞	21⅝	— ⅝
96	96½	710	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	95¾	96	95¾	96	— ½
36	..	24	Cripple Creek C. pf.	38	38	38	38	...
74	74½	73,000	Crucible Steel	69½	75¼	69½	74	+3½
109½	110½	500	Crucible Steel pf.	110	110	109½	109½	—1½
176	180	400	Cuban-Am. Sugar	173	176¼	173	176	— ½
149	151¾	200	Delaware & Hud.	150½	150½	150¼	150¼	— ¼
223	224	100	Del., Lack. & West.	223	223	223	223	—1
75	79	200	Detroit United Ry.	78¾	79	78¾	79	+ ⅜
43½	43¾	10,400	Distillers' Secur.	42½	44	41½	43⅜	...
27¼	27⅞	3,900	Dome Mines	27	28¼	26½	27⅞	+ ⅜
4	6	100	Duluth, S. S. & A.	5	5	5	5	...
60⅛	61	500	Elec. Storage Bat.	61¼	61¼	60⅛	60⅛	—1⅞
35¼	35⅝	19,700	Erie	35½	35⅝	35	35¼	— ⅝
50⅛	50½	5,300	Erie 1st pf.	50⅝	51	50¼	50¼	—1⅜
45	46	200	Erie 2d pf.	45¼	46	45¼	46	— ⅜
51	52	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	51½	51½	51½	51½	—2
169	169½	4,000	General Electric	170	170	168	169	—1½
450	470	100	General Motors	450¼	450¼	450¼	450¼	—19¾
111	112	100	General Motors pf.	111	111	111	111	—1⅛
67¾	68	10,700	Goodrich (B.F.) Co.	68⅜	69	67⅜	67¾	—1⅜
91	91⅜	1,900	Granby Consol	91	92½	90½	91⅛	— ⅜
119¼	119⅜	2,900	Great Northern pf.	120	120	119⅛	119¼	—1⅛
43	43¼	5,200	G. N. certs. ore prop.	43½	43⅜	42⅞	42⅞	—1½
46⅝	47½	600	Greene-Cananea	47⅛	47⅛	47	47	— ⅝
22¼	22½	1,200	Guggenheim Explor.	22	22¼	22	22¼	...
105	107	400	Illinois Central	105½	105½	105	105	— ½
43¼	43½	15,100	Inspiration Copper	44	44½	43	43¼	—1¼
17⅛	18	200	Inter.-Met.	17¾	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	—1¼
17¼	17⅜	6,000	Interboro Consol	18	18	16⅞	17¼	—1
73½	74	1,950	Interboro Con. pf.	74	74	73¼	73⅝	—1⅜
19	20	100	Int. Agricultural	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅞
58½	59	400	Int. Agricultural pf.	59	59	58½	58½	— ½
109½	110½	600	Int. Harvester, N.J.	109	109¼	109	109¼	—1
70	75	100	Int. Harv. Corp.	73	73	73	73	—1
16⅝	16⅞	11,800	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r.	16¾	17¼	16½	16⅝	—1
78	78⅛	28,300	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r.	79	79⅜	78	78⅛	—1⅞
203	206	300	Int. Nickel v. tr. cfs.	202	203¼	202	203¼	—4¾
10	10½	600	Int. Paper	10¼	10¼	10	10	— ½
42	44	300	Int. Paper pf.	45⅛	45⅛	44½	44½	—2
25⅝	26	2,100	Kansas City South.	26⅛	26¼	25½	25⅝	— ⅝
60¼	62	100	Kan. City South. pf.	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	— ⅞
81⅞	82½	13,900	Lackawanna Steel	82⅛	83⅛	80	81⅝	—1⅝
75½	75¾	2,500	Lehigh Valley	75⅛	75⅝	74½	75½	— ½
20	22	800	Long Island	20	20⅛	20	20⅛	— ⅞
123	125	400	Louis. & Nash	125	125	124	124	—1
67	67½	4,300	Maxwell Motors	67	67¾	66½	67¼	— ⅜
86	86½	300	Max. M. 1st pf.	86½	86½	86⅛	86⅛	—1⅜
49⅜	50	1,400	Max. M. 2d pf.	51⅞	51⅞	49¼	49⅜	—2½
50	54	100	May Dept. Stores	50½	50½	50½	50½	—4½
102	104	100	May Dept. S. pf.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	— ⅞
102	102¼	25,000	Mexican Petrol	100½	102⅜	99	102⅛	+1⅛
37	37¼	6,100	Miami Copper	37⅞	37⅞	36⅝	37⅛	— ⅜
5	6	1,140	Minn. & St. Louis	6½	7	5	5	—1¼
120	121	200	M., S. P. & S. S. M.	120	120¼	120	120¼	—1½
5½	6	700	Mo., Kan. & T.	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅜
14	15	300	Mo., K. & T. pf.	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
4⅜	5	800	Mo. Pacific	4½	5	4½	5	— ¼
4⅜	5	1,100	do., tr. rcts.	4½	4½	4¼	4½	— ½
109⅞	113	100	Montana P. pf.	110	110	110	110	—1
122¼	123½	500	Nat. Biscuit Co.	122½	123	122½	123	+1
22¾	23	1,530	Nat. E. & S. Co.	24	24	23	23	—2
66	66½	3,700	Nat. Lead Co.	66¾	67½	66	66⅛	—1⅜
112	114	200	Nat. L. Co. pf.	114⅛	114⅛	114	114	...
15	15¼	1,690	Nev. Con. Cop.	15	15¼	15	15¼	— ⅛
142	143	2,150	N. Y. Air Brake	142	142	140¼	142	—1
104⅛	104¼	15,300	N. Y. Central	104⅜	104⅜	103¼	104⅛	—1⅛
60	62	200	N.Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	61	61	60	60	—6
66	66½	5,200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	66	66½	65¼	66	—1
26¼	27	500	N. Y., O. & W.	27	27	26¼	26¼	— ⅜
115½	116	2,090	Norfolk & West.	115¼	115⅜	114½	115	— ⅝
85⅝	86¾	100	Norfolk & West. pf.	86½	86½	86½	86½	...
69½	70	900	North American	70	70	69	69⅝	— ¾
111⅜	112⅛	8,500	Northern Pac.	112½	112½	111⅛	112⅛	— ⅝
6⅞	7¼	3,500	Ontario Mining	6⅝	7¼	6⅝	7¼	+ ⅛
88	88½	300	Pac. Tel. & Tel.	89	89	88⅜	88⅜	—1⅝
57¼	57½	5,300	Penn. Railroad	57⅛	57⅜	57⅛	57½	— ¼
106	106½	1,100	Peo. Gas, Chicago	106½	106½	105⅜	106½	— ⅛
41	41½	1,200	Philadelphia Co.	41½	41⅛	41	41	— ⅝
..	80	100	P., C., C. & S. L.	79	79	79	79	—2
30	30⅛	3,250	Pittsburgh Coal	30⅞	30⅞	29½	30¼	—1⅝
104½	105	400	Pitts. Coal pf.	105	105	104⅜	104⅜	—1⅜
93½	96⅝	200	Pitts. Steel pf.	96	96	96	96	— ⅞
53¾	54	400	Pressed S. Car	54¼	54¼	53¾	54	—1
101⅛	104	400	Pressed S. C. pf.	101½	101½	101⅛	101⅛	—2⅞
114	117	200	Pub. Serv. N. J.	115½	115½	115	115	—1
164	167	100	Pullman Co. ex. div.	164	164	164	164	+ ⅜
5⅜	5½	200	Quicksilver	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
7¾	8	300	Quicksilver pf.	7½	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ¼
36½	38¼	500	Ry. Steel Spring	38½	38½	38	38¼	— ¼
23⅛	23⅝	9,500	Ray Con. Cop.	23½	23½	22¾	23¼	— ⅜
75⅝	76	9,700	Reading	76¼	76½	75⅛	75¾	—1¼
49¼	49½	4,700	Republic I. & S.	50	50	48⅛	49¼	—1½
108	109	300	Repub. I. & S. pf.	108	108	108	108	...
⅜	½	100	Rock Island Co.	½	½	½	½	...
½	¾	500	Rock Isl. pf.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
3¾	4	200	St. L. & San Fran.	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	—1⅛
6½	7	200	S. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
16¼	16¾	700	Seaboard A. L.	16	16½	16	16½	+ ⅜
37½	37¾	900	Seaboard A. L. pf.	37	37½	36¾	37½	+ ¼
177½	180	200	S., R. & Co. ex. d.	180	180	178	178	—3½
55⅜	56	700	S.-S. S. & I. Co.	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅜	—2⅜
98⅜	98⅝	11,400	Southern Pac.	99½	99⅝	98	98⅜	—1⅛
20	20⅛	4,400	Southern Ry.	20⅛	20½	20	20⅛	— ⅝
58	59	300	Southern R. pf.	59	59	59	59	—1
92	95½	100	Standard Milling	92	92	92	92	—1¼
87	88	200	Stand. Milling pf.	87	87⅛	87	87⅛	—1⅛
143¾	144	23,200	Studebaker Co.	144⅛	144½	141⅞	144	—1½
53	53⅜	4,600	Tenn. Copper	54⅞	55	53⅛	53⅛	—2¼
191½	193	5,100	Texas Co.	195⅞	195⅞	190	192½	—4½
7	7¾	300	Texas & Pac.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
60	60½	1,100	Third Avenue	60½	60½	59½	60½	+ ¼
93¼	95	200	T. C. Rap. Tran.	95	95	95	95	...
80	86	100	Underwood Typew.	86	86	86	86	...
6¾	7	200	Union B. & P. Co.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
28	30⅜	100	U. B. & P. C. pf.	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
131¾	132	19,800	Union Pacific	133	133	131¼	131¾	—1¼
83	83½	800	Union Pac. pf.	83¼	83¼	83	83	—1
62	64	100	United C. Mfrs.	62	62	62	62	+ ½
9¼	9⅜	2,600	United Cigar Stores	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
136⅝	136¾	1,500	United Fruit Co.	136⅛	137¼	136⅛	136⅝	— ⅞
16⅞	17¼	500	United R. Invest.	17	17	17	17	— ½
81⅝	82	700	United Rys. I. pf.	81½	82	81⅜	82	—1
16	16¼	2,050	U.S.C.I.P. & F.	15½	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞	—1¼
49	50	300	U.S.C.I.P. & F. pf.	49⅜	49⅜	49	49	— ½
144	144½	12,600	U. S. I. Alcohol	142	145	141	144	...
1½	2	700	U. S. R. & R.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ¼
49	49½	1,700	U. S. Rubber	50	50⅛	49	49	— ⅝
107	107½	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	107¼	107¼	107⅛	107⅛	— ½
80	80⅛	179,400	U. S. Steel	81	81⅝	79⅞	80	—2¼
115¼	115½	700	U. S. S. pf. ex. d.	116	116	115½	115¼	+ ⅛
77	77⅜	5,800	Utah Copper	77½	77⅜	77	77⅜	—1
18¼	19	600	Utah Securities	19	19	19	19	— ⅛
45⅝	46	1,400	Va.-Car. Chemical	46⅜	46½	45¼	45½	—1½
55	57	200	Va. I., C. & C.	54⅜	55	54⅜	55	—2
14¼	14½	1,200	Wabash	14½	14½	14¼	14½	...
44¼	44⅜	900	Wabash pf. A	44¾	44⅜	44	44¾	—1
28½	28½	2,000	Wabash pf. B.	28	28½	28	28⅜	— ⅛
128	130	100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	+1⅞
25¼	26	300	Western Md.	25½	25½	25½	25½	—2⅜
87½	88	1,600	West. Union Tel.	88½	88½	87½	87½	—1½
63¾	64¼	29,200	Westing. E. & M.	63	64½	63	64	—1½
76	77	900	Westing. 1st pf.	76	76	75	76	— ½
2¾	3	100	Wheel. & L. E.	3	3	3	3	— ¼
201½	206	2,100	Willys-Overland	201¼	201½	199¼	201½	— ⅝
36	36¼	300	Wisconsin Central	36½	36½	36¼	36¼	— ½
119¼	119½	600	Woolw. (F. W.) Co.	119⅜	119½	119	119¼	— ⅝

Bank Here Extends Foreign Work.

The American Exchange National Bank, it is understood, will extend its work in territory outside of the United States. It is proposed to develop both the sterling and dollar credits. Louis S. Tiemann, formerly a member of the firm of Carleton & Moffat, importers and exporters, according to an announcement made yesterday, has become associated with the American Exchange National Bank and will be in charge of the foreign development work.

THE BUSINESS WORLD.

Articles on currency, commerce, stock and bond fluctuations. Open security market. The Annalist, every Monday. 10 cents; $4.00 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Steel.

It was 2:40 P. M. when the tape recorded 1,200 shares of United States Steel common sold at 79⅞. A number of bets were paid a minute later, probably a great many, for there were many traders who had predicted that Steel would break through 80. After selling at the lowest price, Steel, in about twelve sales, sold to 80⅝, and this was the biggest rally of the day. The number of shares sold at 80, the closing price, was about 6,000.

⁂

The President's Trip.

Brokers talked all day about the President's swing through the West. They observed that the Pittsburgh speech had been stronger than the New York speech and that the Cleveland speech had been stronger than that delivered at Pittsburgh. Would the President sound even stronger alarms as he continued westward, the brokers asked themselves. Obviously they attributed the smash in the market, at least in part, to the President's utterances. The Lusitania controversy in itself, it was suggested, would have created a shaky market. Taken with the President's warning speeches, however, the Lusitania case was greatly magnified and produced a corresponding effect.

⁂

A Convertible Argument.

A customer who has been very bullish on Anaconda hailed with glee an announcement yesterday that the price of copper metal had become fixed at 26 cents. He felt that the market should respond by adding about five points to the price of the stock. He tried to convince a friend that this very thing would be done. But the other man reminded him that a few weeks ago he was boasting that the Anaconda had sold its output up to next June.

"If your company has contracted at lower prices to sell all of the copper it can produce until the middle of Summer why should the price go up because spot copper sells at 26 cents?" he asked. "If it sells at $1 a pound your contracts will bring in 18 cents, or 20 cents as called for, and no more. You cannot blame the market for not advancing on that."

⁂

Baldwin Meeting Today.

In the face of the depression that crept over the market yesterday Baldwin Locomotive rallied from its low point at 106¼ to 109 at the close, showing a net gain of a point. Stockholders who bought the issue on the big rise up to 150 took this as a good omen, coming on the eve of the annual meeting at Philadelphia today. It may be that the meeting will not result in the publication of any news, but there is always the possibility of a change in policy at the board meeting which follows, and Baldwin holders will not give up hope of an announcement touching on dividend matters until they know.

⁂

An Exception.

Of all the active railroad stocks on the list Chesapeake & Ohio was the only one able to withstand the onslaught of the bears. Chesapeake & Ohio, while a little more than 5 points below the high of Jan. 5, gained ⅝ of a point in the day's trading. But this exception did not attract much attention. One trader remarked that the Street was full of people who believed that rail stocks were attractive purchases. There were many orders in to buy just a little below the market, he said. There were few executions of buying orders, he said, because the buying orders were lowered from day to day and thus always remained below the market. Everybody wanted to buy at the bottom, the traders observed, but wanted to be sure of the bottom. Probably none of the rail stocks attracted more attention than Southern Pacific, which sold all the way down to 98¼, and closed with a net loss for the day of 1⅛ points. It was recalled that the recent negotiations to buy the Pennsylvania Railroad's holdings of Southern Pacific stock called for a sliding scale, all the way from $102 to $110 a share.

⁂

Willys-Overland.

The high mark for Willys-Overland common stock in 1915 was $268 a share. The stock began to slide down with the announcement of a new stock issue for the Studebaker Company. Shortly afterward came the announcement of a new issue of Willy-Overland preferred stock, and the rights on the common, which reports had credited with a value of $10, went for practically nothing. Yesterday Willys-Overland crashed through the $200 mark, selling at 199¼, or about 69 points below the high mark. In the decline of the last 30 points the stock has not had a single rally.

⁂

Marine Meeting.

It was stated yesterday that no new plan for the reorganization of the International Mercantile Marine Company had been submitted to the protective committee for the common stock. The protective committee for the preferred stock will hold a meeting today, it is understood, and it is probable that a final draft of a plan will be approved and submitted to the common stockholders. There has been great secrecy about the plan likely to be approved, and all published statements regarding the terms of this plan, according to an authority, have missed the mark.

⁂

A Tape Reader's Luck.

A veteran reader of the tape, who has often risked his money on his deductions, observed yesterday that Crucible Steel and Lackawanna Steel were running a parallel course. He eliminated reports of big earnings, reports of war orders, reports of a strong pool operation, and even the ever-ready report that Mr. Schwab was buying large blocks of Crucible, and hit on the conclusion that Crucible would be taken into the new Steel merger. He bought heavily in Crucible when the whole market was sagging and he made a handsome profit. It did not worry him when told that Crucible Steel would not figure in the merger.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$15,022,889	$112,093,848
Ord. int. rev. receipts	30,304,746	220,455,972
Income tax	1,324,761	16,360,974
Miscellaneous	5,172,427	26,626,265
Total receipts	$51,842,874	$375,537,061
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	4,970,114	52,971,157
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts		46,862,309
Expenditures	56,794,939	428,508,218

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf.	99	101	99	101
Conley Foil	225	380	225	380
J. S. Young	155	170	155	170
Johnson Tin F. & M.	140	170	140	170
MacAndrews & F.	135	145	130	145
MacAndrews & F. pf.	98½	100½	98½	100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	210	220	210	220
R. J. Reynolds	460	480	460	480
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	122	120	122

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales Jan. 31	$4,688,000
Same day last year	1,462,000
Year to date	115,547,500
Same period last year	56,546,000
Average price and change 40 bonds	87.06 — .15
Same day last year	83.83 + .08

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	87.23 Jan. 28	86.68 Jan. 3
Same period last year	83.96 Jan. 26	81.51 Jan. 2
Year 1915	87.62 Nov. 24	81.54 Jan. 2
Year 1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 18

Anglo-French 5s, temp bonds
8,000....95
1,000....95⅛
51,000....95
1,000....95⅛
90,000....95
6,000....95⅛
401,000....95
500....95⅛
140,000....94⅞
1,000....95
16,000....94⅞

4s, 1934
2,000....92⅞
conv 4½s
1,000....102
9,000....101¾
cv 5s, Ser B
50,000....109¼
20,000....109
4,000....108⅞
refund 4½s
1,000....94½
4,000....94
C & P West 5s

Kan City So 5s
8,000....98¼
Kings Co E L & P, pur money 6s
1,000....114⅞
1,000....115
Kings Co Elev 4s, stamped gtd
8,000....85
Lack Steel 5s, 1923
11,000....98⅛
1950
18,000....95¼

con 4½s
6,000....106
gtd gold 4s
13,000....94⅞
gtd 4½s
4,000....101⅝
gen 4½s, tamp ctfs
1,000....102
5,000....101⅞
9,000....102
Peo & E 1st 4s
3,000....67⅞

1,000....98⅛
1,000....93⅜
gold 4s
31,000....92⅛
18,000....92⅛
5,000....92⅛
conv 4½s
2,000....98⅛
80,000....98
500....97⅞
5,000....98⅛
30,000....98
P, L E & W Va 4s
6,000....89½
8,000....89¼
1,000....89¼
S W Div 3½s
7,000....82¼
Beth St'l ext 5s
1,000....103½
Beth Steel 1st & ref 5s
10,000....102¼
5,000....102⅜
B R T 5s, 1918
2,000....100⅝
6,000....101
B Un El 1st 5s
5,000....100⅞
Cal G & Elec 5s
2,000....97⅞
Cent Leather 5s
3,000....101⅞
15,000....101⅝
10,000....101⅝
Cent of N J gen 5s
6,000....117⅞
2,000....117⅞
1,000....118
Ches & O con 5s
5,000 C....106
1,000....106½
Ches & O cv 4½s
15,000....88
8,000....87⅞
15,000....88
C & O, R & A Div 1st con 4s
5,000....85⅝
Chi & Alt 3½s
18,000....43¼
C, B & Q gen 4s
1,000....93¼
2,000....93¼
C, B & Q joint 4s
16,000....98⅜
15,000....98⅞
Ill Div 4s
5,000....96
Ill Div 3½s
2,000....85⅝
Nebr Ext 4s
2,000....98¼
Chi Gt West 4s
1,000....73½
24,000....73
C, M & St P gen 4s, Series A
13,000....93¼

3,000....12⅝
Havana Elec 5s
1,000....87
Hud & Man 1st & ref 5s, Ser A
7,000....74
8,000....74⅛
5,000....74
adj inc 5s
34,000....30⅜
11,000....30⅞
11,000....30⅜
Ill Cent 4s, 1952
10,000s30f....89¼
10,000....89¼
ref 4s
1,000....89⅜
Illinois Steel 4½s
10,000....92½
Indiana Steel 5s
5,000....101⅝
1,000....101⅝
2,000....101⅝
6,000....101⅝
Insp Con Cop cv 6s, 1919
10,000....176
5,000....174
10,000....175⅛
4,000....174½
conv 6s, 1922
10,000....176½
5,000....176⅝
5,000....175
10,000....174⅞
10,000....174
1,000....174⅛
Inter-Met 4½s
3,000....75⅛
3,000....75⅜
8,000....75¼
5,000....75⅜
Inter Rap Tr 1st & ref 5s
9,000....99¼
25,000....99⅜
Int Mer Marine col tr 4½s, ctfs of deposit
75,000....101⅞
20,000....101⅞
20,000 3....102
2,000....101⅞
40,000....101⅝
10,000....101⅞
30,000....101⅞
20,000....101⅞
63,000....101⅞
5,000....101⅞
10,000....101
18,000....100⅜
Inter Paper 6s
3,000....102
Iowa Cent ref 4s
5,000....56⅜
1,000....56⅞
5,000....57
1,000....56⅞
1,000....57
K C Ft S & M 6s
2,000....110

2,000....94½
L S col 3½s
1,000....79
ctfs of deposit
20,000....87⅛
10,000s30f....87⅛
N Y, Chi & St L 1st 4s
1,000....95
N Y G, E L, H & P col tr 5s
2,000....104½
pur money 4s
1,000....85½
N Y, N H & H cv deb 6s
3,000....115⅛
1,000....115
1,000....115⅛
N Y, O & W ref 4s
10,000....81½
N Y & Put 1st 4s
10,000....89⅜
N Y Rys ref 4s
5,000....74⅜
adj 5s
9,000....58¼
45,000....58
5,000....57⅞
N Y State Rys con 4½s
5,000....86
N Y Tel 4½s
28,000....99⅜
5,000....99⅛
N Y, Westchester & Boston 4½s
19,000....81
Norf & W con 4s
500....94
11,000....93⅝
9,000....93⅛
conv 4½s
10,000....115½
10-25 conv 4s
8,000....113¼
Northern Pac 4s
9,000....94
25,000....93⅞
7,000s30f....93⅞
9,000....94
3s
4,000....66⅜
7,000....66½
500....66
2,000....67
Oreg S L 1st 6s
3,000....108¼
2,000....108½
gtd ref 4s
5,000....93⅛
18,000....93⅛
Pac of Mo 1st 4s
1,000....90
Pac T & T 5s
1,000 c....100⅛
2,000....100⅛
Penn 4s, 1948
3,000....99⅞
5,000s6f....99⅞

5,000....83
2,000....82½
Tor, H & Buf 4s
1,000....84
Tri-City 5s
6,000....90½
Un Pac 1st 4s
2,000....98
47,000....97⅞
2,000....98
conv 4s
7,000....94
1st & ref 4s
19,000....91
U R R of S F 4s
21,000....45
7,000s6f....45
U S Rubber 6s
5,000....103¼
U S Steel Corp sink fund 5s
11,000....104⅞
9,000....105
1,000....104⅞
2,000....105
5,000....104⅞
registered
500....105
500....105
Va-Car Ch 1st 5s
10,000....98⅞
conv deb 6s
2,000....102⅝
Va Midland gen 5s
1,000....104¼
Virgn Ry 1st 5s
5,000....98⅜
4,000....98¼
Wabash 2d 5s
9,000....99½
P Ter 1st 4s, Cent Tr ctfs
6,000....1⅛
1st asst paid
6,000....12
Pitts Ter 2d 4s
20,000....½
Pitts Ter 2d 4s, Tr Co ctfs
2,000....¼
1,000....⅜
50,000....½
Western Elec 5s
1,000....102¼
5,000....102½
Wn Maryland 4s
10,000....71⅜
2,000....71⅜
3,000....71
West Shore 4s
4,000....92
registered
2,000....89½
W E & M cv 6s
5,000....181⅜
10,000....181¼
1,000....180
Wis Cent gen 4s
2,000....86¼
6,000....87
8,000....87⅜

BOND AVERAGES.

JANUARY, 1915.
(Forty Bonds.)

Jan. 3	86.68	+.01
Jan. 4	86.70	+.02
Jan. 5	86.72	+.02
Jan. 6	86.70	—.02
Jan. 7	86.74	+.04
Jan. 8	86.85	+.11
Jan. 10	86.89	+.04
Jan. 11	86.79	—.10
Jan. 12	86.83	+.04
Jan. 13	86.86	+.03
Jan. 14	86.87	+.01
Jan. 15	86.89	+.02
Jan. 17	86.96	—.03
Jan. 18	87.01	+.05
Jan. 19	87.05	+.04
Jan. 20	87.04	—.01
Jan. 21	87.09	+.05
Jan. 22	87.19	+.10
Jan. 25	87.15	—.04
Jan. 26	87.20	+.05
Jan. 27	87.17	—.03
Jan. 28	87.18	+.01
Jan. 29	87.23	+.05
Jan. 30	87.21	—.02
Jan. 31	87.06	—.15

Range for January.

	High.		Low.		Last.
1916	87.23	29	86.68	3	87.06
1915	83.96	26	81.51	2	83.75
1914	89.36	27	86.40	3	89.24
1913	92.31	10	91.86	2	92.12

Range by Years.

	High.	Low.	Last.
1915	87.62 Nov. 24	81.52 Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.31 Jan. 10	83.45 Dec. 18	86.34

Prices Steady on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—Prices were steady on the bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs for cash. Exchange on London 28 francs 2 centimes.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
Tin	41.87½	..	41.75	..
Lead	6.15	..	6.10	..
Spelter	18.90	..	19.00	..
Antimony	42.00	48.00	41.50	42.50
Quicksilver	$275.00	$300.00	$275.00	$300.00
Aluminium	*53.00	55.00	*53.00	55.00
Iron, No. 2 X foundry	19.50	20.00	19.50	20.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 25¾@26c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	91	15	0	89	15	0
Copper, futures	91	5	0	89	7	6
Tin, spot	179	0	0	178	5	0
Tin, futures	179	10	0	179	0	0
Spelter	91	0	0	91	0	0
Lead	32	0	0	31	12	6

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
6s —Sept., 1916	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
6s —Sept., 1917	103⅜	104	103⅜	104
4½s—June, 1965	107⅛	107⅜	107⅜	107⅝
4½s—March, 1963	107	107⅜	107⅛	107⅛
4½s—Nov., 1957	106⅞	107¼	106⅞	107¼
4½s—May, 1957	106⅞	107¼	106⅞	107¼
4½s—Nov., 1917	101¼	..	101¼	..
4½s—May, 1917	100⅞	..	100⅞	..
4¼s—March, 1964	102¼	102⅝	102¼	102⅝
4¼s—March, 1962	102¼	102⅝	102¼	102⅝
4¼s—Sept., 1960	102¼	102⅝	102¼	102⅝
4¼s—March, 1930-60	102	102¼	102	102⅝
4s —May, 1959	98⅜	99⅛	98⅜	99⅛
4s —Nov., 1958	98⅜	99⅛	98⅜	99⅛
4s —May, 1957	98⅜	99⅛	98⅜	99⅛
4s —Nov., 1956	98	98½	98	98½
4s —Nov., 1955	98	98½	98	98½
4s —Nov., 1936	98	..	98	..
3½s—Nov., 1955	88	..	88	..
3½s—Nov., 1954	88¼	89	88¼	89
3½s—May, 1954	88½	89	88½	89

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Decline in Prices Throughout the Curb List—Bond Trading Very Active.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 372,051 shares of stocks and $740,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 88,038; oil, 11,013; and mining, 273,000. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	‡Aetna Explos.	65	66	61	65
5,000	‡Aet. E., w. i.	21	21⅛	20¼	21
3,000	‡Aet. Exp. rts.	6½	6½	5⅛	6
1,200	Ajax Rub., Inc.	68⅛	68⅛	67½	68½
200	A.I.C., 20% pd.	20	20	20	20
100	A.G.&W.I.S.S..	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
120	Balt. T.Co.,w.i.	65⅝	66¼	65⅜	66¼
79	B.T.Co.,pf.,w.i.	85	85	84⅝	85
125	‡Can. Car & F.	65	66	65	66
2,200	Can. Nat G. C.	2⅛	2⅛	2	2⅛
1,000	‡Car. Lt. & P.	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝
435	Carw. St., w.i.	8⅛	8½	8⅛	8½
119	‡Central Fdy..	13	13	12	12
100	‡Cent. Fdy. pf.	26	26	26	26
1,000	‡Chand. Mot..	90⅛	91	88¼	89
1,200	‡Chevr. M.C.C.	126	127	121	126½
2,000	Corp. of R.&H.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
8,000	‡Cuba C. Sug.	*46⅜	*46⅜	45⅛	46
500	Cur. A., v.t.cts.	50	50	47	47
170	Driggs-Seab. ..	142	142	138	138
600	‡Electric Gun..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
795	Emer. Phon.	*12½	12½	11½	11⅞
800	Hask. & B.C.C.	46¾	46¾	46	46½
230	‡Hendee Mfg..	28	28	27	27
100	‡I.A.Fuse S. C.	18	18	18	18
700	‡Int. M. Mar..	17⅛	17⅛	16⅞	17
700	‡I. Nick., new.	51	51	50½	50½
3,000	Kath. Br'ze pf.	25	25	21½	22½
400	‡Kelly Sp'field Tire, w. i...	71	71	70	70
50	Kelly Sp. Tire.	282	282	280	280
1,000	‡Lee Tire.....	50⅝	50⅝	48⅛	48¼
1,050	‡Lake Tor. B't	10⅛	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛
3,000	Manhat. Tran.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜
2,500	Marc. of Am..	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
100	Marlin Arms, v. t. ctfs....	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
3,000	‡Maxim Mun..	8⅛	8⅞	7⅛	7⅞
17,000	‡Midvale Steel.	66⅛	66⅛	63⅝	64⅛
1,057	‡Mojave Tung.	5⅛	*5⅝	5	5⅜
1,500	‡Nevins Elec..	½	½	7-16	½
248	Otto Eisenlohr Bros. w. i....	53	55	55	55
200	Otto Eisenlohr Bros. pf., w.i.	99¼	99¼	99⅛	99⅛
250	Peerless Tr. & Mot. Corp. pf.	27	*27½	27	27
630	Redt'p El., Inc.	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6¼
500	‡Sax'n Mot.Car	68½	69	68½	69
1,200	‡Stand. Motors	7½	7½	7	7
3,200	‡St. Jos. Lead.	15⅛	15⅛	14⅞	15
5,500	Submarine B't, v. t. ctfs....	35½	35½	33	34¼
2,500	‡Texas Co. rts.	16⅛	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞
200	‡Tobacco Prod.	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
2,000	Un. Pr. Shar..	1⅜	1⅜	*1⅛	1⅝
5,000	‡U. S. L. & H.	4	4	3½	3⅝
500	Wab.-Pitts. T.. w. i.........	19	19⅛	19	19
280	Wab.-Pitts. T. pf.......	48	48	48	48
3,600	White Motors.	51	51½	50¼	51¼
2,000	World Film v. t. ctfs.......	1⅜	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
850	Anglo-Am. Oil.	17	16¼	16½	— ⅝
31	Ill. Pipe Line..	179	179	179	...
177	Ohio Oil.......	199	197	198	— 1
40	Prai. O. & G...	420	405	405	—15
180	Prairie P. L...	226	222	225	— 4
490	St. Oil of Cal..	380	363	372	— 7
60	St. Oil of Ind.	500	487	490	— 3
70	St. Oil of N. J.	501	497	497	— 4
140	St. Oil of N.Y.	211	209	209	— 3
50	Vacuum Oil...	223	218	218	— 5

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
500	‡Barn. O. & G.	2½	2⅝	2⅝	...
4,500	‡Cosden & Co. (oil ref.).....	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	+ ¼
250	Empire Petrol.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	...
1,200	‡Houston Oil..	19⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— 1
1,500	‡Int. Petrol...	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	— ¾
75	‡Sap. Oil & R.	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
800	‡Victoria Oil..	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
100	Ventura	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	...

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,000	†‡A.-C. M. Co.	19	20½	19	20¼
700	†‡Am. Com...	11	11	10½	10½
4,000	†‡Atlanta	20½	20½	20	20
300	B. L. D. Co..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,500	†‡Booth	41	41	41	41
1,800	B. C. & Zinc v. t. ctfs....	7½	7⅝	7	7⅝
900	Butte & N. Y.	2½	2½	2¼	2¼
300	‡Cale. Copper.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1,100	‡Canada Cop..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	C. de P. Cop.	87¼	87¼	86⅝	87
500	†‡Com. Tunnel	11	11	11	11
7,500	Con. Ar. Sm..	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
100	‡Con. Cop. M.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	Con. Nev.-U. (a prospect)..	¾	¾	¾	¾
28,000	†‡Emma Cop..	39	40	35	40
16,400	†‡F. R. M. Co.	23	23	20	21
3,000	First N. Cop..	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6¼
500	†Florence	50	50	47	47
6,000	Goldfield Con.	93	98	93	94
1,800	Howe Sound..	6½	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
750	Hecla Mining..	3⅝	*3⅞	3⅜	3⅜
6,000	†‡Int. Mines..	17	17	15	17
500	†‡Iron Blossom	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
1,200	†‡Jim Butler..	95	95	93	93
2,200	Jumbo Ext....	1 1-16	1 1-16	1¼	1¼
98,000	Ken. Copper..	52¼	52¼	49¼	51⅝
100	Magma Copper.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
900	†Maj. Mines....	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1¼
1,500	†‡Marsh M....	37	37	37	37
500	†Lone Star.....	44	44	44	44
1,000	†McKinley-D ..	46	47	45	45
1,600	Mines of Am...	3	3	3	3
600	†‡Montana Con.	11-16	11-16	11-16	11-16
11,000	†‡Mother Lode..	22	22	21½	21½
400	‡Nat. Z. & L..	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
600	New Utah B., (a prospect).	4½	4½	3⅞	3⅞
1,100	Nip. Mines Co.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1,000	†‡Oatman Gold, (a prospect).	65	65	65	65
2,000	†North Star...	14½	14½	14½	14½
500	‡North B. Dev.	5-16	5-16	5-16	5-16
3,000	†‡Oatman C., (a prospect)..	51	51	51	51
2,300	†‡Oatman Ex., (a prospect)..	14	14	14	14
5,000	†‡Oro	5	5	5	5
6,000	†Peterson Lake	31	31	28	29
600	‡Ray Her. M..	3⅛	3⅛	3	3
2,500	†‡Rex Con. M.	29	29	27	28
1,400	†Rochester M..	60	60	59	60
1,100	*San Toy......	19½	20	19½	20
3,000	†‡Sandstorm K	6	6	6	6
1,300	Seven T. Coal.	48	48	47	48
1,000	†‡Silver Pick.	4½	4½	4½	4½
2,200	Stand. Sil.-Ld..	1⅛	1 3-16	1⅛	1 3-16
700	Stewart	13-16	13-16	13-16	13-16
12,700	†‡Success M...	80	80	76	76
3,500	†Super. M. Co. (a prospect)..	39	39	38	39
200	‡Ton. Belmont.	4 1-16	4 1-16	4 1-16	4 1-16
4,700	Ton. Exten.....	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½
1,600	†Ton. Jim But.	94	94	94	94
2,500	Tularosa	¼	5-16	¼	5-16
2,000	†‡U. S. Con. M.	9	9	9	9
1,250	†W. E. Con....	77	77	74	74
600	United Verde..	7	7	6⅝	6⅞

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$60,000	‡B.&O.new5s..	102¼	102¼	102	102
10,000	‡C.,M.&S.P.4s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
650,000	‡Erie cv.4sw.i.	87⅝	87⅝	87⅛	87½
10,000	‡Erie rights..	9-16	9-16	½	9-16
5,000	N.Y.St.4s w.i.	105½	105½	105½	105½
5,000	W.Pac. 5s cfs.	25	25	25	25

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note—Jan. 27 Int. Nickel 25 sold at 52½.

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Aeolian-Weber	29	33	29	33
Br.-Am. Tb. Co., ord.	15	16	15	16
Br.-Am. Tb. Co., o.b.	15	16	15	16
Crocker Wheeler	102	103	102	103
Electric Gun.........	1	1¼	1	1¼
Federal D. & C., w. i.	45	47	45	47
Guantanamo Sugar..	66	68	66	68
Lima Locomotive....	21	24	21	24
Pyrene Mfg. Co......	17¾	18¾	17¾	18¾
Standard Shipbuilding	12	13	12	13
Triangle Film, v. t. c.	6	6½	6	6½

MINING STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Cactus Mining	..	1⅛	..	1⅛
Tri Bullion	⅜	½	⅜	½

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Aetna Explosives....	65	75	65	75
Aetna Explosives pf..	82	86	82	86
American Brass......	260	270	260	270
Atlas Powder........	250	260	250	258
Atlas Powder pf.....	100	103	100	103
Babcock & Wilcox...	118	125	118	125
Bliss, (E. W.).......	335	355	335	355
Bliss, (E. W.) pf....	78	83	78	83
Can. F'dries & Forg.	195	210	190	210
Canadian Explosives.	320	340	345	375
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms..........	855	875	855	875
Du Pont Powd., new.	865	875	870	880
Du Pont Powder pf..	102	105	102	105
Hercules Powder.....	390	400	390	405
Hercules Powder pf..	114	120	114	120
International Arms...	17	20	18	20
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	175	185	175	185
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	110	100	110
Savage Arms	495	..	495	..
Scoville Mfg. Co....	460	475	460	475
Winch. Rtg. Arms..	2650	2850	2650	2850

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—Following is the weekly statement of the local associated banks, with comparisons:

	Jan. 29, 1916.	Dec. from Prev. Wk.
Circulation	$8,228,000	*22,000
Loans, discounts & inv..	390,353,000	*2,030,000
Indiv. dep., inc. U. S..	339,348,000	*3,626,000
Due banks	130,460,000	531,000
Legal deposits	16,036,000	125,000
Exch. for Clearing House	15,274,000	2,210,000
Due from banks.......	37,536,000	1,099,000
Cash reserve	26,959,000	310,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Bank.	16,347,000	463,000
Res. with other banks..	75,204,000	*5,479,000
Cash excess	4,793,000	366,000
Excess in New York...	56,720,000	*5,429,000
Exc. with Fd. Res. Bank	1,567,000	508,000
Total excess	63,089,000	*4,560,000

*Increase.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York....	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia..	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	.	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis.....	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis...	.	4	4	4½
Kansas City..	3½	4	4	4
Dallas	.	4	.	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York....	5	3½	3½	.
Philadelphia..	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	.
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	.	.	3
St. Louis.....	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis...	5	.	.	3
Kansas City..	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	6	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days ....2@2¼
Ninety days ....2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days.......2½@2¾ | 5 months.......2¾@3
90 days.......2¾ | 6 months.......2¾@3
4 months......2¾@3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.
4 months.....2¾@3 | 6 months.......2¾@3
60 to 90 days......................2¾@3
Other Names.
4 months......3 @3½ | 6 months......3 @3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.76⅛	$4.75⅞	$4.76⅛	—.00⅛
Cables	4.76⅝	4.76⅛	4.76⅝	—.00⅛
Paris—				
Demand	5.87½	5.88¼	5.88¼	—.00¼
Cables	5.87⅛	5.87⅝	5.87⅝	...
Berlin—				
Demand	74.00	73.93¾	73.93¾	—.00¼
Cables	74.06¼	74.00	74.00	—.00⅛

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.76⅛	4.76⅝
5.1826	Paris	5.88¼	5.87⅝
95.28	Berlin	73.93¾	74.00
20.20	Austria	12.48	12.53
26.70	Scandinavia	27.48	27.53
19.29	Spain	19.00	19.05
5.1826	Switzerland	5.18	5.17
40.19	Holland	42.62½	42.75
5.1826	Italy	6.77½	6.76½
51.45	Russia	....	30.00
	China—		
..	Hongkong	46.80	46.90
..	Shanghai	63.87½	64.00
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	....
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	....
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	49.75	49.87½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.00	42.12½
32.44	Rio	22.25	22.37½
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.50	50.63
49.84	Yokohama	50.50	50.63

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71⅛	$4.69⅞	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $299,943,681; balance, $30,166,870; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $2,367,366.

Domestic Exchanges.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $3.12½c, $3.43¾ premium.

Bar Silver.

Bar silver in London, 27½d, up ⅛d; New York, 57⅛c, up ¼c; Mexican dollars, 44c.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power........	22½	24
Adirondack Electric Power pf......	76	78
American Gas Co...............	120	123
*American Gas & Electric	130	135
*American Gas & Electric pf......	50	51
American Light & Traction.........	382	387
American Light & Traction pf......	112	115
American Power & Light...........	67	68
American Power & Light pf........	86½	87½
American Public Utilities..........	45	48
American Public Utilities pf.......	74	77
American Waterworks & Electric.	8	8¾
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	16	20
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf...........	56	60
Associated Gas & Electric pf......	80	85
Atlantic P. & L pf................	92	95
Carolina P. & L....................	27	31
Carolina P. & L. pf................	96	98
Cities Service....................	113	117
Cities Service pf..................	74½	76½
Colorado Power...................	24½	26
Colorado Power pf.................	98	100
Commonwealth P. R. & L...........	62	63
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf......	85½	87
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929....	102	104
Consumers Power pf., Me..........	93	96
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s.......	94½	96½
Electric Bond Deposit pf..........	72	76
Electric Bond & Share pf..........	99	100
Empire District Electric..........	31	36
Federal Light & Traction..........	8	12
Federal Light & Traction pf.......	38	45
Gas & Electric Securities.........	120	...
Gas & Electric Securities pf......	88	...
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946.	85	87
Lincoln Gas & Electric............	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power.	15	17
Northern Ontario Lgt. & P. pf....	59	64
Northern Ont. Lt. & Pr. 6s, 1931.	85	92
Northern States Power............	45⅝	46¼
Northern States Power pf.........	91	93
Ozark Power & Water..............	20	30
Pacific Gas & Electric............	61	61½
Pacific Gas & Electric, old, pf....	91	92½
Pacific Gas & Electric, new, pf...	88	91
Republic Ry. & Light Co...........	21½	23
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.......	68	70
Southern California Edison........	92½	93†
Southern California Edison pf.....	103	105
*Standard Gas & Electric..........	8½	9
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.......	31½	32
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power.....	10	10½
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power pf......	44½	45
United Light & Railways..........	45	47
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.......	73	75
Western Power....................	17	18
Western Power pf.................	58½	59½

*Par value, $50. †Ex dividend.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.30	4.15
Baltimore & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.15
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.35	4.25
Canadian Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.50	4.30
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	4.80	4.50
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.20
Chi. & E. Illinois	1916-'25	5½	5.60	5.40
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.20	4.12
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.25	5.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.35	4.25
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.50	4.38
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	4.30	4.20
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.45	4.25
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4½@5	4.45	4.25
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.30	4.15
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.12
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	6.00	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5	6.00	5.00
N. Y. C. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.45	4.25
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.25	4.12
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'23	6	4.45	4.25
Penn. Gen. Fr't.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.20	4.05
St. L., I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5	5.20	4.70
St. L. & San Fr.	1916-'22	5	6.50	5.25
Seaboard Air L.	1916-'23	5	4.55	4.35
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.15
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.50	4.30

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05
Alpha Con.	.03
Andes	.10
Best & Belcher	.02
Caledonia	.40
Challenge Con.	.08
Confidence	.20
Con. Cal. & Va.	.11
Gould & Curry	.02
Hale & Norcross	.03
Justice	.03
Kentucky Con.	.02
Mexican	.25
Occidental Con.	.75
Ophir	.24
Overman	.04
Seg. Belcher	.04
Sierra Nevada	.35
Union Con.	.60
Jacket Con.	.06

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.20
Halifax	.49
Jim Butler	.92
McNamara	.04
Midway	.15
Mispah Exten.	.20
Montana	.29
North Star	.14
Rescue Eula	.10
Tonopah Exten.	4.25
Tonopah Nevada	6.50
West End	.74

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.20
Booth	.42
C. O. D.	.03
Comb. Fraction	.07
D'field B. B.	.03
D'field Daisy	.03
Florence	.49
G'field Con. M.	.96
G'field Kewanas	.19
G'field Merger	.17
Jumbo Exten.	1.22½
Lone Star	.03
Silver Pick	.03
Spearhead	.11

OTHER DISTRICTS.

Man. Big Four	.40
Nevada Hills	.17
Nevada Packard	.40
Rochester Mines	.60
Round Mountain	.40

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	10⅝	12	Isabella	23⅝	24
Elkton	34	34⅛	Jackpot	..	6⅛
El Paso	97	101	McKinney	45½	46
Findlay	4	4½	Portland	184	185
Golden C.	218	220	Vindicator	245	250
Gold Dol.	3	5	Rav. B. H.	3	4
Gold Sov.	4½	6			

250,000 MEN SHARE WAGE RISE TODAY

Steel Corporation's 10% Advance in Pay Affects All Departments.

The United States Steel Corporation today will advance wages 10 per cent. for its common labor with equivalent advances in other departments. The increase will add, it is estimated, between $12,000,000 and $15,000,000 to the corporation's annual payroll and close to 250,000 men will be affected. Of this number approximately 150,000 are laborers whose pay heretofore has been between 19 and 20 cents an hour. They will receive hereafter from 21 to 22 cents, the figure varying because of different kinds of work done.

While only a few of the independent steel manufacturers have announced wage advances, it is understood that practically all of them followed the corporation's lead a month ago when Chairman E. H. Gary announced the advance to be made on Feb. 1. The Republic Iron and Steel Company and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube ordered an increase similar to the Steel Corporation's in settling a strike at their plants, and the Cambria Steel Company announced a 10 per cent. increase a few weeks ago.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation let it be known at the dividend meeting two weeks ago that the workers had been advanced 10 per cent. on Jan. 16, this advance being the second of the same amount to occur in six months. It is understood that day laborers in certain departments of the Bethlehem works are now paid more than 22 cents an hour, while skilled men in the ordance and shell plants receive more money than any other workers in the same line in this country.

Taking the industry through, common labor will receive under the schedule for 1916 $2.20 for a ten-hour day. In some steel centres wages were reduced in the dull days a year ago, but the Steel Corporation's men continued to enjoy their usual pay when the mills were working below 85 per cent. of capacity. It is understood that numerous advances from the reduced basis have been made in recent months, since the industry began to boom, which did not come to public attention, and that the level maintained by the corporation will be generally adhered to in all quarters of the steel and iron business this year.

A flat 10 per cent. increase could not be made to apply to several classes of workers in rolling mills, bar mills, and wire drawing plants. These men work on a sliding scale of pay, their income depending largely on the tonnage of the products turned out. As the mills are working under heavy pressure of orders, it is said the employes on a tonnage basis are making more money than ever before. This fact, however, does not debar them from participation in the increase in some form, although the method of rating their pay upward has not been announced.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930.	99¼	..
2s, c, 1930.	99	..
3s, r, 1918.	101¼	..
3s, c, 1918.	101	..
4s, r, 1925.	109¾	..
4s, c, 1925.	110	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	98	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	98	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	101½	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	101½	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	135	150
Alb & Sus.	..	280
Am Ag Ch pf.	97	98¼
Am B Sug pf.	93	94¾
Am B S & Fdy pf.	184	192
Am Coal	20	28
Am Coal P pf.	116	119
Am Cot Oil pf.	98	100
Am Sm pf. A	91	92
Do pf, B.	86½	87¼
Am Snuff	120	148
Do pf.	104½	110¼
Am Sug R pf.	116½	117½
Am T pf.	107	108
Am W pf ctfs	95	97
Am Wr Pa pf.	11	13
Assets R..	5¼	7
A M 1st pf	52	95
Bald L pf.	108¼	109½
Booth Fish ..		35
Do pf. ..		79
B Un Gas	129½	131½
Brown Sh..	49	52
Do pf.	95⅛	97
B, R & P.	90	95
Do pf.	113	117⅞
Burns Bros	82½	84½
Do pf.	105	114
Canada So	59	60
C R R of N J	275	310
C & S A Tel	135	137½
Chi & Alt.	8	11
Do pf.	12	22¼
C, M & St Paul pf.	132	132¼
C & N W pf.	170	180
Chi, St P, M & Om.	120	124
Do pf.	135	141
C, C, C & St L.	35	46
Do pf.	70	76
Cleve & P.	79¼	..
Do spec..	46¼	..
Cluett-P pf	109½	111¼
C & S 1st pf.	49	53
Do 2d pf.	40	50
Cons G, B.	109¾	115
Cont C pf.	106	108
Crex Carp.	40	45
Crip C C.	30	..
C-Am Sug pf.	103	105
D & Co pf	95	97
D & R G.	10	13
Do pf.	18½	19¾
D P & L..	39	50
Det Ed.	138½	140
Dia Match	105	107
D, S S & A pf.	9	15¼
East Kod.	500	..
Erie & P..	..	70
F M & S..	25	31
Gen Ch.	290	300
Do pf.	114	116
G'drich (B F) Co pf.	110¼	112
Hack Wat.	25	35
Helme (G W) Co.	160	195
Do pf.	114	119
Homestake	127¼	131
Int H, N J, pf.	116	119½
Int H Cor pf.	107	110
Int N pf.	109½	112
Iowa Cent.	5	10
Do pf.	10	15
K C, Ft S & M pf..	61	65
K & D M.	3	4½
Do pf.	30	..
K'gs Co El L & P.	129½	130¼
Kresge(SS) Co pf.	110	112¼
Lacl Gas.	103	104
L E & W.	12	14
Do pf.	32	37
Ligg & M.	252	259
Do pf.	120	..
L-W Bis..	16¼	20
Do 1st pf	91½	95
Do 2d pf.	..	60
Lorill'd Co.	183½	185
Do pf.	116½	..
M'kay Cos.	78	80
Do pf.	66	67½
Man Elev.	130	131½
Man Shirt.	56	60
Do pf.	105	110
Mex P pf.	95	96
Mich Cent.	125	130
M & St L pf.	15	17
M, St P & S S M pf.	134	137½
Do l l.	75	80
Mon Pow..	71⅝	74¼
Mor & Es..	81¼	82
M & B pf.	65	75
N, C & St L	125	135
Nat B pf.	125	128½
C & S..	78	80
Do pf.	108	112½
Do pf.	92	94½
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	23	24½
Do 2d pf.	6	8½
N Y, C & St L.	37	41
Do 1st pf	79	87
N Y Dock.	8	14
Do pf.	18	25
N Y, L & West	..	123
N Y S R..	60	..
Norf So.	23⅝	27
N O T & Light	..	70
N W Tel..	52½	..
Pabst B pf.	82¾	85
Pac Coast..	45	70
Do 1st pf	75	100
Do 2d pf	55	80
P T & Tel pf.	94	97
Peo & E.	10	14
Pett-Mull..	45	53
Do 1st pf	90	93
Phelps-D	260	..
P, C C & St L pf..	90	92
P, Ft W & C	157	..
Ry St'l Spr pf.	99	100
Rdg 1st pf	43	43¾
Do 2d pf.	42	42½
Rumely(M) Co ctfs.	12	13½
Do pf.	22½	28
St L & S F 1st pf.	8¼	10
St L S W.	..	19
Do pf.	..	47½
Sears-R pf.	126½	..
S-S S & I pf.	96	99
So P R S..	140	145
Do pf.	103	107½
So R, M & O ctfs.	65	75
T P L Tr.	109	..
Tob P pf..	100½	101
T, St L & West	5	8
Do ctfs..	5	6
Do pf.	10	14
Do ctfs..	10	12
T C R T pf.	128¼	..
Und Type pf.	110	113
U C S pf.	11⅝	11⅞
Un Cig M pf.	106	111
Un Dry G.	20	..
Do pf.	67	70
U S Exp..	42	46
U S Ind A pf.	105	111
U S R & I	35	36¾
U S R & Ref pf.	1½	2
Va-Car Ch pf.	107½	110
Va R & P.	47	50
W Md pf..	39	45
Weym-Bru.	220	240
Do pf.	115	119
W & L E 1st pf.	8	12
Do 2d pf.	3	4½
W'w'th (F W) pf.	123	124

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
67	Ahmeek	97½	97½	96½	96½
450	Alaska Gold...	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝
2,105	Al. Gold rts..	15c	17c	15c	17c
450	Allouez	67	67¼	66¼	66⅝
1,525	Am. Zinc.....	66⅝	67½	66	66⅛
450	Anaconda	84⅝	84⅝	83	83⅝
1,075	Arizona Com..	8½	9	8⅛	9
280	Butte-Balak ..	3½	3½	3⅛	3⅛
1,535	Butte & Sup..	75	75⅝	74⅛	75⅝
723	Calumet & Ar.	69	69	67½	68⅛
23	Calumet & H..	550	555	550	555
10	Centennial	17	17	17	17
50	Chino	52½	52½	51½	52
1,425	Copper Range.	62½	62½	61⅛	61⅞
20	Daly West	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1,280	East Butte	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜
50	Franklin	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛
1,380	Granby	90⅛	91⅛	89⅞	91⅛
150	Hancock	17⅛	17⅛	17	17
40	Hedley Gold...	26½	26½	26¼	26¼
150	Inspiration	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
219	Island Creek...	47½	47½	46⅛	46⅛
140	Isle Royale....	27	27	26⅛	26¼
285	Kerr Lake.....	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
440	Lake	17	17	16	16
50	La Salle......	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
225	Mason Valley..	3⅝	3⅝	3	3
235	Mass. Cons....	11¼	12	11¼	11⅞
800	Miami	36⅝	37	36⅝	37
140	Mohawk	90	90	89	89
20	Nevada Cons..	15	15	15	15
125	New Arcadian.	9	9¼	9	9
465	New Idria.....	20	21	19⅛	21
60	Nipissing	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
482	North Butte...	28	28	27½	27½
110	North Lake....	2	2	2	2
100	Ojibway	2	2	2	2
530	Old Dominion.	64	64	62	62⅝
170	Osceola	85	85	84	84
300	Pond Creek....	13	13	13	13
40	Quincy	89⅛	89⅛	87⅛	87⅛
125	Ray Cons.....	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
315	Santa Fe......	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
280	Shannon	9	9	9	9
990	Shattuck	32⅛	33	31⅝	31⅝
120	South Lake....	7⅛	7⅛	7	7
10	South Utah....	30c	30c	30c	30c
290	St. Mary's.....	63	63	61⅛	61⅛
175	Superior & Bos	3⅛	3⅛	3	3
800	Superior Cop...	24⅛	25	23	23
105	Tamarack	51	51	51	51
1,850	Trinity	9⅛	9⅝	9	9⅛
100	Union Cop. L..	1	1	1	1
8,915	U. S. Smelt....	57	57	55⅛	55⅝
117	U. S. Sm. pf..	49⅛	50	49⅛	50
2,200	Utah Apex....	4⅛	4⅛	3⅞	4
70	Utah Copper...	77⅛	77⅛	77	77⅛
110	Utah Cons....	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
10	Victoria	3⅛	3⅛	3	3
5	Winona	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
60	Wolverine	60⅝	60⅝	60	60

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
12	Boston & Alb..	192	192	192	192
48	Boston Elev...	85½	85½	85	85
395	Boston & Me..	36	36	35⅝	36
27	C.J. & S.Y. pf.	104½	105	104½	105
27	Nor. & W. pf..	160	160	160	160
1,393	N.Y.,N.H.&H..	67	67	65½	66½
20	West End St...	65	65	65	65
24	W. End St. pf.	82½	83	82	82

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Am. A. Ch. pf.	98	98	98	98
20	Amoskeag	69	69	69	69
65	Am. Sugar....	112	112	110⅝	110⅝
82	Am. Sugar pf.	117	117	116½	116½
809	Am. T. & T...	127½	127½	126½	126⅞
35	A., G. & W. I.	29	29	28⅞	28⅞
275	A.,G.&W.I. pf.	43	43	42	42½
295	East Boston L.	11⅛	11⅛	11	11⅛
94	General Elec..	170	170	168⅝	168⅝
10	Mass. Gas....	85	85	85	85
20	Mass. Gas pf..	86	86⅛	86	86⅛
4	N. E. Teleph..	132½	132½	132½	132½
40	Pullman	163½	163½	163	163
56	Swift & Co....	126⅛	126⅛	126	126
141	Torrington ...	40	40	39⅛	40
5	Torrington pf.	30	30	30	30
287	United Fruit..	138	138	136⅛	136⅛
2,521	U. Fruit rts...	5⅛	5⅛	5	5
1,535	United Shoe...	53⅞	54⅛	53⅝	54⅛
100	U. Shoe pf....	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
2,645	U. S. Steel....	81	81⅛	80	80⅛
10	U. S. Steel pf.	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
1,114	Ventura Oil...	9	9⅛	8⅞	9
20	Western Union.	88	88⅛	88	88⅛

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$6,000	A.T. & T.col.4s	92	92¼	92	92¼
5,000	A.,G.&W.I. 5s.	76	76	76	76
1,000	C.J. & S.Y. 4s.	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
8,000	N. E. Tel. 5s.	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1,000	Pond Creek 6s.	92	92	92	92
6,000	Swift 5s......	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2,000	U. Fruit 4½s..	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
4,500	W. T. & T. 5s.	100	100	100	100

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—The closing Boston Curb bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.75	1⅛	La Rose	.65	.70
B. St. Gas.	.20	.21	Maj. Cop.	1⅛	1¼
Bing. Min..	7½	8	McK.-D.	.40	.45
Bohem. M.	2	2⅛	Mex. Mets.	.40	.43
Begole	.30	1	M. of Am..	3¼	3½
Boston Ely	.48	.50	New Baltic	3⅝	4
Butte. & L.	.37	.40	N. Cornelia	12⅛	12⅝
B. & N. Y.	2⅛	2⅝	Nev. Doug.	.70	.75
Bost. & M.	.38	.40	Ohio Cop.	.18	.25
Cal. Cop.	2⅞	3	Oneco	1	1¼
Chief Con.	1⅛	1⅜	Onondaga	1⅛	2
Con. Ariz..	1⅛	1¼	Riker Heg.	5⅛	5¼
Cortez	.60	.80	S'west M..	1⅛	1½
Con. Cop.	1⅛	2	Stew't M..	.55	.65
Crown Res.	.50	.60	Tono. Bel..	4⅛	4½
Cal. Corb..	.06	.07	Tono. Min.	6⅝	7
Davis-D..	1⅛	1⅝	Truro	.10	.15
E. & B. B.	1⅜	1½	Un. P. Sh..	1⅛	1¼
First N. C.	6⅛	6⅞	U. V. Ext.	6⅛	7
G'field Con	1	1⅛	Utah Mets.	8⅛	8⅝
Houghton	2⅞	3	Yukon G...	2⅛	2⅝

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Arundel S.& G.	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
275	Balt. Tube....	68½	68½	67½	67¼
206	Balt. Tube pf..	85⅛	85½	85	85⅛
2,555	Cosden	18⅛	18⅝	18	18⅛
215	Davison Chem..	67	67	66⅛	66⅛
2	Fidelity & D..	136½	136½	136½	136½
200	Houston Oil...	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
1	Houston Oil pf	65	65	65	65
40	Md. Casualty...	92	92	92	92
35	Mer.-M. Bank..	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
10	Mercantile Tr..	221	221	221	221
500	Penn. W. & P.	74	74	74	74
10	Public Service Building pf..	100	100	100	100
60	Sapulpa Ref...	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
40	Sapulpa Ref. pf	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
16	State Bank,Md.	27	27	27	27
86	Un. Rys. & E..	27⅛	27¼	27	27¼
220	Wayland Oil & Gas	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Balt. Elec. 5s..	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3,000	City & Sub. 5s.	102½	102½	102½	102½
6,400	City of Balt. 4s, '61, S. L..	99	99	99	99
8,000	Con. Gas 4½s..	94	94½	94	94½
3,000	Con. Coal 5s...	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
30,000	Cosden 6s.....	103⅝	103⅝	103	103⅝
22,000	Con. Power 4½s	89½	89⅝	89½	89⅝
4,000	Coal & Coke 5s	85	85	85	85
2,000	Elk. Corp. 6s..	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
28,000	Elk. Fuel 5s...	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2,000	Fair. Coal 5s..	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1,000	Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s	103	103	103	103
1,000	N. O.,M.& C.5s	52½	52½	52½	52½
5,200	Newark Gas 6s.	120	120	120	120
7,000	Pa. W. & P. 5s	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
3,000	R. & Dan.5s,'28	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
9,000	Un. Rys. & El. 1st 4s	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
1,000	Un. Rys. & El. inc. 4s	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝
3,200	Un. Rys. & El. fdg. 5s	85½	85½	85½	85½

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
18	Am. Radiator..	400	400	400	400
45	Am. Ship. pf..	77	78½	77	78½
30	Booth F. pf...	71	72	71	72
185	Chi. P. Tool..	72½	72½	71⅝	71⅝
25	Chi. Rys., S. 2	17	17	17	17
281	Com. Edison..	144¼	145	144¼	145
100	Dia. Match....	106	106	106	106
55	Ill. Brick.....	77	77	76⅝	77
68	Lindsey Light.	8⅝	8⅝	8	8½
50	Mont. Ward pf	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
50	Max. Mot. 1st.	86	86	86	86
150	Natl. Biscuit..	122	122½	122	122½
40	Natl. Carbon..	176	176	176	176
30	People's Gas..	107	107	105½	106
32	Public Svc....	110	110	110	110
21	Public Svc. pf.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
10	Roofing pf.....	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
852	Sears-Roebuck.	180⅛	180⅛	178	178
1,022	Stewart War..	88	88	85	86⅛
179	Swift & Co....	126⅛	126⅛	125⅛	125⅛
395	Union Carbide.	175⅛	175⅛	173⅛	173½

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Armour 4½s...	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
1,000	City Ry. 5s....	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
28,000	Morris 4½s....	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91½
3,300	Pub. Svc. 5s...	94⅛	94	94	94
2,500	Swift 5s.......	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1,500	Chi. Tel. 5s...	102	102	102	102

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1	Am. Rys.......	30	30	30	30
10	Am. Rys. pf....	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
100	Baldwin Loco..	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
352	Buff. & Susq..	41⅛	42	41⅛	42
100	Buff. & S. pf..	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
50	Brill	35	35	35	35
7,175	Cambria Steel..	72⅛	72⅝	70⅞	71⅛
320	Elec. Storage..	62	62	60⅛	61⅛
55	Gen. Asp. pf..	70⅛	70⅛	70	70
19	In. Co. of N.A..	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
585	Lake Superior.	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
201	Lehigh Nav....	76⅛	77	76	76
102	Lehigh Valley.	75⅛	75⅛	74⅞	75⅛
110	L. V. Tran. pf.	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
100	L.V. tr. pf.ch.	40	40	40	40
1,236	Penn. R. R....	57⅝	58	57⅝	57⅝
247	Penn. Salt Mf.	100	100	99⅝	99⅝
100	Phila. Co......	42	42	41⅝	41⅝
810	Phila Co. c. pf.	44	44	43⅝	43⅝
273	Phila. Elec....	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
25	Phila. R. T....	18	18	18	18
1,685	Phila R.T. t.c..	18	18	17⅛	17⅛
20	Phila. Tract...	79	79	79	79
270	Reading	76½	76½	75⅛	75⅛
30	Reading 2d pf..	42	42	42	42
160	Union Tract...	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
395	United G. Im..	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
35	Warwick I.&S..	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
10	West Jer. & S..	51	51	50⅞	51
97	Westm'land C..	67½	67½	67½	67½
2	York Rys pf...	34½	34½	34½	34½

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$400	A. G. & E. 5s.	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
1,000	Con. T. N.J.5s.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
500	City 4s, 1943..	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
5,000	Key'ne T.1st5s.	98	98	98	98
1,500	Lake S. in. 4s.	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
5,000	Lh. N. g. 4½s.	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1,000	Lh. N. c. 4½s.	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
12,000	P.R.R. gen.4½s.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2,500	Phila. El. 5s...	105	105	103	105
11,000	Reading g. 4s.	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
1,000	Reading T. 5s.	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1,000	Un. Rys. 4s...	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
3,000	Un. Rys.In.5s.	73	73	73	73
1,000	York Rys 5s...	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,355	A. W. G. Mac..	42½	42½	34¼	40½
95	A. W. G. M. pf.	133	134½	132	132½
50	Caney R. Gas..	41	41	41	41
1,400	Columbia Gas..	15	15	14¼	14½
140	Harb. & Walker	80	80	80	80
42	Harb. & W. pf.	101	101	101	101
115	Ind. Brewing...	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
76	Ind. Brew. pf..	19	19	19	19
310	La Belle I. & S.	50	50	50	50
20	La B. I. & S.pf.	123½	123½	123½	123½
126	Mfrs. Lt. & H..	51⅛	51⅛	51	51⅛
125	Nat. Firepr....	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
36	Nat. Firepr. pf.	22	22	22	22
38	Ohio Fuel	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
270	Ohio Fuel Oil..	21	21	20	20
435	Pitts. Coal....	31	31	30	30
235	Pitts. Plate G..	116	116	116	116
1,700	Pure Oil	20⅛	20⅛	20	20⅛
3,400	San Toy.......	20	20	20	20
2,000	U. S. Glass....	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
50	Westing. A. B..	135	135	135	135
450	Westing. Elec..	65	65	63⅛	64

Bonds That Come Due
IN
1 Year
2 Years
3 Years
THAT PAY YOU **6%**
on your money, and that can at any time be turned into cash.

These bonds are secured by what is everywhere admitted to be *the best security on earth*—prime commercial paper bearing two and three endorsements.

The absolute safety of these bonds is proved by the fact that they have for years been bought *for the investment of their own funds* by several hundred national banks.

Write today for circular T-1, which contains full information.

COMMERCIAL SECURITY CO.
Resources $7,000,000
Knabe Building New York City

We Favor

purchases of the best railroad and industrial securities during the present decline, and will make liberal loans on approved issues at reasonable interest rates.

Circular "A" sent on request

Livingston & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
51-53 Exchange Place.
Telephone 6742 Hanover

To Net 8%

We offer a limited amount of a 7% cumulative 1st preferred stock, secured five for one by assets and earning its dividend seven times over.

Descriptive Circular on Request

DAWSON & LYON
40 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 5441 John

Pell & White
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
43 Exchange Place, New York.
Tel. 6818 Hanover

We take pleasure in announcing that Mr. S. H. P. Pell has this day become a special partner in our firm.

Howland H. Pell,
Edward T. White.

February 1st, 1916.

We Wish to Buy
Central Market St. Ry. 1st 5s, 1922
Ches. & Ohio Gen. 4½s, 1992 (Reg.)
Pocahontas Collieries 1st 5s, 1937
Atlanta Gas Light 1st 5s, 1947
Springf'd Coal Min. 1st 5s, 1923 & Stks.
Beech Creek C. & C. 1st 5s, 1944

H. I. Nicholas & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
7 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 615 Rector.

Standard Gas & Elec.
Cities Service
Amer. Lt. & Trac.
Ford Motor of Canada
Federal Truck
Peerless T. & Motor 6% Notes of 1925
Toledo Trac., Lt. & Pow. Com. & Pfd.
Montreal Tramways & Pow. 6s, 1917

Alfred H. Ebert & Co.
60 Broadway New York City
Telephone Rector 5312

Aetna Explos., Old, New & Rights
Lawyers Mortgage Co.
Continental Insurance Co.
Lawyers Title & Trust Co.
Home Insurance Company

John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York

BONDS
Wm. Morris Imbrie & Co.
Established 1882.
61 BROADWAY NEW YORK
111 West Monroe St., Chicago.

BONDS
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s & 5s
Chicago West Michigan 5s, 1921
Pere Marquette 4s, 1951 & 1955
Mobile & Birming. 1st 4s, 1945
Wolff & Stanley
Tel. 6557 Broad. 27 William St., N. Y.

Specialists in
ATLANTIC MUT. SCRIP.
A. Hicks Lawrence,
Tel. Rector 1317-1318. 10 Wall St.

WILL BUY
Yale & Towne
Manufacturing Co. 5s, 1920,
At 104 and Interest.
We also specialize in the stock.
Salisbury & van der Kieft,
30-34 Pine St. Telephone, John 1646.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY

The following coupons will be due and payable, at this Main Office of the Company,
55 CEDAR STREET

On and After February 1st, 1916

Bell Co., Ky., Road & Bridge (Feb. 5).5s
Bergen Co., N. J., Bridge 4s, Bldg. 4½s
Camden Co., N. J., Bat. Arm. R. Imp. & Asylum 4½s
Deal, N. J., Pavement & Imp......4½s
East Rutherford, N. J., Sewer (Feb. 15th) 4½s
Elyria, Ohio, Paving 4½s
Essex County, N. J., Park........3.65s
Essex County, N. J., Park....4s & 4¼s
Essex County, N. J., Court House....4s
Essex County, N. J., Passaic Riv. Br.4½s
Essex County, N. J., Hospital..4s & 4½s
Essex County, N. J., Road.....4s & 4½s
Essex County, N. J., Parental School.4½s
General Electric Co. Deb.........3½s
Hammonton & Egg Harbor City Gas Company 5s
Hawaii Territory Public Imp.........4s
Hocking Valley Railway Co..........4s
Indiana Railway Co.............2nd 5s
Lake Erie, Frank. & Clar. R. R. Co. Trust Series "B" 6s
Madison River Power Co............5s
Middletown, N. Y., Water 3½s
Montana Power Transmission Co.....5s
Moseley Hotel Co. 1st 5s
New Canaan, Conn., Funding.......4s
New York Dock Co. 1st 4s
Oswego, N. Y., Bridge (Feb 15th).4½s
Pacific Portland Cement Co. Consol. (Feb. 2nd) 6s
Pacific Power & Light Co..........5s
Paducah, Ky., Renewal............4¼s
Palace Hotel Co. of San Francisco....6s
Pleasantville, N. Y., Street..........4s
Putnam County, Ga., Court House.4½s
Ridgefield Park, N. J.,..............5s
St. Lucie County, Fla., Pub. R. & B'dge Time Warrants (Feb. 2nd) 6s
Sandy Hill, N. Y., Sewer 3½s, Paving.4¼s
School City, Ft. Wayne, Ind., Imp. (Feb. 14th) 4s
Sierra & San Francisco Pow. Co. 1st 5s
Skaneateles Railroad Co. 5s
South Orange, N.J., Sewer 4s, Water.4½s
Standard Chain Co. (Feb. 15th)..1st 6s
Syracuse, N. Y., City Hall 3s and various others.
Toledo, Ohio, Imp. 4s and various others.
Toledo, Ohio, Board of Education (Feb. 17th) 4½s
U. S. Mtg. & Trust Co. Series "G"...4s
U. S. Mtg. & Trust Co. Series "I"...4s
U. S. Mtg. & Trust Co. Series "M"...4s
Wall & Hanover St. Realty Co. (Feb. 15th) 4s
Westerly, Rhode Island, Water.....3½s

BRANCHES
Broadway at 73d St. 125th St. at Eighth Ave.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

$2,500,000 Two-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Notes, Due February 1, 1916, of

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.

The Board of Directors of The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company takes pleasure in announcing that arrangements have been effected for the readjustment of the Company and for the raising of an amount in cash sufficient to retire the above Notes, to pay the outstanding floating debt of the Company, and to provide additional working capital.

At the request of the Board, Messrs. Charles H. Sabin, E. V. R Thayer, F. Lothrop Ames, Thomas Cochran and Gates W. McGarrah have consented to act as a Committee of the preferred and common stockholders of the Company for the purpose of carrying the plan into effect, and a syndicate has been organized by Messrs. Hayden, Stone & Co. and J. S. Bache & Co., which has agreed to underwrite the cash requirements of the plan amounting in all to the sum of $4,530,200.

Pending the carrying out of the plan, holders of the above Notes are requested to extend the same for six months, viz., to August 1, 1916, as provided in an extension agreement dated February 1, 1916, between the Railroad Company and Central Trust Company of New York as trustee, which provides for the extension of said Notes to August 1, 1916, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, the extended Notes to be redeemable at par and accrued interest at any time on thirty days' previous notice.

Noteholders may become parties to said extension agreement by depositing their Notes *ex* the February 1, 1916, coupon, with Central Trust Company of New York as Depositary, at its principal office, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City. The Depositary will issue temporary receipts for the deposited Notes, exchangeable, on surrender thereof to the Depositary, for an equal amount of Notes stamped as subject to the extension agreement when ready for delivery, or, in the event that the extension agreement shall not become effective, for an equal amount of unstamped Notes.

Copies of the extension agreement and of the plan may be obtained at the office of the Railroad Company, No. 25 Broad Street, New York City.

The Railroad Company reserves the right to rescind the extension agreement if its Board of Directors shall determine that holders of a sufficient amount of Notes have not agreed to the extension.

The coupons due February 1, 1916, on said Notes will be paid on and after February 1, 1916, upon the presentation and surrender thereof at the office of the Railroad Company.

Dated, New York, January 29, 1916.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
F. H. DAVIS,
Vice-President & Treasurer,
The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company.

Referring to the above notice, the undersigned hereby recommend to the holders of the Notes therein referred to the extension thereof as requested by the Company.

Dated, New York, January 29, 1916.

HAYDEN, STONE & CO.,
J. S. BACHE & CO.,
Syndicate Managers.
CHARLES H. SABIN,
E. V. R. THAYER,
F. LOTHROP AMES,
THOMAS COCHRAN,
GATES W. McGARRAH,
Committee.

Interest Credited Monthly

paid on accounts subject to Check. Special rates on time certificates of deposit.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company
55 Cedar St.
B'way at 73d St. 125th St. at 8th Ave

Potter, Duer & Griswold

Examinations
Liquidations
Reorganizations

43 Exchange Place, New York

IRVING NATIONAL BANK
Strictly a Commercial Bank
Capital and Surplus $7,000,000
WOOLWORTH BLDG., NEW YORK

PROPERTY FOUND.

By means of the Lost column of The New York Times lost property is frequently restored in a few hours. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

LOST

New York, January 30, 1916.

75 SHARES E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS POWDER COMPANY COMMON STOCK, Certificate No. A-3747, and 50 Shares of the same stock, Certificate No. A-1417, in the name of R. H. DUNHAM. If found notify The Chatham and Phenix National Bank, 192 Broadway, New York. Transfer has been stopped and all parties are cautioned against negotiating the same.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LEWIS & LOCKE.

We, the undersigned, being desirous of forming a limited partnership, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New York, do hereby certify:

FIRST: The name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is LEWIS & LOCKE, and the principal place of business of said partnership is to be located in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York.

SECOND: The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the transaction of a general business as merchants in the purchase and sale of gloves.

THIRD: The names of all general and special partners interested in the said partnership, all of whom are of full age, and their respective places of residence are as follows:

Thomas R. Lewis, general partner, who resides at 47 Kensington Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

William Locke, special partner, who resides at 123 East 53d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

FOURTH: The said William Locke has contributed the sum of Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars ($25,000) in actual cash as capital to the common stock of said partnership.

FIFTH: The said partnership is to commence on the 3d day of January, 1916, and will terminate on the 31st day of December, 1916.

Dated, New York, January 3, 1916.

THOMAS R. LEWIS.
WM. LOCKE.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this third day of January, 1916, before me personally appeared THOMAS R. LEWIS and WILLIAM LOCKE, to me known and known to me to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

JOHN J. TIERNEY,
Notary Public.
Kings Co., N. Y., No. 27; Reg. No. 6018.
Certificates filed: New York Co., N. Y., No. 31; Reg. No. 6083. Bronx Co., N. Y., No. 1. Reg. No. 612.

February 1, 1916.

We take pleasure in announcing that MR. MAURICE J. DANNENBERG, Member of the New York Stock Exchange, has this day become a member of our firm.

ARTHUR LIPPER & CO.

Mr. JOHN HENRY HAMMOND has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY.

February 1st, 1916.

Chemical Stocks

American Cyanamid
Am. Dyewood & Chem.
Consumers Chemical
Davison Chemical
Dow Chemical
Federal Chemical
Freeport Texas Sulphur
Grasselli Chemical
Harrison Bros.
Hooker Electro Chem.
H. K. Mulford Co.
Mathieson Alkali
Merrimac Chemical
Mich. Limestone & Chem.
Michigan Alkali
Mutual Chemical
Nat'l Aniline & Chem.
Niagara Alkali
Rollin Chemical
Semet Solvay Co.
Smith Chemical
Solvay Process
Union Sulphur

Gilbert Eliott & Co.
Specialists
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

25	Aluminum Co. of Amer. Stock
100	Amer. Lithographic Com. Stock
25	Amer. Graphophone Com. Stock
100	Am. Dist. Tel. of N. J. Stock
50	A. Wat. Wks. & E. Part Pfd. Stk
25	By-Products Coke Stock
50	Clinchfield Coal Corp. Pfd. Stk.
100	Cripple Creek Cent. Com. Stock
100	Eastern Steel 1st Pfd. Stock
100	Empire Steel & Iron Com. Stock
25	E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
25	Fidelity-Phenix Insurance Stock
15	Franklin Insurance Stock
100	Guantanamo Sugar Stock
25	German-Am. Insurance Stock
25	H.W.Joh.-Manv'eCom. & Pfd. Stk
10	Home Insurance Stock
100	Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd. Stk.
5	International Salt 5s
25	Jas. Butler Pfd. Stock
25	Miller Rubber Com. Stock
10	National Park Bank Stock
100	Nichols Copper Stock
25	Phelps, Dodge & Co. Stock
100	Pocahontas Con. Coll. Com. Stock
100	R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Pfd. Stk.
100	Remi'n Type. Com. & 2 Pfd. Stk.
25	Singer Manufacturing Stock
25	Thompson-Starrett Com. Stock
5	Winchester Repeating A. Stock
25	Wash. St. & Ordnance Com. Stk.
100	White Rock Com. & Pfd. Stock

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

WILL SELL

Babcock & Wilcox
Borden's Milk com.
Remington Type. Secur.
Hale & Kilburn com.
United Lt. & Ry. pfd.
Commonwealth Power pfd.
National City Bank
Nat'l Bank of Commerce
New York Trust Co.
Guaranty Trust Co.
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Cuban External 5s, 1904
Cuban Internal 5s, 1905
Mexican Govt. Gold 4s, 1904
Mex. Pet. Co. of Del. Underlying Bds.
Philadelphia Co. Conv. 5s, 1922
Gulf States Steel Stocks
Cripple Creek Central Ry. Com. & Pfd.
Aetna Explosives Stocks & Rights

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44 Broad St., New York
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Hoit & McWilliam
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Childs Restaurant
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 BROAD ST. Telephone 1680 Broad

For Sale
Dayton Power & Light Com.
Federal Lt. & Traction Com.
Berdell Brothers
Public Utility Securities
111 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone Rector 9980.
Private Phones to Philadelphia and Boston.

CRANE OUT OF NEW HAVEN.

Ex-Senator, His Task Accomplished, Resigns from Road's Directorate.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 31.—Former United States Senator W. Murray Crane of Dalton, has resigned as a Director of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company.

He had served for two and one-half years, having been chosen specifically to assist in placing the affairs of the road upon a sounder financial basis. His work accomplished, he asked to be relieved of further activity in the Directorate.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Prices on the Consolidated Stock Exchange were under pressure practically all day. Liquidation was in evidence in many sections of the list, while traders who were bearish helped all they could to get the market lower. Political and international considerations were apparently the governing factors. Toward the close United States Steel common evinced special weakness, touching a low of 79⅛ and closing at 80¼, compared with an opening price of 81¼ and and an early high of 81⅝.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Alaska Gold	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
80	Alaska Juneau	9½	9½	9⅛	9⅛
140	Allis-Chalm.	26	26⅜	25¼	26⅜
120	Am. Beet Sug.	63¼	63½	62¼	62¼
5,960	Am. Can	61¼	62½	60⅞	61⅜
380	Am. Car & F.	65⅜	65⅜	64	64⅜
10	Am. Coal Prod.	161⅛	161⅛	161⅛	161⅛
40	Am. H. & L.pf.	49¾	49¾	48½	48½
50	Am. Ice Sec.	27½	27½	27½	27½
40	Am. Linseed	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
540	Am. Loco	62⅛	63½	62⅛	63½
1,970	Am. Smelting	98⅛	98½	96½	97⅝
20	Am. Tel. & Tel	126¼	126½	126½	126½
6,290	Anaconda Cop.	84⅛	84⅞	82¾	83⅝
80	A., T. & S. F.	103½	103½	102½	103
570	Bald. Loco.	107⅛	109⅝	106⅝	108¾
120	Balt. & Ohio	88⅛	88⅛	86⅝	87½
90	Batopilas	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
180	Butte & Sup.	75	75⅛	74½	74½
150	Cal. Petroleum	29	29	28½	28¾
30	Canadian Pac.	166	166	166	166
240	Cent. Leather	52¼	52¼	51½	51⅝
140	Ches. & Ohio	60	61½	60	61½
10	C., M. & St. P.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
230	C., R. I. & P.	16½	17	16½	16⅞
50	Chino Copper	52½	52½	52½	52½
780	Col. Fuel. & I.	43	43¼	41⅞	42¼
20	Cont. Can	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
650	Corn Products	21¼	21⅜	20⅞	21⅜
15,500	Crucible Steel	69⅝	75½	69⅝	74
690	Dist. Sec.	42¼	43⅜	41½	43¼
100	Dome Mines	26⅜	28	26⅜	28
1,520	Erie	35⅝	35⅝	34⅞	35⅝
210	Goodrich Co.	69¼	69¼	68⅛	68⅛
420	Gt. Nor. ore	43¼	43⅜	43	43¼
110	Gt. Nor. pf.	119¾	119½	119¼	119¾
270	Insp. Copper	43⅜	44	43	43¼
120	Interbor. Con.	18⅛	18¼	17	17
40	Int. Harv.	109½	109½	109½	109½
840	Int. Mer. Mar.	16⅞	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛
820	Int. M. M. pf.	79⅜	79⅝	78¼	79¼
40	Int. Paper	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
10	Kan. City So.	26	26	26	26
180	Lack Steel	81¼	83⅜	81¼	82¾
10	Leh. Valley	75⅛	75⅛	74¾	74¾
140	Maxwell Mot.	66⅜	67½	66	66
7,870	Mexican Pet.	100⅝	102⅝	99¼	102
510	Miami Cop	37½	37½	36⅜	36⅞
120	Mo. Pacific	4¼	4⅜	4⅛	4¼
20	Nevada Con	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
970	N. Y. Central	104⅞	104⅞	103⅜	104⅜
1,070	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	66¼	66¼	65¼	66¼
120	North. Pacific	112⅜	112⅜	111⅜	112
50	Ont. Mining	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
120	Pennsylvania	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
60	Pitts. Coal	30¼	30¼	29⅞	30¼
70	Quicksilver	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
280	Ray Copper	23¼	23⅜	22⅞	23¼
1,590	Reading	76¼	76½	75⅛	75⅛
320	Rep. I. & S.	49⅞	49⅞	48½	49
840	Southern Pac.	99⅜	99½	98⅛	98⅝
200	Southern Ry.	20	20⅛	20	20
690	Studebaker	144½	145	142¼	144
570	Tenn. Copper	54¼	54⅜	53	53¼
40	Texas Co.	193¼	193¼	193¼	193¼
40	Texas & Pac.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
120	Third Avenue	59⅝	59⅝	59½	59½
1,120	Union Pacific	182⅜	132⅜	131⅛	132⅛
30	United Rep	17	17	17	17
150	U. S. Ind. Al.	142	144½	140½	144½
890	U. S. Rubber	49⅝	50¼	48⅜	49
87,590	U. S. Steel	81¼	81⅝	79⅛	80¼
150	Utah Copper	77½	77½	77	77⅜
50	Va.-Car. Ch.	46	46½	45	46
100	Wab. pf., B.	28¼	28½	28¼	28¼
1,520	Westing. El.	63⅜	64⅜	63¼	64⅜
20	Wool., F. W.	119½	119½	119½	119½
95,780					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Atlanta	.20½	.20½	.20½	.20½
500	Comb. Frac.	.07	.07	.07	.07
600	Comstock	.13	.13	.13	.13
400	El Paso	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
300	Elkton	.23½	.23½	.23½	.23½
400	Gold. Flor	.52	.52	.52	.52
600	Gold. Con.	.94	.96	.94	.96
600	Isabella	.22½	.22½	.22½	.22¼
300	Jumbo Ext	1.27½	1.27½	1.27½	1.27½
500	Mexican	.28	.28	.28	.28
300	Pitts. S. P.	.08	.08	.08	.08
600	Tonopah Ext.	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30
6,100					

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security. Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ang.-French.5	Oct. 15,'20	94¾	95	6.10
Argen. Govt.6	Dec. 15,'16	101½	102	3.80
Argen. Govt.6	Dec. 15,'17	101½	102	4.85
Argen. Govt.6	May 15,'20	101¼	101⅝	5.50
City of Mont.5	Dec., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.70
City of Q'bec.5	Apr., 1920	99¼	99¾	5.10
Dom. of Can.5	Aug., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	3.25
Dom. of Can.5	Aug., 1917	101¼	101⅜	3.95
French Rep..5	Apr., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	2.75
Italian Govt.6	Oct. 15,'16	99½	99¾	6.35
Norway Govt.6	Oct. 15,'16	100¼	101½	4.00
Norway Govt.6	Oct., 1917	100½	101½	5.25
Swedish Govt.6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	101¼	4.50
Switz. Govt..5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	2.00
Switz. Govt..5	Mar., 1918	99¾	100½	4.70
Switz. Govt..5	Mar., 1920	99½	100¼	4.95

Company Issues.

Security. Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ala. Power..6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil.5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅝	4.20
Am. Locomo.5	July, 1916	100⅝	101¼	2.00
A. T. & T. sub.5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.40
Am. T. & T.4½	Feb., 1918	100⅝	100¾	4.10
Ana. Copper..5	Mar., 1917	101¼	101⅜	3.70
Ark. V. L.&P.6	July, 1919	97	98½	6.50
*Balt. & O...4½	June, 1917	101½	101⅜	2.25
Balt. & Ohio.4½	June, 1918	101⅝	101⅞	2.25
B. R. T......5	July, 1918	100⅞	101	4.55
Can. Nor. Ry.5	Sep., 1917	99	99¾	5.10
Can. Pac. Ry.6	Mar. 2, '24	102¾	103½	5.45
Ches. & Ohio.5	June, 1919	99⅝	99⅞	5.05
Chi. & W. I..5	Sep., 1917	100½	101	4.30
Chi. El. Rys..5	July, 1916	95	96	13.70
Con. Pow.....6	May 1,'17	99¾	100½	5⅝
Erie R. R....5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.00
Erie R. R....5½	Apr., 1917	101¾	102	4.05
E. Pr. & L.C.5	Mar., 1918	95	98	6.00
Gen. Rubber.5	Dec., 1918	100⅝	100⅞	4.65
G. T. of Can.5	Nov., 1917	99⅝	100⅛	4.95
Hocking Val..5	Nov., 1917	101⅛	101½	4.25
Int. Harv....5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅜	102⅛	4.00
L. Gas & El..6	Apr., 1918	100	101	5.90
Lack. Steel...6	Mar., 1917	101¼	101¾	4.40
Mo. Pacific..6	June, 1916	93½	95	..
Mont. T. & P.6	Apr., 1917	98	99	6.85
Mor. & Wr...5	Dec., 1918	99⅞	100⅛	4.93
M. Gen. El..6	June, 1917	100½	101	5.50
M. West U..6	Jan. 1,'25	95	96⅝	6.50
N. E. Nav...6	May, 1917	100	100¼	5.95
N.Y.,N.H.&H.5	May, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.50
Nor. S. Pow.6	June, 1917	100⅝	101¼	5.20
Penn. Co.....4½	June 15,'21	101½	101⅝	4.10
P.S.C. of N.J.5	Mar., 1916	100	100⅜	1.00
Seab'd A. L..5	Mar., 1916	100	100⅜	1.00
So. Ry.......5	Feb., 1916	100	100¼	1.00
Southern Ry.5	Mar., 1917	101	101⅜	4.15
Sulz. & Sons.6	June, 1916	100⅝	100⅞	3.75
U.S.S.R. & M.5	June, 1918	100⅜	101	4.55
U.S. Pub. Ser.6	Apr., 1918	98	99½	6.20
†Unit. Fruit.6	May, 1917	101⅜	102	2.40
United Fruit.5	May, 1918	100⅞	101⅛	4.25
Utah Co......6	Apr., 1917	100⅝	101¼	4.85
West. E. & M.5	Oct., 1917	101	101⅜	4.05
W. Penn. Tr.6	Mar., 1917	100	101	5.10
W. Va.T.& E.6	June, 1917	97	99	6.75
Western Pow.6	Mar., 1917	99½	100⅝	5.40
W. S. G. & E.6	Oct., 1917	99⅝	100¼	6.00
Win. Elec...6	Jan. 15,'18	100	100¼	5⅝

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1916, at 101.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The 3½ per cent. bonds of the old New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company will be exchangeable on and after Feb. 4 at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. for new 4 per cent. mortgage bonds, as provided in the offer of the consolidated New York Central Railroad Company made in May, 1914.

Brooke, Stokes & Co., bankers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, have opened an office in the Equitable Building. Marshall G. Peabody is in charge.

Frederick E. Thompson and James W. Kennedy have been made partners in the banking firm of Livingston & Co., 51 Exchange Place.

The firm name of N. W. Harris & Co., Inc., of Boston has been changed to Harris, Forbes & Co., Inc., of Boston, the business and interests of the Boston firm being identical with those of the local firm of Harris, Forbes & Co.

Farson, Son & Co. have issued a circular on municipal bonds of the United States.

Gilbert P. Cooper, formerly manager of the municipal bond department of Curtis & Sanger, has become associated with the local office of Stacy & Braun.

The Bankers Trust Company, as trustee, is receiving proposals for the sale to itself at a price not in excess of 101 and interest, of five-year 6 per cent. gold notes of the Southwestern Utilities Corporation to the amount of more than $500,000.

It was announced yesterday that more than 75 per cent. of the Western Pacific first mortgage bonds had been deposited in support of the proposed reorganization plan.

The United States branch of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, Limited, for the year ended Dec. 31 showed a surplus of $4,841,867. Total assets were $14,814,384, and unearned premiums and other liabilities were $9,972,479.

The following men have been elected as additional Governors of the new Broad Street Hospital: W. M. Dominick, James Rascovar, Dr. John F. Erdmann, James Barber, Harry S. Harkness, Adolph Lewisohn, Alton B. Parker, and Dr. George Gray Ward.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week of January showed the following changes compared with last year:

Rio Grande Southern...... $8,320—$2,718
Tol. St. Louis & West......108,436+ 7,716

The following is a summary of the gross earnings of the roads that have so far reported for the third week of January:

Eighteen roads......$8,687,598+$1,613,879
Eight roads.......... 1,620,683— 227,746
Total (26 roads)......10,308,281+1,386,133

ATLANTIC COAST LINE for December—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$3,392,451	$3,073,852	$3,630,478
Net af. tax.	1,343,455	997,461	1,316,545
6 mo. gross.	15,407,985	15,007,498	17,453,837
Net af. tax.	3,595,442	2,432,974	4,122,171

CHICAGO & ALTON for December—

Mileage	1,052	1,052	1,026
Gross	1,322,575	1,166,645	1,154,297
Net af. tax.	308,656	182,353	73,027
Bal. for int.	257,847	111,874	27,004
6 mo. gross.	8,153,310	7,546,618	7,969,957
Net af. tax.	2,080,577	1,691,650	1,278,185
Bal. for int.	1,681,035	1,342,287	917,578

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN for December—

Gross	7,227,491	6,474,086	6,712,706
Net af. tax.	2,095,154	1,547,457	1,632,396
Other inc.	296,617	239,101	300,954
Total inc.	2,391,771	1,786,558	1,933,350
Sur. af. ch.	1,443,268	747,570	876,690
6 mo. gross.	46,473,797	43,499,025	45,479,798
Net af. tax.	13,411,026	11,187,257	12,194,968
Other inc.	1,373,175	1,273,609	1,556,105
Total inc.	14,784,201	12,460,866	13,751,073
Sur. af. ch.	9,503,072	6,718,975	8,088,260

COLORADO & SOUTHERN for December—

Gross	1,549,064	1,344,374	953,852
Net af. tax.	617,002	427,934	111,401
6 mo. gross.	8,303,555	7,730,868	7,312,768
Net af. tax.	2,783,476	2,221,320	1,673,054

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for December—

Gross	973,952	872,771	806,533
Net af. tax.	377,934	252,538	204,845
Oth. in., db.	21,659	39,988	38,635
Total inc.	356,275	212,550	166,209
6 mo. gross.	5,524,127	5,316,893	5,024,677
Net af. tax.	1,790,897	1,505,230	1,336,310
Oth. in., db.	199,645	175,326	141,036
Total inc.	1,591,252	1,329,904	1,195,274

MOBILE & OHIO for December—

Gross	1,011,468	878,750	1,148,328
Net af. tax.	290,155	284,455	270,521
6 mo. gross.	5,855,976	5,640,764	6,672,100
Net af. tax.	1,346,831	1,199,873	1,468,804

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for December—

Gross	1,089,028	844,405	1,127,695
Net af. tax.	266,455	84,130	209,581
6 mo. gross.	6,268,211	5,664,900	6,524,041
Net af. tax.	1,516,397	814,083	1,233,953

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD for December—

Aver. miles operated	4,541.04	29.34
Revenues:		
Freight	$13,171,031	$3,318,689
Passenger	3,861,435	268,619
Mail	281,268	*3,630
Express	457,046	105,289
All other transportation	338,394	26,460
Incidental	581,196	94,215
Joint facility, cr	500	*690
Joint facility, dr	19,797	3,538
Railway oper. revenue	18,171,676	3,805,420
Expenses:		
Main. of way & struct.	2,323,859	202,114
Main. of equipment	3,586,338	363,074
Traffic	195,691	*29,023
Transportation	6,566,782	571,344
Miscellaneous oper.	234,369	11,293
General	433,526	25,334
Railway oper. expenses.	13,340,567	1,144,139
Net rev. from rail. op.	4,831,108	2,661,281
Railway tax accruals	623,638	27,323
Uncollectible rail. rev.	946	*818
Rail. operating income	4,206,524	2,634,776
Other income	1,730,601	268,480
Gross income	5,937,125	2,903,256
Fixed charges	2,173,822	502,000
Net income	3,763,302	2,401,255
Year 1915:		
Average miles operated.	4,541.04	29.34
Revenues:		
Freight	140,654,856	9,495,926
Passenger	38,611,085	*366,762
Mail	3,872,458	*37,034
Express	4,204,727	*229,802
All other transportation.	3,806,402	*249,596
Incidental	6,203,637	782,809
Joint facility, cr.	8,998	*3,669
Joint facility, dr.	233,996	15,551
Railway oper. revenues.	196,628,170	9,376,318
Expenses:		
Main. of way & struc.	25,328,512	308,907
Main. of equipment	38,641,078	1,497,545
Traffic	2,386,064	69,936
Transportation	68,650,005	*3,584,103
Miscellaneous oper.	2,653,146	29,008
General	5,077,754	123,022
Rail. oper. expenses	142,736,560	*1,555,682
Net rev. from rail. oper.	53,891,609	10,932,000
Railway tax accruals	7,594,403	*95,119
Uncollectible rail. rev.	46,280	34,967
Railway oper. income	46,250,924	10,992,153
Other income	20,375,320	3,678,041
Gross income	66,626,245	14,670,194
Fixed charges	26,147,264	6,496,735
Net income	40,478,981	8,173,458

*Decrease.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY for December, 1915—

	Amount.	Increase.
Average miles operated	1,758.08	0.61
Revenues:		
Freight	3,978,624	1,628,634
Passenger	937,638	156,717
Mail	115,051	16,124
Express	132,818	14,131
All other transport	171,171	38,940
Incidental	72,462	*6,729
Joint facility—Cr	3,888	6,035
Joint facility—Dr	13,602	7,107
Railway op. rev.	5,398,053	1,846,744
Expenses:		
Maint. of way and str.	502,643	*51,295
Maint. of equipment	967,539	198,967
Traffic	87,764	4,933
Transportation	1,864,808	283,380
Miscellaneous operat.	31,619	*1,981
General	134,512	16,809
Railway op. exp.	3,589,088	450,814
Net rev. from rwy. op.	1,808,964	1,395,930
Railway tax accruals	444,960	200,431
Uncollectible rwy. rev.	809	375
Railway op. income	1,363,195	1,195,123
Other income	2,036,410	191,527
Gross income	3,399,605	1,386,650
Fixed charges	1,657,224	139,834
Net income	1,742,381	1,246,815
Year 1915:		
Average miles operated	1,758.08	0.61
Revenues:		
Freight	45,013,857	5,849,347
Passenger	10,134,638	334,760
Mail	1,270,279	99,456
Express	1,234,690	*117,286
All other transportation	1,812,423	*70,686
Incidental	1,431,630	48,452
Joint facility—Cr	34,575	4,910
Joint facility—Dr	74,424	*10,394
Railway op. rev.	60,857,677	6,159,350
Expenses:		
Maint. of way and str.	7,848,267	40,113
Maint. of equipment	10,351,508	133,612
Traffic	909,367	*37,430
Transportation	20,196,112	*420,103
Miscellaneous oper.	381,209	*57,231
General	1,411,221	*185,738
Railway op. exp.	41,097,777	*526,779
Net rev. from rwy. op.	19,759,899	6,686,129
Railway tax accruals	3,233,108	24,805
Uncollectible rwy. rev.	4,617	3,817
Railway op. income	16,522,174	6,657,506
Other income	10,247,424	*780,737
Gross income	26,769,598	5,876,769
Fixed charges	18,999,874	923,499
Net income	7,769,723	4,953,269

*Decrease.

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM (east and west) from Dec. 31—

		Increase.
Lines east:		
Total oper. revenue	$22,804,441	$4,644,808
Tot. op. exp. (including ry. tax accruals, &c.)	17,668,106	1,469,727
Railway oper. income.	5,136,335	3,175,081
Lines west:		
Total oper. revenue	11,150,065	3,310,429
Tot. op. exp. (including ry. tax accruals, &c.)	8,366,779	1,343,353
Railway oper. income	2,783,285	1,967,076
Lines east and west:		
Total oper. revenue	33,954,506	7,955,238
Tot. op. exp. (including ry. tax accruals, &c.)	26,034,885	2,813,080
Railway oper. income	7,919,621	5,142,157
Year 1915.		
Lines east:		
Total oper. revenue	252,810,601	11,294,041
Total oper. expenses	193,843,963	*1,475,819
Railway oper. income	58,966,637	12,769,860
Lines west:		
Total oper. revenue	120,669,996	8,859,111
Total oper. expenses	91,303,538	*598,795
Railway oper. income	29,366,457	9,457,907
Lines east and west:		
Total oper. revenue	373,480,597	20,153,153
Total oper. expenses	285,147,502	*2,074,615
Railway oper. income	88,333,095	22,227,768

*Decrease.

SEABOARD AIR LINE for December—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	2,278,108	1,878,159	2,324,872
Net aft. taxes.	761,122	508,631	673,715
6 mos. gross.	11,451,879	10,563,456	12,279,669
Net aft. taxes.	3,095,710	2,434,864	3,260,020

WABASH for December—

Gross	2,900,460	2,286,392	2,502,183
Net aft. taxes.	883,932	274,294	313,508
Total income	925,432	324,889	......
Surp. aft. chgs	431,205	*338,037	......
6 mos. gross.	16,877,872	15,273,342	16,415,176
Net aft. taxes.	4,754,326	3,344,560	3,533,988
Total income	4,965,358	3,562,319	......
Surplus	1,327,517	*623,423	......

*Deficit.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for December—

Gross	774,345	321,887	577,576
Net	323,736	2,406	187,969
6 mos. gross.	4,403,642	2,867,832	4,497,057
Net	1,739,812	827,915	1,435,067

Miscellaneous Earnings.

DEERE & CO. for the year ended Oct. 31—

Total income	$3,904,957	$2,802,903	$4,755,778
Charges	656,933	717,825	651,556
Net income	3,248,024	2,085,079	4,104,222
Preferred divs.	2,647,995	2,647,995	2,647,995
Surplus	600,029	*562,916	1,456,227

*Deficit.

DETROIT EDISON COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross	7,759,932	6,495,815	5,546,587
Net	2,948,713	2,821,064	2,324,361
Surp. aft. chgs	1,848,658	1,938,751	1,628,659

Travelers' Insurance Co. Gains.

The Travelers Insurance Company, for the year ended Dec. 31, had total income of $30,699,757. The total payments to policy holders amounted to $162,931,650. The increase in life insurance for the year amounted to $46,225,412, making total life insurance in force amounting to $394,815,205.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50	American Chicle Com. & Pfd. Stk.
200	Aeolian-Weber P. & P. Com. Stk.
126	Aeolian-Weber P. & P. Pfd. Stk.
100	Aetna Explosives Com. Stock
100	A.-Web. P. & P. Com. & Pfd. Stk.
100	Amer. Lithographic Pfd. Stock
20	Am. LaFrance F. E. Pfd. Stock
25	Bankers Trust Stock
100	Crex Carpet Stock
100	Continental Insurance Stock
100	Childs (Rest.) Com. & Pfd. Stk.
100	Clinchfield Coal Corp. Com. Stk.
100	Cumberland C. Com. & Pfd. Stk.
25	Du Pont Powder Com. (Old) Stk.
25	Du Pont Powder Com. Stock
25	Donald Steamship Pfd. Stock
100	Empire St. & I. Com. & Pfd. Stk.
200	Hooper El. Chemical Pfd. Stock
340	Hudson & Manhattan Pfd. Stock
10	J. G. White Pfd. Stock
100	Lawrence Port. Cement Stock
500	Milliken Bros. Pfd. Stock
65	Midvale Steel (Old) Stock
25	New Jersey Zinc Stock
100	New York Shipbuilding Stock
50	Omaha & Council Bluffs Com. Stk.
100	Richmond Light & R. R. Stock
50	Standard Fuse Corp. Stock
30	Safety Car Htg. & Ltg. Stock
20	Solvay Process Stock
20	Semet Solvay Stock
25	Victor Talking Machine Stock
32	Virginian Ry. Com. Stock
100	Ward Baking Com. & Pfd. Stock
25	Wash. Steel & Ordn. Com. Stk.
100	White Rock Com. & Pfd. Stock
5	Winchester Repeating Arms

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

To Which Class of Investors Do You Belong?

Those who buy on the strength of
Gossip—Rumors—Tips—Offers
of free "Statistics" to find out who has money

—or—

Those who invest with
Authentic Knowledge
of
Intrinsic Values

Many securities are selling at absurd prices just now!! Are yours among these?

Our reports on leading corporations are not merely an array of figures as reported by officials or manuals. They show, and in simple English state, the facts and figures as disclosed by thorough analytical investigations made by experts. Being made for the many and not for the few, prices will be found very reasonable.

Nothing to sell but service
International Statistical Bureau
71 Wall Street, N. Y. Tel. Hanover 1316

Mojave Tungsten Co.

The property consists of twelve Tungsten bearing claims located in the Mojave Desert, San Bernardino County, California, nineteen miles from Roach, Nevada, from which point shipments are made over the main line of the Salt Lake, Los Angeles, and San Pedro Railroad. The Company has a well-equipped camp and ample working capital to enlarge and increase its operations.

Write for booklet T 21 describing Tungsten, its properties and uses.

CARLISLE & COMPANY,
Investment Securities,
74 Broadway, New York.

WANTED

200	N. Y., HOND. ROSARIO MINING
100	NICHOLS COPPER COM.
100	CHILDS CO. COM.
200	AMERICAN THREAD PFD.
100	INT. STEAM PUMP PFD.
100	ART METAL CONSTRUCTION CO.
100	ROBERT GAIR PFD.
100	SOUTHINGTON HARDWARE CO.
25	INT. SILVER PFD.
50	BIGELOW-HART. CARPET COM.
100	UNITED GAS ELEC. 2ND PFD.
50	INT. TEXTBOOK CO.
22	NILES-BEMENT-POND PFD.
25	HARMONY MILLS
50	BROAD BROOK CO.

FOR SALE

300	N. Y., HOND. ROSARIO MINING
50	CHILDS CO. COM.
100	AUTOSALES GUM & CHOCOLATE
100	KIRBY LUMBER COM.
100	ADIROND'K POW. COM. & PFD.
25	INT. SILVER PFD.
15	CRESCENT FIRE ARMS
100	NILES-BEMENT-POND COM.
25	PRATT WHITNEY PFD.
25	U. S. ENVELOPE PFD.
100	DARTMOUTH MFG. CO.
100	U. S. WORSTED 2ND PFD.
100	PACIFIC MILLS
40	HARMONY MILLS
25	NEW DEPARTURE COM.

HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated.
34 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

MOJAVE TUNGSTEN

A proposition that is interesting large and conservative investors, and that has tremendous earning possibilities.

Present status of the STANDARD SHIPBUILDING CO. and its future prospects.

Our latest Market Letter No. 259 tells about these matters, and also gives much information regarding

Aetna Explosives Chandler Motor
Baltimore Tube Cosden Oil
Saxon Motor

and other active market specialties.

Sent Upon Request

Harvey A. Willis & Co.
(Established 1901)
32 B'way, N. Y. 'Phones 127-8-9 Broad.

BUY—SELL

MIDWEST REFINING CO.
PIERCE OIL CORP. 6s
HOUSTON OIL COMPANY
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS
MAGNOLIA PETROLEUM CO.
IMPERIAL OIL CO. LTD.
NEW STOCK
N. Y. TITLE INSURANCE CO.

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad, 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Bank of America
Fidelity Phenix Insurance Co.
Citizens Central National Bank

Baker & Carruthers
15 Broad St., N. Y. 'Phone 3120 Hanover

Is U. S. Steel a Purchase?

Call or Write for Daily Market Letter.

Morris & Wilmarth
Tel. Broad 2538. 32 Broadway.
Members Chicago Board of Trade,
Consolidated Stock Exch. of N. Y.,
N. Y. Coffee Exch., N. Y. Produce Exch.
Established over 19 years.

Municipal Bonds

EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX

Yielding 4% to 5.40%

AMOUNT	ISSUE		MATURITIES	YIELD
*†$85,000	City of Cincinnati, O., Various	4½%	Various	4.00%
*34,000	Village of Wellsville, N. Y., Water	4½%	1925 to 1938	4.10%
*†250,000	City of Los Angeles, Cal., Serial	4½%	1926 to 1942	4.20%
†200,000	City of Houston, Tex., Direct Obligation	4½%	1941 opt 1931	4.35%
†190,000	State of Louisiana Port Commission	5%	1930 to 1954	4.40%
125,000	City of Corsicana, Tex., Direct Obligation	5%	1955	4.60%
200,000	City of Miami, Fla., Direct Obligation	5%	1927 to 1946	4.60%
185,000	Claiborne County, Tenn., Direct Obligation	5%	1926 to 1945	4.75%
50,000	Crittenden County, Ark., Drg. Dist. No. 2	6%	1932 to 1934	5.40%

*Legal Investment for New York Savings Banks and Trustees.
†Eligible to Secure Postal Savings Deposits.

Write for our extensive Municipal Bond List G-1 and also our instructive booklet on Municipal Bonds, "The Premier Investment."

William R. Compton Company
Municipal Bonds
14 Wall Street, New York
St. Louis Cincinnati Chicago

An Interest Rate

worthy of your serious consideration is paid on *checking* accounts to clients of this Company.

On daily balances of $1,000 and over we pay 2% while funds deposited with us on time certificates command a somewhat higher rate.

We should be pleased to explain other advantages of our service—by interview or letter.

Resources $65,000,000

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
George C. Van Tuyl Jr., President
49 Wall Street

Successful Commercial Activity is largely dependent upon banking service and the cooperation of a strong bank is an important business asset. The Mechanics and Metals National Bank is a commercial bank which has the resources, connections and experience necessary for the protection of its depositors' interests and it invites the accounts of those requiring expert service.

The Mechanics & Metals National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
20 NASSAU STREET
Deposits (Dec, 31. 1915), $203,000,000

Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey
Main Office {Opposite Pennsylvania R. R. Ferries / Exchange Place Station, Hudson Tube} Jersey City

The new INHERITANCE TAX LAWS of New Jersey are of special advantage to non-residents. Bank deposits are not taxable. Access to safe deposit boxes without supervision of State Comptroller. Write for booklet,
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

Largest Banking Institution in Jersey City

GROWTH
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.

Gross Earnings 1907	Gross Earnings 1915
$11,342,140	$18,944,179

When it is remembered that this advance has been based on territorial development, and that intensive cultivation of new business has hardly begun, it is reasonable to expect that the growth of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company will be both constant and in proportion to its past progress.

That is why we recommend for your investment this Company's

PREFERRED STOCK.

It is now selling on approximately a 6½% basis, and is, in our opinion, an attractive investment.

Description T. 81 tells more—Send for it today.

John Nickerson, Jr.
300 N. Broadway, Saint Louis. 61 Broadway, New York.

First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds
American Graphophone Co.
(Columbia Machines and Records)
Dated June 1, 1910 Due June 1, 1930
Normal Income Tax Paid

Closed 1st Mortgage of $1,936,800 on Company's plant and all property owned or to be acquired in Bridgeport, Conn.

Earnings for 1915 applicable were over ten times bond interest requirement and for last 5 years have not been less than seven times such requirement.

Price 99 and interest
Circular upon request

Bertron, Griscom & Co.
40 Wall Street, New York
19 Boulevard des Capucines, PARIS
Land Title Building, PHILADELPHIA

Interest on Idle Funds

Money awaiting investment may be deposited with this company in a reserve account subject to check, on which interest will be allowed; or it may be placed on a time Certificate of Deposit which will command a better rate.

Your idle funds will thus be earning an income even while not permanently employed.

Upon your personal or written request we shall be pleased to submit a definite proposition.

Our pamphlet S-269 outlines our various facilities.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Fifth Avenue Office, 5th Ave. & 43d St.
London Office, 33 Lombard St., E. C.
Capital and Surplus, - - $40,000,000

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts Treasury
Boston, Jan. 28, 1916

Proposals for Bonds ($3,612,500)

Exempt from Taxation in Massachusetts, Including the Federal Income Tax

Sealed proposals for the following issue of SERIAL bonds of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, amounting to $3,612,500, will be received at the office of the Treasurer and Receiver-General up to 12 o'clock noon on Friday, February 11, 1916, at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

This is the only public sale of Commonwealth of Massachusetts bonds that is contemplated during the present fiscal year.

The bonds will be registered, bearing interest at the rate of 4% per annum, principal and interest payable in gold coin or its equivalent, and are exempt from taxation in Massachusetts, including the Federal Income Tax. They are duly authorized by Acts of the Massachusetts Legislature for account of the following loans:

Armory Loan
$500—Maturity—September 1, 1916.
$145,000—Maturity—September 1, 1916, to September 1, 1944, both inclusive, $5000 each year.

Charles River Basin Loan
$35,000—Maturity—January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1951, both inclusive, $1000 each year.

Harbor Improvement Loan
$350,000—Maturity—January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1930, both inclusive, $25,000 each year.

Metropolitan Parks Loan
$4000—Maturity—January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1920, both inclusive, $1000 each year.
$50,000—Maturity—January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1926, both inclusive, $2000 each year. January 1, 1927, to January 1, 1956, both inclusive, $1000 each year.
$50,000—Maturity—January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1926, both inclusive, $2000 each year. January 1, 1922, to January 1, 1925, both inclusive, $5000 each year.

Metropolitan Parks Loan, Series Two
$285,000—Maturity—January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1921, both inclusive, $8000 each year. January 1, 1922, to January 1, 1956, both inclusive, $7000 each year.
$350,000—Maturity—January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1933, both inclusive, $20,000 each year. January 1, 1934, $10,000.

Metropolitan Sewerage Loan, North System
$70,000—Maturity—September 1, 1916, to September 1, 1950, both inclusive, $2000 each year.

Metropolitan Sewerage Loan, South System
$355,000—Maturity—September 1, 1916, to September 1, 1937, both inclusive, $10,000 each year. September 1, 1938, to September 1, 1952, both inclusive, $9000 each year.

Metropolitan Water Loan
$66,000—Maturity—January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1942, both inclusive, $2000 each year. January 1, 1943, to January 1, 1956, both inclusive, $1000 each year.

Prisons and Hospitals Loan
$10,000—Maturity—November 1, 1916, to November 1, 1919, both inclusive, $2500 each year.

State Highway Loan
$5000—Maturity—October 1, 1916, to October 1, 1920, both inclusive, $1000 each year.
$637,000—Maturity—October 1, 1916, to October 1, 1922, both inclusive, $43,000 each year. October 1, 1923, to October 1, 1930, both inclusive, $42,000 each year.

State House Construction Loan
$100,000—Maturity—October 1, 1916, to October 1, 1935, both inclusive, $5000 each year.
$600,000—Maturity—October 1, 1916, to October 1, 1939, both inclusive, $25,000 each year.

Western Massachusetts Highway Loan**
$500,000—Maturity—October 1, 1916, to October 1, 1925, both inclusive, $36,000 each year. October 1, 1926, to October 1, 1929, both inclusive, $35,000 each year.

$3,612,500

** For the Western Massachusetts Highway Loan bonds negotiable temporary receipts will be issued which will be exchanged for the permanent bonds when ready for delivery.

The purchasers of these bonds will be furnished with a copy of the opinion of the Attorney-General affirming the legality of the issue.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for two per cent. (2%) of the amount bid for, to the order of the Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on a National Bank or Trust Company doing business in this Commonwealth or in the City of New York. Proposals to be enclosed in a sealed envelope addressed to Charles L. Burrill, Treasurer and Receiver-General, and endorsed "Proposals for the purchase of bonds."

All bids will include accrued interest.

Circular descriptive of these bonds and a statement of the public debt, sinking funds and taxable property of the Commonwealth, as of December 1, 1915, will be furnished upon application.

The Treasurer reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES L. BURRILL,
Treasurer and Receiver-General.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
American Real Estate Company
FOUNDED 1888
General Offices, 527 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Condensed Balance Sheet at close of business December 31st, 1915.

ASSETS

Real Estate—Land and Buildings		$24,627,745.93
Less: Total Mortgages Thereon		9,952,970.00
Net Valuation of Real Estate Owned		$14,674,775.93
Mortgages Owned	$1,025,603.98	
Securities of Other Companies	335,901.00	
Leasehold Property in New York City	20,000.00	1,381,504.98
Cash in Banks and Offices		408,459.37
Accounts and Bills Receivable and Interest Receivable, due and accrued		220,945.38
All other Assets, Accruals, etc.		87,675.46
Total		$16,773,361.12

LIABILITIES

6% Coupon Bonds and Certificates—Fully Paid		$7,849,989.44
6% Accumulative Bonds and Certificates—Instalments paid in and Interest accrued thereon		5,719,462.20
Accounts payable		74,615.21
Reserves for final payments on Real Estate, Building Contracts and Completed Buildings		186,034.29
Interest on Mortgages—Accrued but not due		144,195.37
Interest on fully paid Bonds, etc., Accrued but not due		190,751.28
All other Liabilities—Accruals, etc.		31,302.01
		$14,196,349.80
Capital Stock—7% Preferred Stock	$1,855,400.00	
Common Stock	151,100.00	
Surplus	570,511.32	2,577,011.32
Total		$16,773,361.12

Cumulative preferred stock dividends have not been paid or accrued since April 15th, 1915

Detailed Statement certified to by Appraisers and Public Accountants will be mailed upon request.

OFFICERS

Edward B. Boynton, President
William B. Hinckley, Vice-Pres.
Austin L. Babcock, Vice-Pres. & Treas.
Clarence S. Shumway, Secretary
Clinton T. Miller, Ass't Treasurer
Francis H. Sisson, Advg. Counsel
Richard T. Lingley, C. P. A., Consulting Accountant
R. T. Wood, Counsel

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Investor Buys Two Lofts in Cotton Goods District—Dwelling Purchased by Malcolm D. Sloane—Three Bronx Plots Sold by American Real Estate Company—$2,842,500 in Loans.

The realty market opened unusually strong and active yesterday with an important transaction in the cotton goods district, the purchase of several private dwellings and the sale of three large parcels in the Bronx by the American Real Estate Company.

The deal in the cotton goods district, where very few parcels have changed ownership recently, involved the two old five-story loft buildings, 50 Lispenard Street, on a lot 24.4 by 93.1, and 49 Walker Street, on a lot 23.1 by 107, sold by J. Allen Townsend to a client of Charles F. Noyes & Co.

Both buildings are in the Broadway block, and are assessed for $67,000. Title will immediately be taken by the purchaser, and the two buildings reconstructed from plans of James S. Maher, architect.

The improvements will include new store fronts, fireproof stairways, power hoists, plumbing, maple floors, steel ceilings, &c., and will be completed for May 1 rental. Negotiations are pending for the resale of one of the buildings. The property has been in the selling family for many years and the transaction was an all cash one, no trade involved. Stoddard & Mark represented the purchaser.

Malcolm D. Sloane Buys Dwelling.

Among the most interesting of the day's private dwelling transactions was the purchase by Malcolm D. Sloane, a son of the late William D. Sloane of 12 East Sixty-second Street.

The property, which was sold by a client of Edmund L. Baylies, attorney, is a new five-story American basement structure, on a lot 25 by 100.5, located between Fifth and Madison Avenues. The present seller acquired the property last Spring and rebuilt the house.

Operator Buys Seventh Avenue Corner.

The estate of Emilie S. Steinhart has sold to Daniel H. Jackson, President of the D. H. Jackson Company, the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and 127th Street, three five-story apartments on a plot 100 by 100 feet.

The city places a value of $151,000 on the property for taxation purposes. The sellers have been in possession of the property for the last thirteen years. Shaw & Co. negotiated the sale.

Commodore James Resells Plot Purchased for Protection.

The two private dwellings at 50 and 52 East Sixty-ninth Street, recently purchased by Commodore Arthur Curtiss James to prevent the erection of an apartment house at the southeast corner of Park Avenue, opposite his new $350,000 residence, have been resold to a buyer for residence improvement.

The site is now improved with two four-story houses and measures 37 by 61.11 by 104.5 feet, about sixty-two feet west of the corner of Park Avenue.

West Seventieth Street Sale.

The four-story dwelling at 118 West Seventieth Street, on a lot 18.6 by 100.5, between Columbus Avenue and Broadway, has been sold by Slawson & Hobbs to a syndicate known as the 118 West Seventieth Street Company. The former owner of record was Helen W. Hart.

Lewine & Kempner, Inc., sold 164 West Forty-eighth Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 17 by 100.5, 140 feet east of Sixth Avenue, to a buyer for occupancy. The sellers acquired the property in January, 1912, from the United States Trust Company.

Buys Lexington Avenue House.

The four-story dwelling at 965 Lexington Avenue, on lot 20 by 75.6 feet, adjoining the northeast corner of Seventieth Street, has been purchased by Daniel B. Freedman from Bertha Lopez de Victoria. The William S. Anderson Company was the broker.

American Real Estate Company Sells Three Bronx Parcels.

Three important sales in the Bronx yesterday by the American Real Estate Company, all of which will lead to immediate apartment house improvement, illustrated in a marked manner the continued activity in realty and building operations.

The largest of the transactions involved the sale of the entire block front on the westerly side of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, between 170th and 171st Streets, to Hyman Crystal. This plot is part of the property known as the Astor-A-Re-Co property, and acquired during 1915 from Vincent Astor. Mr. Crystal will improve the plot with five-story apartment houses of an unusual design. The operation will involve about $275,000.

There is a station of the new Jerome Avenue Subway at 170th Street, only four short blocks west of the Concourse, and it is expected that the service on this line will be begun within the year. This is the initial sale in this property, which is now being offered by the American Real Estate Company to builders of responsibility.

Several other sales are now in negotiation. The company proposes to complete the work of street improvements at an early date, making the entire property available for improvement.

The company also sold to A. A. Kuttler a plot on the northwest corner of Bryant Avenue and East 165th Street, 100 feet on the north side of East 165th Street and 110 feet on the west side of Bryant Avenue, for improvement with two five-story apartment houses, and to David and Davis M. Lentin a plot fronting 240 feet on the east side of Bryant Avenue, 100 feet north of Aldus Street, where four sixty-foot five-story apartment houses will be built.

Investors Buying Tenements.

Charles B. Farwell sold for the Kouwenhoven Estates, Inc., of Mineola, L. I., a five-story brick tenement, being on the west side of Manhattan Street, 117 feet 6 inches north of East Houston Street, to a speculator.

Samuel Fine sold to an investor for Max Peters 31-33 West 118th Street, two five-story flats, on a lot 25 by 100 each.

Operators Buy West Bronx Corner.

An important deal in the West Bronx section was closed yesterday by Lewine and Kempner, operators, who purchased from the estate of Thomas Thorn the northwest corner of Fordham Road and Davidson Avenue in the West Bronx, a plot fronting 118 feet on Fordham Road and comprising altogether about four and one-third lots.

This plot is one block west of the new subway station at Fordham Road and Jerome Avenue, and is the third corner purchased by the above operators in this section within the past few months.

The buyers will build a taxpayer with stores and a moving picture theatre, the lease of which is about completed. Eisman, Levy, Corn & Lewine represented the purchasers as attorneys.

Bronx Sales.

Thomas Concannon sold to an investing client of Arnold Byrne and Baumann, 1,765 Southern Boulevard, a five-story tenement on a lot 25 by 130. The property was held at $40,000. Eugene J. Busher was associated in the deal.

Brooklyn.

I. Salzberg sold for the C. W. P. Building Company, to H. Wolin and P. De Rosa, a plot 75 by 100 feet, on the southwesterly side of Fifty-second Street, 200 feet from Seventeenth Avenue. The buyers gave in part payment a plot 40 by 100 feet, on the northeasterly side of Forty-first Street, 200 feet from Ninth Avenue.

A plot 100 feet on Seventh Avenue and 100 feet on Carroll Street, adjoining the First Dutch Reformed Church, has been purchased by Louis Beer's Sons through Charles C. Steele.

This is the only vacant plot on Seventh Avenue between Flatbush Avenue and Greenwood Cemetery.

R. A. Schlesing has sold the six-family flat at 1,285 Greene Avenue for John Schaefer to Jacob Gottel.

New Jersey.

Louis Schlesinger, Inc., has sold for Duncan MacKinnon the two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 349 Woodside Avenue, Forest Hills, N. J., on a plot 30 by 115, to a client for investment. Also the two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling on a plot 27 by 100, 123 North Sixteenth Street, East Orange, N. J.

The Shore Hotel Company of New York, under the management of Edouard J. Solomons, has purchased from Jean G. Venetos the Curley Hotel and cottages at Allenhurst, N. J. The purchasers were the lessees of the hotel during the season of 1915, and after extensive improvements will conduct it for the coming season. The property was held at $100,000.

Westchester County.

The Fox Realty Company sold for Rudolph Olenser his property containing about eight acres, adjoining the Knollwood Country Club, in the Pocantico Hills, Westchester County. The purchaser is a member of the club and will build a residence for his permanent home.

$2,842,500 in Loans Placed.

William A. White & Sons have placed the following loans aggregating $2,842,500. The majority of the loans are at 4½ per cent.: For Emma H. Ellsworth, $75,000, at 5 per cent., on 106-108 West Thirty-second Street, six-story loft building; for Brodkin Realty Company; $310,000 on 6-8 West Thirty-second Street, sixteen-story mercantile structure; for Frankenstein Estate, $42,500, at 5 per cent., northeast corner of 124th Street and Lexington Avenue; for City and Suburban Homes, $180,000, at 4½ per cent., on block front west side of Avenue A, Sixty-fourth to Sixty-fifth Streets, six-story model tenements; for Holworthy Chambers, $165,000, at 5 per cent., on northwest corner of Thirty-second Street and Madison Avenue, old buildings on plot 49 by 95; for the owner, $320,000, at 4½ per cent., on 523 Fifth Avenue, six-story business edifice; for 630 Park Avenue Company, building loan of $650,000, on proposed twelve-story apartment house, southwest corner of Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue; also, the loan recently reported for the New York Theatre Company for $1,100,000 at 4½ per cent., on the block front east side of Broadway, Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth Streets.

Annual Report of American Real Estate Company.

The American Real Estate Company has just issued its twenty-eighth annual statement, showing the condition of the company at the close of business Dec. 31, 1915. Its real estate values are supported by certificates of appraisal of nine appraisers of the highest standing, and the correctness of the figures is attested by a well-known firm of certified public accountants.

The statement shows real estate owned of a valuation of $24,627,745.93, less underlying mortgages, $9,952,970, leaving a net valuation of real estate owned, $14,674,775.93. Additional assets, including mortgages owned of $1,025,603.98, and cash on hand, $408,459.37, bring the total assets up to $16,773,361.12. The total liabilities of the company, including its bonded indebtedness, are $14,196,349.80, leaving a capital stock and surplus, above all liabilities, of $2,577,011.32. After the extremely conservative appraisal which has been given the company's properties this year, this appears to be a substantial margin.

By a comparison with the figures of last year's statement, there has been a net reduction of mortgage indebtedness of $1,757,990 and a reduction in full-paid coupon bonded indebtedness of $512,404.80 and a net reduction in the total bonded indebtedness of $128,686.82.

During the year 1915 the gross sales of real estate amounted to $4,860,048.96, and real estate acquired, $2,807,628. The most important purchase made by the company for the past year was the Kouwenhoven property in the Astoria section of the Borough of Queens. This property contains over 1,100 lots, and will be made readily accessible by the Second Avenue elevated extension of the dual subway system, which will be operated during the present year. Improvements on the property are already under way, and the construction of apartment houses will be started in the near future.

Other advantageous purchases are also noted, and the past policy of the company in making investments along rapid transit lines at or near station points is continued with promise of profitable return as those lines near completion.

The personnel of the management remains substantially the same as in past years, and a continuance of its policy is thus assured.

Taxpayers' 1916 Calendar.

March 31.

Last day to pay water charges without 5 per cent. penalty.

May 1.

First half of the 1916 real estate taxes become a lien and are payable. Tax may be paid at the face amount during the month of May. If first half has been paid, final half of the real estate taxes for 1916 may be paid from now until Nov. 1, with a rebate at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum for the time intervening between date of payment and Nov. 1. Personal taxes for the year 1916 are due and payable.

May 31.

Last day on which first half of real estate taxes for 1916 and personal taxes can be paid without interest. Seven per cent. interest from May 1 added to unpaid personal taxes for 1916 and to the first half of the real estate taxes, if unpaid by this day.

June 30.

Last day upon which a writ of certiorari may be issued to review determination of Tax Commissioners for assessed valuation. Last day to pay regular water charges without 10 per cent. additional penalty.

Oct. 2.

"Tax Day." Tax books are open, showing real estate values for 1917. Your residence and the amount and kind of personal property you own on this day fix your liability for personal taxation. Condition of premises on this day is a basis for assessed valuation for 1917 taxes.

Nov. 1.

Final half of taxes of 1916 are due and payable. Can be paid at face amount during this month only.

Nov. 15.

Last day to file claims for reduction of your real estate valuation for 1917.

Nov. 29.

Last day to correct your personal tax valuation for 1917 or to pay second half of real estate taxes without interest.

Apartments Leased.

Sixteen out of twenty-five apartments in the new eleven-story fireproof structure being erected by Edwin S. Brickner at 129 East Sixty-ninth Street, have been leased from the floor plans, which were issued only three weeks ago. This is believed to be a new record in apartment house renting. Among the lessees are Miss Malvina Appleton, Bertha I. Doré, Arthur Corlies, Robert Gifford, Howard Plummer, Theodore Dickson, H. A. Murray, Jr., Dr. F. King, Schuyler Leggett, Seymour Johnson, Howard Pruspell, J. F. Mayer, and F. C. Tanner.

Pease & Elliman have leased to Henry Sanderson the south half of the fifth floor in the new house now in course of construction on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-second Street, consisting of fourteen rooms and five baths, for $12,000 a year. This is the fifth important lease signed for the house, aggregating $90,000, which is over a third of the gross rental of the building.

Conservatory for Wanamaker Store.

Plans have been filed with the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings for taking off the roof of the bridge connecting the two buildings of John Wanamaker, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Eighth Street and the northeast corner of Ninth Street, and constructing a conservatory on top of the bridge at a cost of $10,000. Thomas J. McCullough is the architect.

United Realty Owners' Ball This Evening.

The annual entertainment and ball of the United Real Estate Owners' Association will be held this evening at Palm Garden, 150 East Fifty-eighth Street.

Commercial Leases.

M. & L. Hess, Inc., have leased the sixth and seventh floors containing 25,000 square feet in the Underhill Building, 438 to 448 West Thirty-seventh Street, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of over $100,000. This completes the rental of the entire twelve-story, recently completed heavy construction building. The lessee, Telautograph Corporation, are successors to the Gray National Telautograph Company, whose factories and offices have been for the past twelve years at 75 Fulton Street.

The Real Estate Management Company has leased for the Champion Laundry the store 2,885 Broadway to Philip Cooper.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By Henry Brady.

144th St, West, s s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 50x99.11, vacant; Marx Ottinger et al. against Regina Bleiman et al.; Nathan Ottinger, attorney; J. D. Kelly, referee; due, $21,939.64; taxes, &c., $1,396.74; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

Monroe St, 175, n s, 92.6 ft n of Montgomery St, 24x100, six-story tenement and stores; Arnold Thayer et al. against Albert Miller et al.; J. W. McElhinney, attorney; T. A. Smith, referee, due, $29,316.34; taxes, &c., $900; to the plaintiff for $29,500.

By Joseph P. Day.

142d St, 235 West, n s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11, five-story flat; adjourned to Feb. 4.

AT 3,208 THIRD AV.

By Joseph P. Day.

Beaumont Av, 2,414, e s, 100 ft n of 187th St, 33.3x100, four-story flat; Anna Goldberg against Alfonzo Mistretta et al.; Harry Robitzek, attorney; Raphael Link, referee; due, $4,806.18; subject to mortgage, $18,000; to the plaintiff for $18,500.

By J. H. Mayers.

Ely Av, e s, 100 ft s of Edenwald Av, 25x 100; Henry Isaacs against Dave Broder et al.; Epstein & R., attorneys; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $221.27; taxes, &c., $58; to the plaintiff for $300.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

88th St., 111 West, n s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av., 16x100.8, four-story dwelling; S. R. Weil and another, trustees, against L. G. Hamilton et al.; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; J. G. Saxe, referee; due, $15,485.54; taxes, &c., $652.75.

107th St, 339 East, n s, 71.10 ft w of 1st Av, 28.2x75.6, five-story tenement; Metropolitan Savings Bank against Filippa Rizzio et al.; A. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys; J. A. Lynch, referee; due, $10,882.26; taxes, &c., $4,566.18.

By Joseph P. Day.

121st St, 447 East, n s, 100 ft w of Pleasant Av, 25x100.11, four-story tenement; O. J. Maigne et al. against Interwellen Holding Co.; Cary & C., attorneys; C. E. Lydecker, referee; due, $9,892.78; taxes, &c., $125.50.

By J. H. Mayers.

12th St, 539 East, n s, 148 ft w of Avenue B, 22x103.3, three-story house; H. R. Jameson against H. H. Herrman et al.; A. S. Jameson, attorney; Harry Bijur, referee; due, $9,976.93; taxes, &c., $220.50.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Aldus St, 952, s s, 143 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 42x105, five-story flat; American Real Estate Co. against D. G. Patton et al.; R. T. Wood, attorney; J. H. Hildreth, referee; due, $9,890.59; taxes, &c., $200; prior mtg, $33,000.

By Henry Brady.

Sedgwick Av, e s, 62.3 ft n of 167th St, 75x132.4x irregular, vacant; American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society against Maurice Stierer et al.; McLoughlin & M., attorneys; F. S. McAvoy, referee; due, $4,973.01; taxes, &c., $150.29.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

79th St, s s, 125 ft e of 3d Av, for a two-story and basement telephone exchange, 92x92; New York Telephone Co., 15 Dey St, owner; McKenzie, Voorhees & Gmelin, 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost................$150,000

64th St, 307 East, for a one-story stable and garage, 23x67; Sloan & Moller, Inc., 316 East 65th St, owner; H. Placek, 316 East 65th St, architect; cost..............$500

Southern Boulevard, e s, 300 ft n of 172d St, for a one-story brick garage, 49x100; Philip Rosen, 2,250 Washington Av, owner; Franz Wolfgang, 535 East 177th St, architect; cost $6,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

West End Av, s w corner 64th St, to a one-story factory; N. Y. C. R. R. Co., owner; J. C. Cocker, 2,017 5th Av, architect; cost. $5,000

8th Av, 2,593 to 2,603, to three five-story tenements and stores; G. E. Mills, Woodhaven, L. I., owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architect; cost......$5,500

Broadway, n e corner 9th St and Broadway, n e corner 8th St, to two six-story department stores; John Wanamaker, Philadelphia, Penn., owner; T. J. McCullough, 148 West 4th St, architect; cost..............$10,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, JAN. 31.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 770, 25x92.6; Robert S. Streep to John H. Rogan, 625 St. Mark's Av, Brooklyn, mtg $28,000, all liens, Jan. 10; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; John H. Rogan to Aug. Stellhorn, 499 West 129th St, mtg $28,000, all liens, Jan. 31; attorney, same.......$100

CATHARINE ST, 38, w s, 54.3 ft n of Madison St, 18.1x98.9, with rights to four-foot alley in rear; Frank Davin and another, executors of Patrick Lilly, to Luigi Rega, 40 Oak St, Jan. 31; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St..............$9,900

INTERIOR PARCEL, begins at point 45.5 ft n of 13th St and 344 ft e of 1st Av, runs n 40.5x n e 10.3x e 30.9x s — x w 48 to beginning, foreclosure tax lien, Nov. 30; Francis S. Williams, referee, to City of New York, Jan. 31; attorney, Lamar Hardy, Corporation Counsel..............$1,500

MANHATTAN AV, n e corner of 101st St, 27.10x100; Nora E. White to Charles H. Hornby, 19 West 101st St, mtg $40,000, Jan. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

MANHATTAN AV, n e corner of 101st St, 27.10x100; Charles H. Hornby to New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, 19 West 101st St, mtg $45,000, Jan. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

MONROE ST, 133, n s, 182.10 ft w of Jefferson St, 25.1x100; Adolph Shapiro to 131-133 Monroe Street Corp., 242 West 130th St, mtg $37,500, Jan. 28; attorneys, Shapiro & B., 399 Broadway..............$1

PARK AV, e s, 25.2 ft s of 82d St, 77x100; Esthold Realty Co. to Akron Building Co., 119 West 40th St, mtg $325,000, Jan. 27; attorneys, Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St..$1

PARK AV, s e corner of 92d St, runs s 116x e 89x n 15.3x e 61x n 100.8 to s s of 92d St, x w 150 to beginning; same to same, mtg $725,000, Jan. 27; attorneys, same..$1

PARK AV, s e corner of 84th St, 102.2x 133.4; same to Charter Construction Co., 119 West 40th St, mtg $675,000, Jan. 27; attorneys, same $100

1ST AV, 1,106½, e s, 75.5 ft n of 60th St, 25x100; Harold Levy to Francis A. Flynn, — 46th St, East Elmhurst, Borough of Queens, mtg $19,930, Jan. 28; attorneys, Roe & Hayes, 44 Pine St..............$1

7TH AV, e s, 25.2 ft n of 111th St, 37.10x 100; Ida S. R. and Edouard J. Solomons to Jean G. Venetos, 379 Washington Av, Brooklyn, mtg $39,000, Jan. 20; attorneys, Benny & Cowden, 23 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J. $100

10TH AV, n w corner of 216th St, runs w 26.1 to e s of Broadway x n e 102.3 to w s of avenue x s 98.11 to beginning, gore; William B. Isham and another, exrs. of Wm. B. Isham, to Geo. F. Moody, 122 West 80th St, Jan. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $7,750

SAME PROPERTY; George F. Moody to J. Clarence Davies, 14 East 81st St, mtg $6,500, all liens, Jan. 31; attorney, same..$100

19TH ST, 211 to 215 West, n s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 50x100.2, foreclosure Jan. 27; Saul Bernstein, referee, to Clement March, 25 Washington Square North, Jan. 28; attorney, Henry F. Miller, 44 Pine St....$65,000

20TH ST, 11 West, n s, 273.6 ft w of 5th Av, 28.6x92; Lillie J. Earle to Ferris Land Co., 14 Wall St, mtg $105,000, Jan. 29; attorneys, White & Case, 14 Wall St......$1

23D ST, s s, 344 ft e of 1st Av, 50x98.9; Conrad P. Giebelhaus to Steinmetz Construction Co., 1,416 Glover St, mtg $18,000, Jan. 28, attorney, E. P. Korkus, 924 Broadway, Brooklyn $100

25TH ST, 134 and 136 West, s s, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 50x81.1; Oltrogge Corporation to Emma A. Mayhew, 1,522 Pacific St, Brooklyn, mtg $80,000, Jan. 29; attorney, E. Sharum, 170 Broadway..............$1

30TH ST, 252 West, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Anna M. E. Runga to Amelia R. Zobel, 17 West 124th St, mtg $5,000, April 26, 1910; attorney, Charles Brandt, Jr., 99 Nassau St..............$100

64TH ST, 406 East, s s, 131 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Nathan Goldstein to Adolf Fisch, 183 Pulaski St, Brooklyn; all liens, Oct. 15, 1915 ....$100

102D ST, 302 West, s s, 75 ft w of West End Av, 25x50.11; Ausburn M. Birdsall to Mary R. Remington, 317 West 83d St, mtg $15,000, Jan. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..............$1

107TH ST, 169, 71 East, n s, 185 ft w of 3d Av, 34x100.11; Edith Guy et al to Alice T. O'Brien, 1,487 Vyse Av, mtg $13,000, b. and s., Dec. 20; attorneys, Thornton & Earle, 38 Park Row..............$100

113TH ST, 316 East, s s, 443.9 ft w of 1st Av, 31.3x100.11; Louis Marinelli to Carmela Marinelli, 915 East 229th St, all title, Jan. 26 ....$1

163D ST, 459 West, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x112.6, foreclosure Jan. 28; Charles H. Murray, referee, to A. C. Realty Corporation, 107 Bowery, Jan. 31; attorneys, Strasbourger & S., 74 Broadway......$1,000

163D ST, 461 West, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x112.6, foreclosure Jan. 28. Charles H. Murray, referee, to A. C. Realty Corporation, 107 Bowery, Jan. 31, attorneys same $1,000

Bronx.

BEAUMONT AV, 2,414, e s, 33.3x100; Raphael Link, referee, to Anna Goldberg, 1,470 Washington Av, mtg $18,000, Jan. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $500

BROOK AV, 1,528, e s, 25x100.11; Abraham Goldstein to Joseph Gordon, 493 East 170th St, and another, mtg $14,750, Jan. 17; attorney, N. H. W. Schutt, 30 Church St..$100

GARDEN ST, s s, 207.1 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 16.7x100; Charles Brandt, Jr., referee, to Elizabeth V. Irwin, 1,070 Lexington Av, Jan. 29; attorney, Edwin V. Guinan, 203 Broadway..............$5,500

HERSCHEL ST, 104, s w s, 25.4x105.9; Charles F. Gordes to Thomas E. Loughlin, July 16, 1909, mtg $3,500; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway........$1

SAME PROPERTY; Thomas E. Loughlin to Ambrose F. Becker, 105 West 72d St., mtg $3,500, Oct. 7, 1915; attorney, same........$1

LAFONTAINE AV, 2,118, e s, 25x95; Mary Harris to Anna Hepner, 2,010 Valentine Av, mtg $6,500, Jan. 20; attorney, L. Klein, 2 Rector St. $100

LORILLARD PL, 2,364, e s, 50x100; Russo-Iodice Realty Co., Inc., to Nicola Dagostino, 556 Morris Av, mtg $35,000, Jan. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOT 462, map of Unionport, 100x108; James P. Hanrahan to Albert Scherrer, 650 Melrose Av, Jan. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..............$100

LOTS 205 and 206, map of Bronx Terrace; Charles Rheinlander to John Dannies, 3,545 Boston Road, mtg $2,000, Jan. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOTS 45 and 46, Block 49, map of Morris Park; Willoughby B. Dobbs, referee, to Royal Bronx Realty Co., Inc., 1,129 Walker Av, Jan. 29; attorney, Charles H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av..............$1,000

LOTS 20 and 21, Block 12, map of Morris Park; Josephine Reilly to Fanny H. Harding and another, 136 West 64th St, mtg $900, Jan. 25; attorney, H. H. Harding, 37 Wall St..............$1

LOTS 14 and 15, Block 27, map of Morris Park; Morris Park Estates to Isadore Amster, 831 Fox St, Jan. 24, confirmation deed; attorney, B. Greenberg, 827 East 101st St.$10

SAME PROPERTY; Isadore Amster to Bernard Greenberg, 827 East 101st St, ½ part, Jan. 26; same attorney..............$10

PLOT begins 125 ft s of 181st St and 104.5 ft w of Vyse Av, 20.7x50; Otto L. Dubel to Mott Avenue Realty Co., 451 Tinton Av, May 12, 1915; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..............$1

SAME PROPERTY; Mott Avenue Realty Co. to Harry N. Cohen, 126 West 127th St, Jan. 28; same attorney..............$1

SIMPSON ST, 1,160, e s, 25x100; Max Miller to Selig Heller, 611 St. Clair Av, Cleveland, Ohio, mtgs $18,000, Jan. 26; attorney, M. Heller, 5 Beekman St..........$1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 100 ft s of 173d St, 50x100; George C. Wheeler to Anthony F. Koelble, 788 Riverside Drive, mtg $5,500, Jan. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Anthony F. Koelble to C. Bertram Plante, 761 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, mtg $5,500, Jan. 29; same attorney. $100

VALENTINE AV, e s, 176.6 ft n of 184th St, 49.11x115; Henry Rudolph to R. & D. Realty Co., Inc., 3,013 3d Av, Jan. 29; attorney, Otto A. Deffas, 3,013 3d Av......$1

3D AV, w s, 94 ft s of 183d St, 36x120; Charles E. Moore, referee, to Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Co., 1,246 Grand St, Brooklyn, Jan. 31; attorney, F. W. Hubby, 26 Liberty St..............$7,000

5TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 4th Av, 33.4x114, Wakefield, Wm. H. Rogers, executor, to James Anderson, 831 East 219th St, mtg $2,500, Jan. 26; attorney, R. J. Illwitzer, 435 East 149th St..............$2,814

197th St, n s, at centre line unnamed st. adjoining Lot 46, map of Metropolitan Real Estate Association, 65x90; Eda Newburger to Miltner Brothers, Inc., 383 West 195th St, mtg $3,450, Jan. 31; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $100

219TH ST, n s, 333.4 ft e of 4th Av, strip 0.8x114; William H. Rogers to James Anderson, 831 East 219th St, mtg $2,500, Jan. 26; attorney, R. J. Illwitzer, 435 East 149th St. $1

239TH ST, s w corner of Brown St, 50x100; Stephan Ufheil to Helen Seringer, 599 East 140th St, mtg $1,500, Jan. 25; attorney, R. E. Bergman, 148th St. and 3d Av.......$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 50.5 ft s of 98th St, 25x92.3; August Stellhorn to John H. Rogan, 625 St. Mark's Av, Brooklyn, prior mtg $25,000, 2 years, 6 p. c., Jan. 31; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $3,000

AVENUE A, w s, from 64th to 65th Sts, 200.10x100; City and Suburban Homes Co. to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St, Jan. 31, due, &c, as per bond.......$180,000

CATHARINE ST, w s, 54.3 ft n of Madison St, 18.1x98.9; Luigi Rega to American Mortgage Co., 46 Cedar St, Jan. 31 5 years; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St....$6,000

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 73.11 ft n of 116th St, 18x50; Sol Goldstein to Theodore Kempe, 27 Linden St, Brooklyn, Jan. 29, prior mtg $4,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$500

MANHATTAN AV, n e corner of 101st St, 27.10x100; Charles H. Hornby to Nora E. White, 21 West 101st St, Jan. 31, due July 31, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..............$5,000

OAK ST, 40, n s, 20x50; Luigi Rega to Katharina Kraus, 1,600 Shakespeare Av, Jan. 31, 5 years; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St..............$4,000

1ST AV, n w corner of 83d St; Ernest H. Behrens to Lion Brewery, 104 West 108th St, Jan. 25, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Fitch & G., 32 Nassau St..............$5,000

2D AV, 1,772-80, s e corner of 93d St, 126.5x 100; Davidena M. Lowden to Charles S. Lippner and another, 337 East 155th St, Jan. 28, due Dec. 20, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Hart & S., 140 Nassau St.......$4,250

10TH AV, n w corner of 216th St, 98.9x—; George F. Moody to William B. Isham and another, executors, 21 East 63d St, Jan. 29, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..............$6,500

163D ST, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x 118.6; The A. C. Realty Corporation to Abram Morris, 601 West 113th St, Jan. 31, prior mtg $18,500, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Strasbourger & S., 74 Broadway, $3,500

163D ST, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x112.6; the A. C. Realty Corporation to Abram Morris, 601 West 113th St, Jan. 31, prior mtg $20,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Strasbourger & S., 74 Broadway, $3,500

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, w s, 200 ft n of Lafayette Av, 50x100; also Longfellow St, e s, 325 ft n of Lafayette Av, 50x100; Bessie Sodekson to Charles Schneider, 147 West 55th St, Jan. 27, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,500

FREEMAN ST, s e corner of Hoe Av, 50x 100; James G. Gafney to Isaac Blumberg, 4,602 to 4,614 Hoe Av, prior mtg $60,000, Jan. 28, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Horwitz & F., 41 Park Row..........$1,500

LORILLARD PLACE, 2,364, e s, 50x100; Nicola D. Agostino to Russo-Iodice Realty Co., Inc., 2,364 Lorillard Place, prior mtg $350,000, Jan. 28, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,000

LOTS 461 and 462, map of Van Nest Park; F. & W. Co. to Katherina Creter, 634 Morris Park Av, July 16, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Katherine C. Kellenbeck, New Hartford, Conn. $2,500

197TH ST, n s, at centre line of unnamed street adjoining Lot 46, map of Metropolitan Real Estate Association, 65x90; Miltner Bros., Inc., to Edw. Newburger, 27 East 95th St, Jan. 31, 1 year; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.. $3,450

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 4,230, all; August Schierloh to Joseph Sturm, 109 Simpson St, 5½ years, from March 1, 1916; attorney, H. Citret, 90 John St..............$2,700 and $3,000

1ST AV, 1,601; 83d St, 353 East, all; Joseph Seiferd to Ernest H. Behrens, Nanuet, N. Y., 5 years, from May 1, 1916; attorneys, Fitch & G., 32 Nassau St..............$2,500

8TH AV, 2,625, all; Minnie Low, executrix of Nathan Low, to Central Brewing Co., 535 East 68th St, 4 3-12 years, from Feb. 1, 1916 ....$2,400

9TH AV, 500, store floor and basement; Katherine Lindemann to B. McDonough, 428 West 57th St, 5 years, from Sept. 1, 1916; address, 500 9th Av..............$1,860

49TH ST, 112 and 114 West, all; Samuel K. Jacobs to Henri and Marie Mollat, 118 West 49th St, from Jan. 15, 1916, to Sept. 30, 1920; attorneys, Lindsay, K. & P, 27 William St $5,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 113th St, 50.11x100; Bernhard Bernstein against No. 501 West 113th Street, Inc., owner; Hannah Elias, agent, contractor..........$510

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,266; Victor Groger against Catherine Wahle, owner; Clara Fauzner, contractor $19

ATTORNEY ST, 168; Louis Berliant against Brand & Wasserman, owners; Joseph Reichbach, contractor $40

BROADWAY, 1,520; Ernst Gudeman against New York Theatre Co., owner; Fifteen-Twenty Broadway, Inc., owner and contractor $264

BROADWAY, 1,744; Arthur F. Jones against Edmund L. Mooney et al., owners and contractors $10,982

PARK AV, 1,022 and 1,024; National Sash and Door Co., Inc., against Ramsay Hoguet, owner, renewal $45

WEST END AV, 839; Edward A. Specht against Marion L. Lord, owner and contractor; Arthur R. Bastine, trustee, owner $1,806

119TH ST, 112 West; Joseph Dangerman against Luke A. Burke, owner and contractor $180

Bronx.

BEAR SWAMP ROAD, n s, 53.7 ft e of Barnes Av, 26.8x142.8; Christian Swenson against Albert Oberg, owner; Martin Fletscher, contractor $129

INTERVALE AV, 1,061; Leon Mayer against Bernard Construction Co., B. Greenthal, and Keve Meyer, owners and contractors...$300

145TH ST, 542 East; Jarcho & Ebert against Isadore Horowitz, owner; Kay-Bee Construction Co., Inc., contractor..........$250

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, 99 to 103; Berger Mfg. Co. against George Backer Realty Co., Inc., et al., Jan. 25, 1916..............$252.50

5TH AV, 624; Adolph Shapiro against Theodore C. Marceau et al., Oct. 21, 1915.$322.22

12TH ST, 441 to 445 East; Louis Pollinger against Louis Solinsky, Dec. 24, 1915...$175

40TH ST, 122 East; Noonan Building Material Co., Inc., against Harold F. Patterson et al., Jan. 19, 1916, (by bond)..$344.85

110TH ST, 501 West; Isidor Cohen against One Hundred and Sixty Broadway Holding Corp., Dec. 4, 1915..............$239.48

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

GOERCK ST, e s, between Delancey and Broome Sts, Lot 126; East River Savings Institution against Fanny Wallowitz et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, O. F. Hibbard.

MADISON AV, n e corner 127th St, 17x80; George B. Grinnell et al. against Mary A. Stickney et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Fraser & Speir.

6TH ST, 202 and 204; Robert W. Candler et al. against Mary Schulman et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. W. Candler.

25TH ST, 124 and 126 East; J. Portman & Co. against Yorktown Realty Co. et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, L. Rosenberg.

30TH ST, s s, 372.6 ft e of 9th Av, 16.6x 98.9; Hugh A. Murrill against Lucretia Ennett et al., (partition;) attorney, M. Boyle.

65TH ST, 5 to 9 West; Alice A. Crandell against Flanagan Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davis, Symmes & Schreiber.

85TH ST, s s, 421 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x102.2; Corporation of the Brick Presbyterian Church in the City of New York against Emma C. Floyd et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Smith.

106TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11, and Park View Terrace, e s, 100 ft n of Wellesley St, 100x125; Grace Meehan against Peter J. Meehan et al. (partition;) attorneys, Wesselman & Kraus.

114TH ST, 71 East; Milton J. Bach against Sarah Meyerhoffer et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Reigelman & Bach.

Bronx.

BRONX BOULEVARD, s w corner of Fulton St, known as Lot 1,705, Lorillard map; L. Josephine Moses against David Wood et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, J. H. Rogan.

FREEMAN ST, s s, 83.6 ft w of Longfellow Av, 47x90.4; Carucci Holding Co., Inc., against James Powers et al., foreclosure of mtg; attorney, A. J. Romagna.

LOT 118, map of Village of Wakefield; George Christie against Alexander Christie et al., foreclosure of mtg; attorneys, Strang & Taylor.

LOT 37, map of South Mount Vernon, 24th Ward; Samuel E. Robinson against Hattie Rodgers, action to compel conveyance; attorney, P. Van Alstine.

LOT 2, map of lots, a portion of the well-known Hyatt farm, 24th Ward; Edwin T. Thorn against George E. Buckbee et al., foreclosure of mtg; attorneys, Timme & Knoepke.

LOT No. 1, map of lots, a portion of the well-known Hyatt farm, 24th Ward; Edwin T. Thorn against George E. Buckbee et al., foreclosure of mtg; attorneys, Timme & Knoepke.

NAPIER AV, s e corner of 236th St, 52.9x 100; Fanny C. Ormsbee against Joseph A. Powers et al., foreclosure of mtg; attorneys, McKeen, Brewster & Morgan.

PARK VIEW TERRACE, e s, 100 ft n of Wellesley St, 100x125; also 106th St, s s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100; Grace Meehan against Peter J. Meehan et al., partition suit; attorneys, Wesselman & Kraus.

WOODYCREST AV, e s, 144 ft n of 164th St, 51.1x200; Charles A. Sudbrink against John Francis Baukal et al., foreclosure of mtg; attorney, E. V. R. Ketchum.

141ST ST, s s, 533 ft e of Willis Av, 38.6x 100; August Knoepke against Abe Meyer et al, foreclosure of mtg; attorneys, Timme & Knoepke.

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OR BOTH COMBINED
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$40,000 equity in choice business corner, 100x100, 5-story walk-up, 8 stores; apartments, 3, 4 and 5 rooms; all improvements; leading avenue, West Side; leased at $22,000 per year; bank mortgage, 5 per cent. 5 years; Price $185,000; principals only. H. L. PHELPS, 168 Willis Av. (135th).

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Warning!
Building material and labor advancing rapidly. Houses now built cannot be duplicated for present prices.
ASK ANY BUILDER.
Send for our illustrated book giving complete details of houses on twenty-year payment plan—$500 cash down—NEW SUBWAY—Brooklyn—22 minutes—5-cent fare. Prices $4,500 to $6,000.
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I have for sale (unrestricted) house and lot, 50 x 100, in exclusive Ditmas Park section, where unrestricted sites are scarce. OWNER, S 16 TIMES.

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FOR SALE
At One-Half of Cost.
LAWRENCE, L. I.
One of the handsomest country estates; house Colonial design; ready to move in; magnificently decorated; 6 master bedrooms, 4 baths; beautiful Italian gardens, lily pool, fountain and shrubbery. For particulars and photographs apply to SECRETARY, 18 E. 34th St., New York.

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TO
HUNTINGTON
The best information regarding
Shore Fronts, Hilltops or Farms
may be obtained from us.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 E. 34th St. Murray Hill 4030.

100 LOTS FOR $3,000
WORTH $12,500
Right in heart of village of Center Moriches, L. I., 3 minutes to depot, 10 minutes to bay; for an enterprising developer, this is the best thing on Long Island; price only $30 per lot, and you can sell at $100 to $250 on easy payments; get to this at once; terms only $500 down, $50 monthly.
W. H. MOFFITT, Bay Shore, L. I.

IDEAL COUNTRY HOME
Hour out on North Shore; near water; old-fashioned homestead, 11 rooms, bath; electric lights, stable, garage, icehouse, artesian well; 3 acres, garden; all kinds fruit trees; broad lawns, flower beds, tennis court; beautiful old shade trees around house; also small lake and running brook; great bargain, $11,500; terms.
THEO. S. HALL, 47 WEST 34TH ST.

Country Place Overlooking Bay!
Beautiful 42 acre country place, Patchogue, long frontage Merrick Road; high, dry, overlooking Bay; good buildings; exclusive neighborhood; $18,000; terms; worth double. Bargains everywhere.
HARVEY B. NEWINS
Woolworth Building NEW YORK

$75 DOWN—$75
buys my 6-room Queen Anne Cottage and garden plot, improvements, 40 minutes out, trolley and trains, balance $12 monthly. B. Treiss, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

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ASTOR HOUSE BUILDING
217 Broadway, New York
A few desirable offices and stores
FOR RENT
VINCENT ASTOR
23 West 26th St., New York,
or Superintendent on premises.

Masonic Building
23RD ST. & 6TH AVE.
Three Entire Floors
14,000 sq. ft. each
One for Film Co.'s
Also Desirable Divisions
Seven Passenger Elevators — Five Freight Elevators
100% Sprinkler System — Six Fireproof Stairways
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At 37-39 Liberty St. in a well managed fireproof building of more than average dignity. Rents $300 to $2250.
Lawyers especially solicited.
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2000 John 92 William St.

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and 147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce & Nassau Sts.
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16-Story Modern Office Building.
3 Sides Open on 3 Streets—Continuous Service.
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STORE—Light, Fireproof, 72x90
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Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.,
14 Wall Street.

BROOKLYN.

OPPORTUNITY
In Flatbush, look at this fine store, its excellent location, etc. 1076 Coney Island Ave., near Foster Ave. Inquire O. W. WALTER, Builder, 739 East 17th Street, Flatbush.

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Surrounding Kew Gardens Station.
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Electric Express Service.

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JUST COMPLETED.
Prices $9,000 to $22,500.
On Convenient Terms.
Villa Plots of Exceptional Beauty.
Information on request from
JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway & 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS —8:17, 9:00, 10:00, 11:05, 11:50 A. M.; 12:30 (12:52 Saturday only), (1:15 Saturday only), 1:25, 2:06, 3:00, 3:45, 4:07, 4:29, 5:00 (5:11 except Saturday), (5:18 Saturday only), 5:33 P. M., &c. SUNDAY—8:25, 9:05, 10:00, 11:17, 11:34 A. M.; 1:08, 1:56, 2:12, 3:03, 4:11, 4:45, 5:25 P. M., &c. Returning at frequent intervals.

Forest Hills Gardens
"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 Minutes from Herald Square.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
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MODERN HOME.
30 minutes from New York or Brooklyn; 7 rooms, bath, combination gas and electric fixtures; grounds enough for poultry, fruit and vegetables; convenient to station, trolley, &c. Big bargain for $3,600, worth $4,300; responsible party can buy on terms as low as $200 cash, balance $17 per month; particulars and pass; THOMAS J. BROWNE, 349 E. 14th St.

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House, 12 rooms and 3 baths; large plot of ground; 30 minutes to 33d St. and 7th Av.; rolling country; sewer, water, gas, electricity; $500 cash, balance can be arranged. P. P. STEPHENSON, 243 W. 34th St.

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$100 CASH NOW
AND 4 PAYMENTS OF $37.50 EACH

BUY THIS ATTRACTIVE HOUSE
now being built; ready to occupy May 1st; 6 large rooms and bath; on shaded plot, in delightful nearby suburban town in the hills of New Jersey; only half hour out; balance of purchase price in small monthly payments like rent; for photo, floor plans and free tickets to inspect, write
BIG BARGAIN, P. O. Box 1041, N. Y. City.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Obliged to sacrifice my beautiful private residence worth $10,000; 10 rooms, all modern imp'ts; large plot; excellent location, very convenient. Will accept $8,000 if sold within next 10 days. Apply to my broker. MURDOCH, opp. Lackawannna Terminal.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

For rent, from Feb. 3, two beautiful furnished apartments for balance of season, or shorter period; hotel service.
THE LORRAINE,
2 EAST 45TH STREET.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

—OFFICES—
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Stock Exchange Houses
in the 19-Story Office Building,
74 Broadway—11 New St.
Directly across NEW ST., from the Stock Exchange.
Location Unexcelled
This building has every convenience, including a restaurant and direct entrance to the Subway.
3 Especially Desirable Suites
Look at these offices. Our representative is there every afternoon.
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1 WEST 34 STREET

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City.
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6 AND 7 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, BATH, EXTRA LAVATORY, $60 TO $82.50.

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ONE FIVE-ROOM APARTMENT.
J. AXELROD. 200 W. 72d St.

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25 Minutes from Grand Central to
HUBBARD
APARTMENTS
Mosholu Parkway North & Hull Ave.
3 minutes to Botanical Garden, N. Y. Central Station; 6 minutes to 198th St. L Station.
3-4-5 ROOMS. $21-$37.

Park View Apartments,
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Fordham Heights, West Bronx.
Just Completed, Facing St. James Park.
5 Rooms & Foyer, $38.00
The Gaines-Roberts Co., on Premises.

Mortgage Loans
Forty-five cents an agate line.

I want to borrow $600,000 at 4%, 5 years, first mortgage on 5th Av. property situated between 42d and 48th Sts., value $1,200,000, producing big yearly rental, fully secured for a number of years; no attention paid to any proposition for more than 4%. Address W. F., care Allen, 116 West 32d.

FOR MORTGAGE MONEY SEE S. A. ISRAEL, 35 NASSAU ST.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LOFTS, 12,350 sq. ft. each, Finck Building, 318-326 West 39th St.; rigid construction; excellent light; high ceilings and clear floor spaces; minimum insurance rates; power at cost. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Phone 5700 John.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (corner 42d.) Bryant 5786.

LOFTS, 56¼x90; rent, $2,800; half, $1,400; sprinkler; 3 elevators; 114-116 East 16th St., within two blocks of 14th St. and 18th St. subway stations; excellent light; large skylights in top loft. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Phone 5700 John.

FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDING, 20x80, with yard; one-story brick, 30x65, high ceiling, near Williamsburg Bridge and all freight stations. Inquire 40 Penn St., Brooklyn.

Have some very desirable stores, including a corner, on Broadway, between 96th and 110th. For further particulars apply to Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.

73d, 134 East.—Entire first floor private dwelling, especially suitable physician or dentist; electricity; modern conveniences. Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 414 Madison Av.

SOAP FACTORY.
Also suitable for other business; at 92 Monroe St. Apply H. C. B. Stein, 242 E. Houston St.

Surrender lease of loft containing about 16,000 square feet in building on Bleecker, near 3d St., at 50c. a foot. FREDERICK FOX & CO., 793 Broadway, New York.

Offices.—Large and small attractive offices, modern conveniences; $17.50 to $50 monthly. 109 Broad St. Apply on premises.

Loft to let, with steam power; size, 40x60; good light, high ceiling, low rent. 40 Penn St., Brooklyn.

Nice, light loft, 2,100 square feet; $50; electric elevator; steam heat. 129 Patchen Av., Brooklyn.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Offices to let.—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42d St. & E. 43d St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW. Business property, sale, rental, management.

EXCELLENT LOFTS, $600 UP.
6 and 8 West 22d St., near 5th Av.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St. 710 Madison Av.

Carnegie Hall Studio 810 to sublet. Phone 321 Circle. Call before 3:30.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee under the will of Samuel Smith, deceased, of a certain Trust Fund by said will created for the benefit of Cora Kennard, (Cora, Countess of Strafford,) Plaintiff, against LITTLE ITALY REALTY COMPANY, et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of January, 1916, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of First Avenue, distant fifty feet eleven inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street with the westerly side of First Avenue; running thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Ninth Street, and part of the way through a party wall, seventy-five feet; thence northerly, parallel with First Avenue, twenty-five feet; thence easterly, again parallel with One Hundred and Ninth Street, and part of the way through a party wall, seventy-five feet, to the westerly side of First Avenue; and thence southerly, along the westerly side of First Avenue, twenty-five feet, to the point or place of beginning.

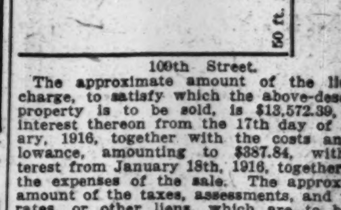
Together with all fixtures and articles attached to, or used in connection with said premises, together with the appurtenances, and all the estate and rights of the parties to this action in and to said premises.

Dated, New York, January 21, 1916.

ARCHIBALD E. BAXTER, Referee.

EMMET & PARISH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 52 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 2,125 First Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $13,572.39, with interest thereon from the 17th day of January, 1916, together with the costs and allowance, amounting to $387.84, with interest from January 18th, 1916, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $659.00 and interest.

Said premises are to be sold subject to a state of facts which an accurate survey would show. (Survey dated New York, December 8, 1899, made by Francis W. Ford, City Surveyor.)

Dated, New York, January 21, 1916.

ARCHIBALD E. BAXTER, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CITATION.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

United States of America, Southern District of New York, ss.:

Whereas a libel and petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1916, by the National Steam Navigation Company, Limited, of Greece, owner of the Steamship "Thessaloniki," her equipment and pending freight, for limitation of its liability for all loss, destruction, damage and injury caused by her loss at sea on the 5th day of January, 1916; and

Whereas the petitioner and libellant has given an ad interim stipulation to abide by all orders of the Court interlocutory and final and to pay the amount awarded by the final decree rendered by this Court or by an Appellate Court if an appeal intervene, with interest, to the amount of Thirty thousand ($30,000) Dollars, unless the amount or value of the petitioner's interest in said Steamship, her equipment and pending freight, if any, shall be paid into Court by the petitioner, or a stipulation for value therefor shall be given as aforesaid in the meantime;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of a monition issued by said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all loss, destruction, damage or injury occasioned by said foundering, to file and make due proof of their respective claims before Alex Gilchrist, Jr., Esquire, at his office in the Federal Building, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and also to appear before said Court in said building on the first day of May, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and answer said petition and libel, otherwise they will be defaulted and debarred from participation in this suit.

Dated, New York, January 19th, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of New York.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW York County.—STATE OF YUCATAN, Plaintiff, against AVELINO MONTES and MICHAEL J. SMITH, Defendants.—Summons. Trial desired in the County of New York.—To the above named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, December 27, 1915.

MURRAY, PRENTICE & HOWLAND,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the Defendant Avelino Montes:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. M. Warley Platzek, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of December, 1915, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York.

Dated, New York, Borough of Manhattan, Dec. 31, 1915.

Yours, &c.,

MURRAY, PRENTICE & HOWLAND,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Abnormally high temperatures continue in the Atlantic States. They have fallen considerably from the Gulf States northeastward through the Central Valleys and the lake region, and continue low in the West.

Except for local rain Tuesday in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, generally fair weather will prevail Tuesday and Wednesday east of the Mississippi River, with low temperature. It will be much colder Tuesday night in the Atlantic and East Gulf States.

A high pressure system of great magnitude covers the entire western half of the country, and there was also a decided rise in pressure to the eastward, except in the Atlantic States, indicating a marked change from the unsettled type of pressure distribution that has prevailed during January and a return to more seasonable conditions.

During the last twenty-four hours there were quite general rains and snows over the east half of the country, except in the South Atlantic States, and local rains and snows in scattered localities in the West.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from the Delaware Breakwater to Eastport.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be fresh to strong west; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south, except southeast off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy, colder Tuesday. Wednesday, fair, colder in east.

Southern New England—Fair, colder Tuesday and Wednesday.

New Jersey—Fair Tuesday, colder north and west. Wednesday, fair, colder.

Western New York—Partly cloudy and colder Tuesday. Wednesday, fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy, colder Tuesday. Wednesday, fair, colder southeast.

Northern New England—Partly cloudy Tuesday, colder west and south. Wednesday, fair, colder.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	21	38	4 P. M.	32	62
6 A. M.	22	42	6 P. M.	35	61
9 A. M.	23	48	9 P. M.	39	56
12 M.	27	54	11 P. M.	37	53

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 48; for the corresponding date last year it was 28; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 45; at 8 P. M. it was 59. Maximum temperature, 62 degrees at 3:30 P. M.; minimum, 35 degrees at 12:01 A. M. Humidity, 98 per cent. at 8 A. M., 82 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.08 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.93 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss
4:13—465 W. B'way; Sanari, Bruni & Co.	Slight
8:35—355 E. 89 St.; Fred Uhl	$50
9:20—353 E. 84 St.; S. Lichtenstein	$250
10:15—72 1 Av.; S. Rosenthal	Not given
11:10—2,449 3 Av.; W. Crookston	Slight
11:45—2,401 Beaumont Av.; A. Marone	Slight
P.M.	
12:40—345 E. 61 St.; A. Killea	Slight
1:30—746 Columbus Av.; D. Cromwell	Slight
2:15—490 Columbus Av.; Seigel Estate	$1,000
2:35—2,299 12 Av.; W. Sheehan	$100
6:00—371 W. 56 St.; Annie Kassell	$1,000

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—1st Lt. Eli E. Bennett, C. A. C., detailed for recruiting service at Portland, Me., vice 1st Lt. C. S. Fowler, retired.

Resignation of 2d Lt. R. Morris, 1st Inf., accepted, effective Jan. 29.

1st Lt. J. S. McCleery, Inf., is relieved from further duty on recruiting service. He will retain station at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

2d Lt. W. R. Weaver, 22d Inf., from duty at Marion Institute, Marion, Ala. He is detailed for recruiting service at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Capt. C. E. Doerr, M. C., is designated to take correspondence course in Army Field Service and Correspondence School for Medical Officers, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Capt. W. H. Allen, M. C., after arrival in U. S., and after any leave, to Presidio, Cal., for duty and by letter to Commanding General, Western Dept.

Capt. H. H. Van Kirk, M. C., now on duty at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty, and by letter to Commanding General, Western Dept.

Capt. L. C. Mudd, M. C., after arrival in the U. S., and after leave granted, to Letterman Hospital for duty.

Leaves: Maj. A. A. Fries, Corps of Engrs., 2 months; 1st Lts. F. H. Sparrenberger, M. R. C., 2 months' extension, and A. B. Deans, Jr., C. A. C., 15 days.

Navy.

The Barney, now at Norfolk, has been ordered to proceed to Annapolis.

The Rainbow was placed in commission at Mare Island yard Jan. 29.

The Calloway was placed out of commission and the Pampana placed in commission on the Asiatic Station Jan. 31.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Birmingham at Guacanayabo Bay, McDougal at Guacanayabo Bay; C-2, C-3, and C-5 at Cristobal; Patuxent at Guantanamo, Sterett at Key West, Tennessee at Port au Prince, Vulcan at Portsmouth, N. H.; Perkins at Key West.

Sailed—Buffalo, from Guaymas for San Diego; Celtic from Guantanamo for Boston; Chattanooga, from San Blas for Mazatlan; Cyclops, from Guantanamo for Port au Prince; Jouett, from Norfolk for New York; Louisiana, from Guantanamo for Guacanayabo Bay; Monaghan and Terry, from Charleston for Key West; Nero, from Topolobampo for San Diego; Paul Jones, from Guaymas for San Diego; Perry, Preble, and Stewart, from Guaymas for San Diego; Vicksburg, from Bremerton for Seattle; Warden, from Charleston for Key West.

EDUCATION NOTES.

This evening from 8 to 10 P.M. the Commercial Drawing Class as Applied to Advertising of the New Lots Evening High School, Vermont Street and Sutter Avenue, Brooklyn, will hold its first exhibition.

The Local School Board of the 25th District, the Bronx, has adopted resolutions expressing its utmost confidence in District Supt. Joseph S. Taylor's loyalty, and earnestly requesting the Board of Education to re-elect him to office. The School Board feels that Dr. Taylor, who has served the community long and faithfully, is to be sacrificed for political reasons, or for the Gary system, and resents the injustice of the situation.

The National Kindergarten Association, 250 Madison Avenue, has addressed a letter to State Commissioner of Education Finley protesting against the proposed reduction of New York's inadequate kindergarten facilities.

The Association of Assistants to Principals on the Eligible List will hold a meeting at Hunter College on Feb. 2.

Examinations for licenses for service in he high schools, in those subjects in which the eligible lists need replenishing, will be held in the Education Board building on March 6, 7, and 8.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

SALISBURY, RICHARD L., civil war vet- an, (Oct. 24, 1915;) net estate, $122,004. argaret Louise Salisbury, sister, receives 101,454; seventeen cousins received bequests mounting to $8,300; Bridget F. Daly, not elated, $8,000; Frank J. Daly, not related, 1,000; $3,250 was given to institutions and rganizations. Assets: Half interest in 9 ork St., $4,000; half interest in 404 West 47 St., $7,500; deposits, $12,877; mortgages nd personalty, $45,027; stocks and bonds, 59,854.

UNDERWOOD, WILLIAM J., lawyer, Dec. 28, 1914;) net estate, $166,634. Mrs. Ada H. Underwood, widow, given $98,562, nd Kenneth F. H. Underwood, son, received 68,072. Assets: Equity, $16,412, in 268 West 3 St., appraised at $30,500; equity, $8,460, in 1 Gouverneur St., appraised at $8,500; deosits, $56,900; mortgages, $57,289; stocks, 8,038; leasehold of cottage at Loon Lake, . Y., $10,617; due from estate of William iegler, deceased, $22,500; claims and due advances and retainers, $10,718.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

he eligible list for auto-truck driver for l boroughs of the city is announced. It is new position. The pay is from $2.50 to a day. There are 129 names on the list. e first twenty-five are as follows: Henry appa, John Farley, Charles Finch, Arthur agnan, B. Sheehan, Walter Carman, arles Ney, John Clark, William Carroll, ons Muldoon, William Barry, Michael s, John McCarthy, Fred Facompre, Jr., Geharty, Thomas Gallagher, George er, Ralph Kaiser, B. Curtis, Patrick han, George Berg, John Carey, D. Mara, Moran, and R. Delgrande.

United States.

n examination for male pharmaceutical earch chemist will be held on Feb. 29 to a vacancy at $3,000 a year in the Bureau Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, shington, D. C. The duties will be to ry on chemical investigations of drugs in nection with the enforcement of the Food Drugs Act. The applicant must show t he has graduated in pharmacy from a gnized school or college, and that he has at least five years' subsequent experie in a research laboratory in chemical rmaceutical investigations.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Departmental recognition is awarded the following members of the force for acts of valor or meritorious conduct performed in line of duty:

Honorable mention: Patrol. T. H. Conkling, Shield 1,031, 37th Precinct; G. F. Hagerty, Shield 7,323, 144th.

Commendation: Patrol. A. Drescher, Shield 8,703, 43d; P. Crowley, Shield 5,046, 31st; P. Malahan, Shield 5,639, Bridge; J. F. Conway, Shield 723, 29th; J. J. McCarthy, Shield 2,342, 31st; T. F. Kelly, Shield 10,008; J. Imperial, Shield 9,251, and P. Thornton, Shield 7,699, Special Squad, No. 1, B. B. H. Squad; T. E. Carmody, Shield 4535; M. L. Sigel, Shield 3,935, 146th; H. Malley, Shield 936, 274th; J. J. Dostall, Shield 8,155, 159th; G. Thomsen, Shield 7,770, 38th; F. J. Brarmann, Shield 3,410, 62d; Police Matron Margaret Whitehurst, Shield 34, Special Squad No. 1, B. B. H. Squad.

EXCELLENT POLICE DUTY.—Patrol. H. E. E. Geisler, Shield 5,592, Traffic Div., Subdiv. A, J. A. Hughes, Shield 8,573, 16; J. A. Wilson, Shield 8,468, on mounted duty, 276; W. F. Kennedy, Shield 1,757, 6; W. H. Croughan, Shield 1,246, 15; J. A. Hughes, Shield 6,253, 283; H. D. Yarrington, Shield 3,193, 166; E. L. Frossard, Shield 3,371, 171; J. C. Garnar, Shield 8,539, 167; G. F. Moore, Shield 6,048, 29; P. A. Szermer, Shield 4,167, 66; F. W. Santangelo, Shield 2,529, 31; W. A. Loehmann, Shield 5,392, 69; Act. Det. Sergt.—Second Gr. J. I. McCarton, Shield 3,120, D. B.

Transfers and assignments, 8 A. M. Feb. 1: Capts. W. H. Sullivan, 31, to 155; F. G. Carson, 155, to 31.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. H. Wagner, 18, to 3 I. D., duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M. Feb. 1; temp. assign. to 28 discon. from 8 A. M. Jan. 23. To 3 I. D. from prects. indicated, duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M. Feb. 2: W. Weissheier, 156; H. Bestmann, 159; E. J. Karcher, 165; J. J. Shortell, 278.

Leave of absence, without pay: Patrol. J. J. Murphy, 38, 1 day, 4 P. M. Feb. 2.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Patrol. L. Nannery, 35, 7:40 P. M. Nov. 15, 1915, during disability; F. McAuliffe, 36, 3:40 A. M. Dec. 15 to noon Dec. 21, 1915; J. Mohan, 38, 1:10 A. M. Jan. 18, during disability; J. Isaacs, 40, 3:20 P. M. Jan. 19 to noon Jan. 20; P. Minneman, 158, 2 A. M. Jan. 14 to 12 P. M. Jan. 22; J. H. Boyle, 171, 7:25 P. M. Dec. 20, 1915, to noon Jan. 6; H. B. Gorsuch, 276, 4:10 P. M. Jan. 21, during disability.

Fire Department.

Special leave of absence, without pay, 30 days, 8 A. M., Feb. 1: Lieut. C. J. Heed, Eng. 57.

Fined: Firem. 2d gr. P. J. McArdle, Eng. 18, $5, (loss of coat badge.)

Decisions rendered: Firem. 1st gr. J. A. Wood, H. & L. 122, (reckless handling of tiller wheel,) not guilty, charge dismissed; Firem. 1st gr. W. A. Young, H. & L. 114, detailed to Bur. of Fire Alam Tel., (making false entry in journal,) not guilty, charge dismissed.

The following candidates for promotion to the position of engineer of steamer will be permitted to take the mental examination conditionally, subject to practical test and medical re-examinaion: G. E. Bryant, H. & L. 2; J. F. Boland, Eng. 289.

Transfers, 8 A. M., Feb. 1: Firem. 1st gr. T. E. Riordan, Eng. 64, to Eng. 49; T. P. Costigan, H. & L. 7, to Eng. 49; J. R. Hade, H. & L. 16, to Eng. 49. Mutual transfers: Firem. 1st gr. L. A. Abbott, Eng. 3, to Hose 1; A. L. X. Boylan, Hose 1, to Eng. 3; C. A. Miller, 2d, H. & L. 47, to Eng. 61; W. H. B. McMahon, Eng. 61, to H. & L. 47; O. Connor, Eng. 43, to H. & L. 31; J. F. Browne, H. & L. 31, to Eng. 43; H. A. Duryea, Eng. 246, to Eng. 281; J. F. Bannon, Eng. 281, to Eng. 246; C. J. Perilla, Eng. 24, to H. & L. 15; Firem. 3d gr. J. M. Williams, H. & L. 15, to Eng. 24; Firem. 1st gr. J. Wygand, 1st, Eng. 289, to H. & L. 124; H. E. Cordes, H. & L. 124, to Eng. 289.

Lieut. J. J. T. Waldron, Eng. 33, detailed in charge of the Div. of Places of Public Assembly, Bur. of Fire Prev., is relieved in such capacity and assigned to duty as Acting Deputy Chief, Bur. of Fire Prev., to take effect at 9 A. M. Feb. 1.

Revocations of detail, at 8 A. M. Feb. 1: Lieut. J. Niederreiter, Eng. 268, to Div. of Places of Public Assembly, as Theatre Inspector; Lieut. J. H. Corr, H. & L. Co. 33, to Bur. of Fire Prev.; Lieut. L. J. Conlon, Eng. 23, to Bur. of Fire Prev.; Lieut. H. J. Joyce, H. & L. 16, to Div. of Places of Public Assembly Retired: Firem. 1st gr. J. J. McCabe, Hose 6, Queens, (on his own application,) on an annual pension of $700, 8 A. M. Feb. 1.

Temporary details, while on sick report, 8 A. M. Feb. 1, as Theatre Inspectors: Capt. H. Schoener, Eng. 157; Capt. W. H. Holmes, Eng. 224; Lieut. E. B. Murphy, Eng. 33; Lieut. J. Striffler, H. & L. 136.

Special leaves without pay: Capt. F. J. Ford, Eng. 34, 12 hours, 8 P. M. Feb. 4; Lieut. M. Heffernan, Eng. 241, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Feb. 1

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Avenue, New York.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Three-story extension, private dwelling, in one of Harlem's best blocks, sell at great sacrifice. William Bettmann, 2,232 7th Av. Phone 3323 Morningside.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Bargain.—Sacrifice beautiful $9,500 modern three-family apartment in Bay Ridge for $8,500 to quick cash buyer; annual rental, $972. For particulars address Donnelly, 5,616 5th Av., Brooklyn.

Big bargain, 15-room, 3-family brick building, 2 lots and garage; rents $720 a year; want $5,300, worth $6,500; mortgage $3,000. J. Weltmann, 561 Warwick St., Brooklyn.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes. Crown St. Realty Associates. 162 Remsen St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

For homesites at City Island, see Joseph P. Day, Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER."
New York Office, 101 Park Av.

City Houses Wanted.

Small, unfurnished house wanted; good neighborhood, in Manhattan, until Oct. 1. B 47 Times Annex.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Fine corner residence can be purchased for $7,200, settle estate. Adjoins Sagamore Park, Bronxville, N. Y. W. M. Kern, 507 Willis Av., New York. Phone 376 Melrose.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

New Rochelle Properties.—Sale, rent, and exchange. Jas. D. McCann, 221 Huguenot St.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Must sell my complete farm with 5-room bungalow, fine barn and big chicken house, etc., in township of 10,000; ready markets for poultry and eggs; near trolley and station; good soil; will sacrifice price to get ready cash and arrange balance to suit. B. Owner, 5 Hanson Pl. Brooklyn.

Just completed, a pretty 5-room bungalow, cannot occupy; all modern improvements; beamed ceilings, panelled walls, artistic fixtures, etc.; large garden plot; few blocks from bathing beach; fine fishing; must have $150 cash, balance easy. Bungalow, Box 183 Downtown.

Small old bungalow, needing some repairs to make good all-year home, located in pretty spot on north shore, near water, will sacrifice on easy terms to party that will improve place. Johnson, Box 195 Downtown.

Have 3 beautiful lots right on the water, about 40 minutes from city; electricity, gas, water, etc.; easily worth $1,000 each; will sell considerably less if bought at once; need cash. Waterfront, Box 137 Downtown.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS, VISIT BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

If you are looking for a small house complete for $875, near trolley and town, only $50 down, balance $7 monthly, call at once. B. House, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Neponsit.—Seashore homes in New York City. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

Cheapest farms on L. I. Lists mailed.
Daniel Gerard, Specialist, 1,270 B'way, N. Y.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone Greeley 5600. 1 West 34th St.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

AT NOROTON, CONN.
House, 12 rooms, 2 baths; electricity, furnace, hot and cold water; high elevation; broad piazzas surrounding house; stable, chicken house; six acres, fruit orchard; near trolley, churches; opposite Wee Burn golf course; owner living in house. Mrs. H. H. Seely, 38 West 52d St.

Eight-room house on Connecticut River; all modern improvements, electric lights, garage; price reasonable; splendid opportunity. W. C. Root, East Haddam, Conn.

Connecticut farms and shore front; especially Westport and Greens Farms. John Crawford, 7 East 42d.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

"FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD." 85-acre estate, complete, Berkshire Hills; modern residence; $9,500 cash; worth looking into. ARCHER, 10 East 43d St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful new house; artistic outside and a model of perfection in its interior; 6 large rooms, tiled bath, front and rear porches; plot 60x120; large trees, park approach; fine street; 2 minutes to depot; easy commuting, $5.90 monthly; price to sell quick, $4,500. For particulars call, write, or phone G. R. Angell, 76 East 94th St. Phone 6743 Lenox.

"LEONIA, N. J."
THE IDEAL SUBURB.
Information and particulars furnished homeseekers. Address Secretary, Lock box 65, Leonia, N. J.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot-water heat; best section; will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

Atlantic Highlands.—Restricted plots at attractive prices. Navesink Park Co., 280 Broadway, N. Y.

Houses to let furnished, unfurnished, Montclair, N. J. Hughes Taylor Co., Montclair.

Write for our Vineland Farm Catalog.
BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

AT LAKE MAHOPAC. — Bungalow for $1,950. N. W. Walker, 489 5th Av., N. Y.

Maryland—For Sale or To Let.

MUNITIONS FACTORIES.
Fine property, available for munitions plant or other manufacturing purposes, B. & O. R. R., Phila. Div.; 400 acres, 2 mills, mill buildings, residences, tenant houses, farm buildings, water, steam power, &c. X 226 Times Annex.

To Let—Furnished.

For Rent.—Three large cottages with baths; furnished; open fireplaces; electric lights; hot and cold water. For particulars address Magnolia Springs Hotel Co., Magnolia Springs, Fla.

FARM BARGAINS; cash buyers; send description. Batson Farm Agency, 489 5th Av.

Real Estate Wanted.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS.
SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

"St. George," Lexington Av. and 78th St.—Handsomely furnished six-room corner elevator apartment; every modern improvement; rent $100 per month. Supt. on premises.

Park Av.—Handsomely furnished 8-room apartment; sublet May or longer; bargain. F. L. Hurt, 30 E. 42d. Murray Hill 5726.

Madison Av., 222.—High-class furnished apartments; kitchenette; private bath; electric light.

West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments,
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

THE WILSONIA,
225-227-229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
3 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $60-$65.
4 rooms, kitchenette, and 2 baths, $75.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service, maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

307 WEST 79TH ST.
8 rooms and 2 baths;
particularly attractive neighborhood;
airy, well-lighted apartment; $1,600.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

SIX ROOMS,
Fort Washington Av., S. W. corner 170th St.—Attractive lay-out.
E. S. WILLARD & CO.,
52 William St.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, choice localities, long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5392.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST.
269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974 and 2790.

Two to six rooms; particulars inside back cover telephone book. 215 Manhattan Av. Leon Sobel Co. Tel. 7540 River.

BEAUTIFUL ELEVATOR APARTMENT, $50; 4 rooms, completely furnished. 5 W. 104th.

59th, 52 West.—2 rooms, bath; attractively furnished, electricity, phone; single rooms.

Van Dyck and Severn Apts., Broadway and 73d St.; 8, 9, 10 rooms; 2 and 3 baths.

587 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 136TH ST. 7 rooms, furnished; $100 month.

Sublet nicely furnished apartment, $200. 38 West 59th St.

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write J 115 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

85th St., 120 East.—Dentist's or physician's handsome apartment, 7 rooms and bath; steam, hot water; $50. Duff & Conger, Madison Av. and 86th St.

6-7-8 rooms; $1,700 to $2,250.
Fireproof apartments, 122 East 76th St.

THE SCHERMERHORN, Madison Av., 82d to 83d.—9 and 10 rooms, 3 baths.

Madison Av., 121. — Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

West Side.

THE CLEBURNE, 324 WEST END AVE.
HIGHEST TYPE 8, 9, 10 ROOM
APARTMENTS, 3, 4 BATHS.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 BROADWAY.

234-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent, or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

723 St. Nicholas Av., (cor. 146th.)—Six large, light rooms and bath; modern improvements; elevator; rentals, $60 month. Apply Supt., or PEASE & ELLIMAN, AGTS., 165 West 72d St. Phone Col. 8300.

170th, 709 West.—Apartment to lease, all improvements; 4 rooms, $32 to $36; 5 rooms, $38; class of tenants absolutely restricted.

THE KANAWAH,
203 West 111th St.—6-room elevator apartment, all improvements; moderate rent.

To sublet, unfurnished apartment, seven rooms, bath, conveniences; all outside rooms; main avenue; central. P 159 Times.

To Sublet—Five extra large rooms and bath; modern fireproof building. Apply Superintendent, 43 West 93d St.

565 West 181st.—Five large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water, electric light, telephone; $30 month.

Ask Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 B'way, N. Y. C., for illus. bklt. on The Roxborough, 251 W. 92d St.

10th, 60 West.—Four rooms; elevator housekeeping apartment; only one, $60; concession.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

94th St., 126 West.—Seven large, light rooms with bath; private house block.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

58th St., 200 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Supt.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $480. 3,920 Broadway.

2,128 Broadway.—Two and three rooms, bath; maid service.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Family three adults desire five-room furnished apartment, clean, quiet, sunny; moderate; west side below 125th St.; private parties only answer. S 25 Times.

Two to ten rooms. Send particulars to Fred'k Zittel & Son, Broadway and 79th.

For a Client 5, 6, or 7 rooms, well furnished. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Boarders Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST, 45 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Very large front room; private bath; steam heat; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms; board.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Well furnished single room; excellent table; refined surroundings; telephone.

56TH, 320 WEST.—Nice, comfortable rooms with excellent board; reference.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Large and small rooms; handsomely furnished; table guests; references.

78TH ST., 256 WEST.
An unusual house; for unusual people; at usual prices.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Second floor, large, sunny room, private bath; electricity; excellent table.

79TH, 121 WEST.—ROOMS WITH BOARD; HIGH GRADE.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Large room, private bath; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table.

92D, 7 WEST. — Comfortable room; refined private family; breakfast, dinner, $10; references.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, with private bath; attractive American home; very best cooking; $20 to $30.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Single room; private boarding house; table guests; home cooking.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Private boarding house accommodates few table guests; excellent Vienna cooking; parlor floor dining room; references.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

Graduate nurse offers charming, exclusive home, devoted care to invalid or elderly person; references. X 287 Times Annex.

New Jersey.

Montclair Manor, (Montclair, N. J.)—Beautiful residence, exceptionally attractive, accommodations; all conveniences; 35 minutes New York. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

East Orange.—Furnished room; private house; near Lackawanna station; breakfast. S 14 Times.

Florida

THE INN AT MAGNOLIA SPRINGS, FLA.,
IS NOW OPEN.
RATES $10.00 PER WEEK AND UP.

Furnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

68TH, 282 EAST.—Comfortably furnished large rooms; strict privacy; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 222.—Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen only; bath; telephone; reasonable.

West Side.

7TH AV., 830.—Handsomely furnished room, with bath, single, double; modern elevator building. Apt. 6B.

11TH, 35 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; gentlemen, steam heat, bath, telephone; references.

23D, 258 WEST.—Single room, $3.50; for two, $4.50; bath; steam heat; gentlemen. Cavanagh's.

30TH, 342 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; steam; bath; French family; $4. Talot.

64TH, 147 WEST.—NEW, SELECT, CONVENIENT; TELEPHONE; FRENCH; REASONABLE.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Bright, well-kept rooms; every convenience; also parlor floor.

118 WEST 69TH ST.
WEST HALL.
Medium size room adjoining bath; southern exposure; steam heat; superior service.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Spacious, accommodations, private residence; doctor or dentist; lower floor; private bath.

71ST, 118 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, sunny room; also single room; electricity.

73D, 103 WEST.—Attractive rooms; running water; closets; private; telephone; gentlemen; moderate.

73D, 142 WEST.—French home; Parisian lady offers refined gentlemen beautiful, furnished rooms.

73D, 139 WEST. — Pleasant double room; southern exposure; hot water; bathroom floor; reference.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; board; phone; quiet location.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family has large furnished room for gentleman; high-class; references; owner.

74TH, 100 WEST.—Large, sunny bedroom; one, two gentlemen; respectable family. Bernard.

75TH, 140 WEST.—Select residence; beautifully decorated, sunny room; bath adjoining; $7-$9.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Single front room; southern exposure; electricity; parquet floor; newly furnished.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath, in well-conducted house; electricity; references.

77TH, 102 WEST. — Attractive, pleasant front room; lavatory; all conveniences; reasonable.

82D 146 WEST, "Anderson Annex."—Large and small sunny rooms; running water; electric lights, steam, elevator.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Room to let; steam heat, electric light; gentlemen.

93D, 157 WEST.—Front room, southern exposure, running water; private family; gentlemen only.

95TH, 171 WEST, (near Subway.)—Steam heated, running water, electricity; conveniences. Marsh.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath, telephone.

111TH, WEST.—Light room, one block from subway. Apt. 66. Phone Morningside 4780.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Attractive front room in high-class elevator apartment. Bridges.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; southern exposure; small room. Warrington.

118TH, 155 WEST.—Large room, suitable two; adjoining bath; private house; Jewish family.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Nicely furnished room with board; southern family; home comfort; married couple preferred; references required. Leonard.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Unusual large and small rooms; well heated; running water; telephone.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Desirable, single, front; $5; electricity, shower, elevator; convenient. Turner.

ALLERTON HOUSE for Bachelors, 302 West 22d St.—The genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof bldg.; billiard room; running water every room; single, $4 to $6 weekly; rooms for two $3 to $3.50 weekly each.

ARTISTICALLY furnished room, 529 West 111th St., near Broadway. Apartment 4.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (99th St.)—Attractively furnished large front room; river view; private family; board optional. Tel. River. 1058.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

69th, 59 West.—Two rooms; private house; closets; running water; bath.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

MIDDLE-AGED Jewish lady wants neatly furnished room in private family; state price. R 171 Times.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPEWRITER, with knowledge of stenography; quick, accurate girl; one with commercial experience preferred; state qualifications and salary expected. L 174 Times.

CUTTERS.—Experienced girls, cutting tissue paper patterns. 44 Hubert St., 4th floor.

HOUSEWORKER. — Competent, white; no heavy cleaning, no laundry; must be good cook, understand waiting; give satisfactory references; call after 5. Apt. 9 South, 264 Riverside Drive, corner 99th. Phone 9933 Riverside.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC.,
1,880 Broadway, at 62d. Phone Columbus 6521.
Finest cars used. Late models only.
Packard 1915 "3-38" limousine.
Packard 1915 "3-38" 7-passenger touring.
Packard 1915 "3-38" 5-passenger touring.
Packard 1914 "1-38" 5-passenger touring.
Locomobile 1915 "48" 7-passenger touring.
Locomobile 1915 "38" 5-passenger touring.
Cadillac 1915 "8" 7-passenger touring.
Cadillac 1914 Sedan.

Cole 1914 four-cylinder, five-passenger touring; electric lighting and starting; left-hand drive, centre control; manufacturer's equipment; reasonable. Driscoll, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

Packard (1916) Limousine, 38 H. P.
Marmon (1916) Runabout, 41 H. P.
Pierce-Arrow (1914) Touring, 48; Bargain.
Turner, St. James Hotel, Phone 3247 Bryant.

Chalmers 1913 Coupe. — Overhauled, newly painted; roomy body; cannot be told from new. Driscoll, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

Ford, late 1913 touring; special equipment, Bosch magneto, newly painted; no reasonable offer refused. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE FOR SALE.—First-class condition; perfect in every detail; fully equipped; demonstration upon written request; no dealers. Address S 12 Times.

1915 Overland.—Five-passenger car; complete electrical equipment; two new rear tires; 1916 license plates; carries fire, theft, collision insurance. G 333 Times Downtown.

Hudson, 1914 "6-54," 7-passenger, full equipment, excellent condition; no reasonable offer refused. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

PEERLESS seven-passenger car, in good condition; touring and limousine bodies; fully equipped; price $800. A. A., Times Downtown.

IF YOU NEED A GOOD USED TRUCK, see A. C. Whitefield, Used Truck Dept., 427 West 42d St. Bryant 8530.

1915 Scripps-Booth.—Excellent condition; a bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Packards, latest models, open, closed; lowest prices. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,876 Broadway.

Hupmobile, 1915 sedan; complete; will sacrifice, $600. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Ford shoes, big stock, $4, $5, $6, $7. Jandorf, 1,764 Broadway, corner 57th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

HIGH-CLASS PACKARD LIMOUSINE,
MONTHLY OR SEASON.
Strictly private; competent owner as driver; highest recommendations. Napier Garage, 109 West 51st.

Packard Cars. — Up-to-date limousines and landaulets from $3 per hour; special rates, daily and monthly service; experienced chauffeurs. Call Acme. Phone 8282 Lenox.

Egidi Auto Service; latest models.
Lowest rates; day, week, month, year.
123 West 52d St. Phone 774 Circle.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS
or 1914-1915 cars, by month or year. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Private party would like to rent his 7-passenger Packard landaulets; $350 per month. R 153 Times.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED—Cadillac 8-cylinder Runabout, or equivalent in other makes; mechanically perfect; appearance as new. Telephone Plaza 6526.

AUTOS WANTED.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

FORELADY with thorough experience in manufacture of fabric gloves, competent to take entire charge of workroom; good salary; steady position. 631 Kent Av., Brooklyn, top floor.

LAUNDRESS-CHAMBERMAID.—White girl; ¾ hour from N. Y. Call Tuesday 11-2, at Miss Holkins's apartment, 127 East 46th St., corner Lexington Av.

MODELS.—ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES, SIZE 36, FOR WHOLESALE SKIRT HOUSE; HIGH SALARY AND LONG SEASON. APPLY NATHAN SCHUFF, 2 WEST 33D.

MODELS.—MILLINERY MODELS EXPERIENCED ON LADIES' HAT LINE. RAWAK, 48 WEST 38TH ST.

NURSE.—White girl wanted with experience as nurse, for two babies; ¾ hour from N. Y. Call Tuesday, 11 to 2, at Miss Holkins's apartment, 127 East 46th St., corner Lexington Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, experienced, to assist generally in office, quick and accurate at figures; knowledge bookkeeping and stenography an advantage but not essential; temporary position which might prove permanent. Address in own handwriting; age, experience, references, salary required, &c. "Accurate," 121 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Legal; must be accurate, rapid and experienced; salary, $20; young woman, American. Write S 23 Times Downtown.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—Woman between 30 and 40; city references. Call between 10 and 12, 327 West 78th.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

DISTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Prefer one able to do some figuring; $60 monthly; assistant cataloguer and typist, able to help in the compiling and comparing of catalogues; $10 to start; statistician, must be bookkeeper and have had statistical experience, $20; cashier for wholesale produce business at $12; STENOGRAPHERS, EXPERIENCED IN ALL LINES OF BUSINESS, salaries range from $8 to $15. Call, from 9 to 1, National Employment Exchange, 30 Church St.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators; numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Telephone Cortlandt 4249.

STENOGRAPHERS. — Numerous positions; $6, $15; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, dictaphone, multigraph, switchboard operator. Excelsior Agency, 321 Madison Av., (42d.)

STENOGRAPHERS wanted for permanent positions. Fulton Stenographic Agency, 93 Nassau St. 5051 Cortlandt.

NURSE, graduate, for district nursing; resident; $45. Hopkins Agency, 507 5th Av.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MISS CONKLIN'S
SECRETARIAL
SCHOOL.
17th year. Booklet on request.
Removed from 7 West 42nd St. to
Commercial Engineers' Building,
37 WEST 39TH STREET.

EDUCATED WOMEN desirous of qualifying in Boyd 30-day syl-lab-ic shorthand as teachers or secretaries, communicate with W. T. Moon, publisher of Boyd Shorthand works. Moon's Schools, Subway Bldg., 587 W. 181st St., New York, and 214 Livingston St., Bklyn.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, experienced in N. Y. Stock Exchange house; good penman; give full particulars and salary expected. G 335 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANTS, competent, experienced, wanted for office of public accountants; state age, experience, and salary. C 291 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN.—Mechanical draftsmen, with experience on electrical apparatus, particularly switchboards and circuit breakers. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Penn.

FOREMAN, Pattern Maker, and Grader on children's and misses' tailored dresses and middy blouses; must be capable of taking charge of entire factory, out of town; only those having first-class references need apply; exceptional opportunity. Apply mornings, after 10 o'clock, Room 861, 200 5th Av.

GRADUATE of an American university wanted, able to teach Latin, German, and English. 386 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, S. I.

MANAGER for theatre or popular-priced vaudeville circuit; only those who have had previous experience and understand vaudeville need apply. Address, stating where last employed and salary expected, L 170 Times.

MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMEN, experienced, wanted by large concern in Pennsylvania; answer, stating fully age, experience, references, rate of pay expected, when available, &c. X 322 Times Annex.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

OFFICE BOY for office in financial district, 15-18 years; must be bright, clean, strong, willing, gentlemanly; references required. Apply Room 1,903, 43 Exchange Place, 9 A. M., 5:30 P. M.

PHOTOGRAPHER wanted by high-class art concern experienced in photographing art objects of furniture, tapestries, &c.; steady position; good opportunity for right man; state experience and references. L 171 Times.

ERRAND BOY; strong; hustler; start $5 Apply 9 A. M., Room 404, 118 East 28th St.

SALESMEN of good address to call upon merchants throughout city, taking orders for meritorious mechanical safety device that sells upon demonstration; member of firm will accompany men accepted at start to prove ease of making sales; liberal commission. Office No. 6, 1,368 Broadway.

SALESMEN, sell specialties; must be familiar with hotels and clubs or housefurnishing, grocery, or automobile trade; state commission or salary; good opportunity. R. S., Times Harlem.

SALESMAN wanted by filing cabinet house; floor salesman, who has had experience; salary and splendid chance for advancement. G 336 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, having large acquaintance among cloak, suit, and dress trade, for buttons; salary and commission. L 173 Times.

SALESMAN.—Suit salesman for office and jobbing trade; commission basis. L 172 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK,
experienced on cloaks and suits; permanent position. Apply, stating former employers and references. Address Opportunity, 154 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly experienced stenographer with knowledge of advertising wanted; one having wholesale clothing experience preferred; excellent opportunity for a young man who knows his business and is not afraid of work. H. Kamber & Co., Inc., 708 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER. — Bronx manufacturing concern; high school graduate preferred; age, about 20; write fully nationality, education, references. C 299 Times Downtown.

SPECIALTY SALESMEN WANTED.—We have an offering for several good specialty salesmen; commission basis. Inquire Jackson, 32 Broadway, Room 912.

YOUNG MAN.—From 18-20 years of age, with high school education, to start at the bottom in the advertising department of a large publishing house; excellent opportunity for advancement for one who is ambitious, capable, and not afraid of hard work; salary to start, $6. L 169 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, cost accountant position; Long Island City; $25. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MEN, EARN $1,300 TO $4,000 YEARLY.
We teach you in 3 months. Great demand. Original School of Mechanical Dentistry. 20 years older than all others. Est. 1892. Note date. Bodee's Dental Trade School, 17 W. 44th.

SHORTHAND EVENING SPEED CLUB, law stenography, secretarial, and all commercial subjects. DAY AND EVENING. Merchants & Bankers' Business School, Madison Av., at 58th St. S. C. Estey, Principal.

MEN.—Earn $25 to $75 weekly in a professional trade with the greatest possibilities; learned quickly in spare time; no book study. The ONLY School of Mechanical Dentistry Licensed by the Regents. Write for Book "B." The Dentists' Laboratories, 25 W. 45th.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR; pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

Agents Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

AGENTS handle latest sensation, Little Marvel self-lighting burner attachment, just out; fits any burner; retails 15c.; made by makers of famous Simplex lighter. Call, write Automatic Gas Appliance Co., Inc., 25 East 14th St.

THREE SECURITIES SALESMEN, experienced in high-class lines and with clean record, can find good connection for work in New York, Newark, and Baltimore. Address X 312 Times Annex.

Situations Wanted, Female

Twenty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER and Typist, 4 years' experience double entry, trial balance, controlling accounts; excellent references. B. Osterman, 968 Kelly St., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, 8 years' experience; efficiency unquestionable; highest references. C 284 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; controlling accounts; 6 years' experience; $12-$15. C 294 Times Downtown.

COMPETENT young woman wishes position to take charge of dressmaking department; out of city preferred; designer, fitter, manager; experienced only in best trade. B 27 Times Annex.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic, by day; satisfaction guaranteed. Morningside 5744. Anderson, 1,349 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER desires few more customers; $2 day out. Meehan, 328 West 25th St.

NURSE.—Young woman for children; best references. Miss Ship, 134 West 64th St. Columbus 4628.

STENOGRAPHER.—A business girl with exceptional capabilities seeks permanency; secretarial training above ordinary; assist bookkeeping; versed up-to-date office methods; possesses executive ability; age 25; $18. C 208 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (23,) high school graduate, four years' engineering, banking experience, good conversationalist, punctual, needs employment; trial appreciated; agencies ignored; references; $12. C 254 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Efficient, businesslike; 7 years' Wall St., banking, real estate, engineering experience; exceptionally neat personality; age 25; academic education; assume entire; unquestionable references; $18. S., 330 West 141st St.

STENOGRAPHER, Confidential Assistant.—Prepossessing; 8 years' experience; highly educated, efficient, mastering technical dictation grammatically; possesses initiative; uses discretion, common sense; $15. C 203 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Fluent correspondent; painstaking, conscientious, alert; 5 years' publishing, mercantile, real estate, insurance experience; above ordinary; high school education; references; $12. R 61 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; thoroughly trained in office duties; pleasant personality; willing worker; $8 per week. Miss J., 36 West 128d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; 4 years' experience; high school education; good speller, grammarian, mathematician; no agency; $10. B 372 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—German and English; refined; good correspondent; high school education; experienced. F. L., 1,112 Jackson Av. Telephone 7424 Melrose.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert dictaphone operator; efficient; good speller and grammarian; $18-$20 week; references. B. O., 422 Columbus Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Normal School graduate; experienced, neat, accurate; $15. Estella Edwards, Stenotype Co., 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Position private family couple hours day; capable handling household accounts; best references. Smith, 341 East 52d.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent; good education; possessing initiative; good references; $14. B 340 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper; neat, accurate; salary moderate; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Fluent correspondent; good education; several years' experience; $15. C 296 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; absolutely competent and reliable; neat, accurate. C 246 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent, accurate; familiar office details; salary $10. C 224 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Bright, thoroughly competent, rapid, neat, and accurate; $8.00. C 241 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Very competent; good education; faithful worker; $12. B 361 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in importing and commercial lines; reference. J. M., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Italian-English, desires position; references. E. R., 32 Broadway.

TYPIST.—High school education; takes fast dictation; neat, accurate typist; $10. Marguerite Koch, Stenotype Co., 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1318.

TYPIST is desirous of home work, evenings; copy work, addressing. C 287 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COOKS, Chambermaids, Nurses, Couples, Chauffeurs, Butlers, Waitresses, Laundresses, &c. Excelsior Agency, 321 Madison Av., (42d St.) Murray Hill 3971.

COOKS, laundresses, $30-$35; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, houseworkers, $25-$28. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (76th St.) Schuyler 9136.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Ohio automobile manufacturer, with five low-priced models, ($495 to $675,) will place New York City and adjacent agencies with men capable of handling same; for New York City they want man not satisfied with less than $50,000 profits per year; experience in auto line not required, but business ability and capital sufficient to maintain an agency on the usual lines essential; this is an opportunity to secure an agency for a low-priced line, meaning an established, permanent, business with large profits. For interview telephone Columbus 6022, or write Room 238, 1,834 Broadway.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY
IN NEW YORK CORPORATION.
A practical product selling in over 60 shoe stores in Greater New York, requires additional capital for increased production, sales force, and advertising; there is a NET profit of $33 per gross in the jobbers' price; a good profit opening for conservative investors. Address Strait-Walk, Box R 8 Times.

Partner wanted for exceptional proposition which will stand thorough investigation; $3,000 required. For interview write A. F., S 18 Times.

First-class agencies for Cuba desired in his line by experienced engineer; speaks English, Spanish, French; best references; will reside Cuba. Engineer, 125 Times.

Must sell rooming house, furnished in leather and fumed oak; parquet floors; electric lights; profits $165. 38 West 91st St.

Partner with $3,000, to extend established business, (open branches;) can make fortune. Apply Stanley, (store,) 350 8th Av.

Stock promoter wanted; biggest opportunity; commission; interview. International Navigation Company, 1,270 Broadway.

I want treasurer as partner; prosperous manufacturing business; investment required. X 301 Times Annex.

For Sale.—Dye reccipes, in cipher, with key. A. R. Fay, Brocton, N. Y.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents per agate line

Business Loans.

Money advanced on accounts. Liberal Trading Co., H. Kornreich, 51 Chambers St. Worth 360.

Printing and Multigraphing.

MULTIGRAPH TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $8.50; addressing, filling-in, folding, mailing. Knickerbocker Multigraphing Co., 72 Trinity Place. Rector 5294.

Situations Wanted, Female

Twenty cents an agate line.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

White, colored, couples, houseworkers, waitresses, chambermaids. Bryant 9264. Noel, 841 6th Ave.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Situations Wanted, Male

Twenty cents an agate line.

A. — ACCOUNTANT. — Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANTS; books opened, closed, systematized, audited; income tax reports; charges reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall St. Hanover 5949.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, disentangled; systems installed; tax statements; arrangements, firms, corporations not employing bookkeepers. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 502. Tel. Cortlandt 8391.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR.—Installs systems; show your profits and expenses daily; business run like bank; leaks stopped immediately. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 2606.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed; balances; audits $5.00. N. Wald, 1,123 Broadway. 8967 Farragut.

ADVERTISING.—Young, (Christian;) copy layouts, rates, &c.; agency experience; any salary; starting where good opportunities. C 292 Times Downtown.

AMERICAN, college graduate, aged 26, seeks position with house having connections with Far East; has four years' experience marketing American goods in Far East; speaks English, German, Dutch, and Malay. S 21 Times.

APPRAISAL ENGINEER.—Thoroughly familiar with inventory, pricing, and complete valuation of buildings and mechanical equipment. C 289 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Highest grade; able office man and correspondent; efficient credit and collection manager; A1 every respect. C 300 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, CLERK, (27;) excellent references; 12 years' experience. Owens, 301 West 111th.

BOOKKEEPER.—Dependable; financial statements; understands modern systems; best references; $25. C 285 Times Downtown.

BOY, 18, 4 years' office experience, wishes position. 236 East 86th St. Jaeger.

BUTLER, &c.—Japanese young man wishes position as butler or general housework in apartment. Yano, 177 West 97th.

BUTLER, experienced, Japanese, seeks position; recommended; good wages. K., 624 Lexington Av.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write C. Politis, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Col. 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Family going to California wishes to place chauffeur; five years in position; personal reference given. H. W. Williams, 154 West 64th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, English; wishes position with private family; any car; careful driver; 14 years' experience; references. Niven, 200 West 100th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; 10 years' experience; A1 mechanic; sober, honest, and trustworthy. Blum, 354 East 87th St., city.

CHAUFFEUR, first class mechanic, private family; best references. Oldenhage, 160 East 47th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—8 years' experience Pierce-Arrow; careful driver; good mechanic. Ehrner, 464 E. 142d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, single, 26, 8 years' experience. Newman, 100 W. 97th St. 5569J Riverside, care Driscoll.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced; five years' references last party; city, country. S 5 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (colored,) capable, reliable, sober; 11 years' references. Harris, 226 East 127th.

CHAUFFEUR, Swedish, seeks position; large experience; reference; age 37; single. S 6 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE (24) wishes position with business concern; future prospects important; good references. D. S., 2,960 3d Av.

DRAUGHTSMAN. — Experienced plumbing layouts and estimating; day, evenings. Loewy, 620 West 119th.

EDUCATED YOUNG MAN, experienced stenographer, proofreader, desires position immediately. C 298 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATOR, superintendent builders' office, manager; 10 years' experience, masonry, carpentry, concrete, &c. Box 201, 1,039 Gates, Brooklyn.

GENTLEMAN, experienced in all branches of the real estate business, wishes connection with a reliable firm doing big things and assuring future to a hustler with push. S 10 Times.

HOUSEHOLD DUTIES. — Cultured elderly man, neat, good as general utility; temperate; references. A. E. Suythe, 629 Throop Av., Brooklyn.

LADIES' WEAR.—Young man; 21; four years' clerical and shipping experience; references. S 2 Times.

LADIES' WEAR.—Young man; 21; clerical shipping experience; best references. S 3 Times.

MECHANIC and CHAUFFEUR wishes position, private or commercial; first-class references. A. R. Du Haime, 600 Oak Tree Place, Bronx.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, young man, wishes position; 2 years' experience. C 283 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 24, single, clean cut, resourceful, aggressive, sales executive, experience automobile business, desires that or similar line; city or road; unquestionable references. Address Salesman, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN for Argentine and Uruguay is seeking reputable lines of merchandise on commission. C 286 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, city, road, department stores, wants attractive line merchandise. S 15 Times.

SECRETARY.—Young American, good education and 7 years' business experience, desires position secretary to private individual or executive of large corporation; competent, trustworthy; stenographer and typist; excellent references. R 112 Times.

SHOE BUYER.
Live wire, wants to make change at once; best references. S 22 Times.

SPECIALTY SALESMAN, 28 years old, 8 years' selling experience, would like to locate with reliable concern as city salesman or in store; salary immaterial if chance for advancement; best of references furnished. E. W. S., Box 310 Times.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Saturday, black enamel and ribbon lady's wrist watch, case 8,980, with gold dial, either Shuberts' Theatre, Astor Hotel, Broadway from 45th to 32d St., Hotel Martinique, or from 32d St. to subway. Reward if returned to F. C. Kopf care of Powers & Mayer, 8 West 38th St.

LOST.—A small red, yellow leather Boston bag, between West 112th and Bellevue Hospital; contents valuable to owner only; owner's name and address on papers; reward; no questions asked. A. M. Wright, 61 West 50th St. Plaza 2095.

LOST.—On Friday or Saturday, on Fifth or Madison Aves., or cross streets between 55th and 42d Sts., large platinum bow-knot pin, studded with diamonds and pearls; liberal reward. Return Hotel Gotham.

LOST—At Candler Theatre, Friday evening, purse, containing gold watch and money. Finder liberally rewarded on returning to Hotel Seville.

LOST or STOLEN—Bank book No. 586795 of The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped; please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

LOST—Sunday evening, gentleman's three-stone diamond ring, between Pennsylvania Station and 86th St.; $100 reward; no questions asked. E. A. Jackson, 15 East 26th St.

LOST.—Saturday evening at Sherry's, Century Theatre, or in taxi, diamond daisy brooch; return to proprietor Holland House; liberal reward.

LOST—Friday noon, on 8th Av., between 46th and 49th Sts., gold locket, initials P. B. K. on outside; reward. Address B 31 Times Annex.

LOST.—On 59th St., Jan. 31, gold eyeglasses; reward. L. S. Fletcher, Marlborough Arms, 57 W. 10th St.

LOST—At Carnegie Hall, on Saturday, a lady's gray enameled watch. Reward will be paid if it is returned to 49 East 68th St.

LOST—Silver watch, monogram "F. S. V." in back cover, Sunday morning, 42d St., 6th Av.; suitable reward. S 20 Times.

LOST.—One diamond ring, Masonic emblem, 32d degree; liberal reward offered. M. Baer, Prince George Hotel.

LOST—Gold watch, initials "S. L.," photos and inscription in cases; reward. Address Stroock, 11 East 26th St.

LOST—On Jan. 20, gold barpin with three diamonds; reward. Leopold, 1,475 President St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Gold watch, American Waltham; reward. Box 116, Teachers College, Columbia University.

LOST—Silver wrist watch, Dey St. subway and Liberty Tower. C 290 Times Downtown.

LIBERAL REWARD for return of diamond hair comb, lost in taxicab leaving Hotel Astor at 3:30 A. M., Jan. 28, destination, East 79th St.; from East 79th St. went to 112 West 59th St. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

REWARD—Between West 69th and 113th and Broadway, or Rivera Theatre, wallet containing important papers and money; no questions asked. Alvin Littwitz, 7 East 47th.

REWARD.—Fifth Av., northbound Riverside bus, Friday afternoon, black silk purse containing money and handkerchief marked "K. G. P." Mrs. Paine, 264 West 57th.

REWARD. — Thursday evening, large old-fashioned watch, closed case, initials "K. E. M.," inside engraving "From Papa and Mamma." H. D., 903 West End Av.

REWARD.—Hotel Manhattan, Jan. 28, gold mesh bag, jeweled, containing $21 and Larchmont railroad tickets. Flint, 7 E. 42d.

REWARD.—Diamond pin, vinicity 82d, 1st Av., 86th, 3d Av. Thiele, 413 East 82d.

$150 REWARD, no questions asked, for return of diamond hair comb, lost in taxicab leaving Hotel Astor at 3:30 A. M., Jan. 28, destination, East 79th St.; from East 79th St. went to 112 West 59th St. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$50 REWARD.
Envelope containing number of checks lost Saturday, between 103d and 38th Sts. Barber Shop, 130 West 40th St.

$10 REWARD.—Saturday, vicinity 39th St. Theatre, gold pear-shaped pendant, chain; no questions. M. Fairbanks, Larchmont, N. Y.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Brindle and white bulldog; answers to name Rex; reward, no questions asked for return to 319 West 30th St.

Found.

FOUND — A white foxterrier, with brown spot on face, Sunday evening, at Broadway and 45th St. 366 Livingston St., Brooklyn. Telephone 9719 Main.

Public Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL creditors of Michele Amendolo of 245 East 111th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that said Michele Amendolo proposes to sell his entire machinery, located at the above address, said sale to be consummated within five (5) days from date hereof. Nathan Klein & Co., Inc., purchaser, at No. 208 Centre St., New York.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, Harry Rosen, severed connection with Grossman & Rosen, as of Jan. 28, and disclaim all responsibility taken by said firm after said date. HARRY ROSEN.

Rambling clubs' secretaries; wish to communicate and get programs in order to join. R 175 Times.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Forty cents an agate line.

Sell cheap, mahogany chiffonier, lady's desk, white wardrobe. Porter, 27 East 60th.

Pianos and Organs.

Steinway mahogany upright piano, like new, full size, original cost $750; sacrifice for $275. Anguera, 316 West 42d.

Purchase and Exchange.

We buy diamonds, pearls, jewelry, silverware, bric-a-brac, bronzes, pawn tickets. Berger, 204 West 42d St., Times Square.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Four months for $5 and up.
Initial payment applies if purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.
345 Broadway, at Leonard St.
956 Broadway, at 23d St.
149 W. 42d St., at Times Square
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.
} TEL. 5408 FRANKLIN.
10 Barclay St. Telephone 6353 Cortlandt.

Situations Wanted, Male

Twenty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER-Secretary, age 30, best references, eyesight prevents long hours at desk, wishes position part indoors, part out; $10. B. C., 226 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (23;) experienced; neat appearance; good correspondent, with initiative; reliable. C 293 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent, long experience; salary $20; first-class reference. S 19 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — In order to study, refined young man desires position half day. C 268 Times Downtown.

STEWARD.—By experienced restaurant man, who sold his place; club preferred; reference. W. Weinert, 219 East 47th.

TEACHER.—Several years' experience in elementary, commercial, and high school branches in Catholic schools, wants position; excellent disciplinarian; A1 references; moderate salary. C 295 Times Downtown.

WELL educated Japanese, many years' experiences of exporting, importing business; want position; American or foreign concern. S 17 Times.

YOUNG college man, colored, desires work mornings; highest references furnished. S 7 Times.

YOUNG law student, college graduate, wants employment in the afternoon. S 11 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) graduate of New York University, one year and a half public accounting, ten years with large corporation, experienced in credits, correspondence, billing, and delivery work, at present employed by certified public accountant, seeks position as accountant, bookkeeper, or office manager; salary $1,500. S 8 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) Christian, desires position, office assistant preferred, where a future is assured for efficient and industrious service; 6 years' experience clerical capacity. C 297 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) technically educated, strongly built, neat appearance, hard worker, good penman, wishes reliable position. C 282 Times Downtown.

YOUNG man wants position of executive nature; well educated; three years' successful sales experience; best references. H. C. Perry, 565 West 113th St.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) neat appearing, good reference, wishes position at anything. Leonard Reiner, 10 Harrison Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) desires position at anything; high school education; office and stock clerk experience. C. L., Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 22, knowledge bookkeeping, office details, seeks permanent position. S 9 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) intelligent and ambitious, possessing good habits, desires active position; reliable firm. W. B., 3,013 3d Av.

YOUNG, married, experienced all branches wholesale clothing, desires position assistant buyer or other opening. S 15 Times.

MOHR BOY DEFENDS MOTHER ON TRIAL

Ten-Year-Old Son of Accused Widow Says She Taught Him to Love Father.

TOLD TO SPY ON PARENT

Would Observe Father's Actions and Report on Them to His Mother.

HE CONTRADICTS HEALIS

Denies Story of Mother's Conferring with Negroes—Physician's Brother and Sister Testify.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 31.—Charles Franklin Mohr, Jr., 10 years old, was called as a witness this afternoon in the Superior Court here by Arthur Cushing, counsel for Mrs. Elizabeth F. Mohr in her trial for employing two negroes, Victor Brown and Henry Spellman, to murder her husband, Dr. Charles Franklin Mohr, Sr. The son of the dead doctor and the accused woman was summoned to testify in defense of his mother.

The little brown-eyed, brown-haired boy, small for his age, walked into the courtroom, and the eyes of every one were turned upon him with intense curiosity. But the child was not abashed by the scrutiny. He walked firmly across the crowded courtroom, through the aisle between the Clerk's rail and the long lawyers' table, to the witness box. For the first few steps his face was fixed in a seriousness that puzzled every one present. Then Charlie came opposite his mother, and a bright smile replaced this serious expression. That smile was his first "testimony for the defense," it was a real boy's grin. The boy took the stand and was sworn.

"What is your name?" asked Mr. Cushing with courtroom formality.

"Charles Franklin Mohr."

It was not a child who gave the answer. The boyish smile had disappeared, the look of seriousness had returned, and the answer came from the not quite comprehensible little fellow who had grown far beyond his years through what he had seen and shared in the unhappy life of his father and mother.

And throughout his examination, which lasted a little over half an hour, Charlie was as self-possessed, seemingly as understanding of what was going on, as outspoken and sure in his answers as any adult witness in the trial had been.

Told to Spy on His Father.

The testimony that came from the boy's mouth, giving a grown-up's knowledge of unhappiness between a man and his wife, made the scene unpleasant. Charlie was called to testify for his mother, and he said that she had always told him that she loved, and that he must love, his father, but he said also that his mother had employed him to spy upon the husband, from whom she was separated.

He testified that his mother had refused to let him ride to Newport in an automobile with his father and Miss Emily G. Burger, because she did not wish him to witness the conduct of the two, but he told of making reports to his mother on what Dr. Mohr and Miss Burger said and did together. He said that his mother had instructed him to pray for his father every night, but had instructed him, too, to steal a memorandum book from his father's desk for her.

But with all of this there was evidence now and then that Charlie, after all, could be a real boy. He would answer unpleasant questions with mature seriousness, and then would come a question that would be heard by the ten-year-old boy in him, and the answer would be that of a fascinating child.

"You had a toy pistol once, didn't you, Charlie?" Attorney General Rice asked once in cross-examination.

"No, Sir," and Charlie's eyes gleamed. "It was a real pistol."

Charlie was asked about what happened when the news of the shooting of his father reached his home. His mother cried, he said, and his seven-year-old sister Virginia cried, too.

"Did you cry, Charlie?" Mr. Cushing asked.

"No, I couldn't cry," the boy replied. Ten-year-old boys are not babies and do not cry. Charlie might as well have said it. Those who heard him knew that he felt it.

At such incidents every one in the courtroom smiled affectionately at the little fellow. He won the hearts of all when he was himself, or what the men and women thought he should be. The words of his testimony, taken at their face value, were certainly an impressive support of his mother's case. Several of the jurors appeared to have difficulty in restraining tears, while a number of persons in the courtroom cried outright.

Contradicts Healis's Testimony.

In opening the examination, Mr. Cushing jumped at once into the case at court.

"Do you remember when your papa and mamma used to live together?" he asked.

"I do, yes," answered Charlie.

The boy said that his parents lived, before their separation in January, 1914, at Montpelier, their Newport estate, and in their home in Elmwood Avenue, Providence.

"Now, Charlie," said Mr. Cushing, "do you remember the night when your papa was shot?"

"Yes," said Charlie, perfectly calm.

"And where were you in the evening before it happened?"

"I was playing out in my mother's front yard."

"And do you remember Healis's coming out that night?"

Mr. Cushing here reached his first point. George Healis, Dr. Mohr's negro chauffeur, testified, in turning State's evidence, that he had gone to see Mrs. Mohr that evening to make the final arrangements for his stopping the automobile so that Brown and Spellman might shoot the doctor and Miss Burger. The negro said that he and Mrs. Mohr had discussed Charlie's going to Newport, for the benefit of anyone who might wonder at Healis's visit. Here is what Charlie said today concerning this visit of Healis:

"I was out in the yard when George came, and he asked me if I could go to Newport, and Mrs. Barney was at the door, and then she was getting a cup of sugar, and when she heard George ask me if I could go to Newport, she stepped to the door and said: 'Mother said she would not let you go down because papa had fooled you before.'"

Q.—What did she mean by that? A.—Because he said sometimes that he would not let Miss Burger go down and she would come down.

Q.—And tell us what you said after that? A.—And then George told my mother that he said to get Miss Burger at five minutes to 8; that father told him not to tell mother; and then he went over to the garage and got the automobile and went away.

Q.—And you were right there all the time? A.—Yes, I was right there.

Q.—And were you interested in what was going on? A.—Yes.

Q.—Why? A.—Because I wanted to find out whether I could go to Newport or not.

Q.—And were you there until Healis went? A.—Yes, I walked out with him.

Always Prayed for Father.

Mr. Cushing then asked Charlie if his mother had said anything to Healis about his stopping the car, and the boy said positively that she had not. Charlie said he went to bed at 8:30 that night. Then the following questions and answers were made:

Q.—And what was the next thing you knew? A.—About 2 o'clock a policeman came in and told mother that papa was shot and it woke me up, and babe cried, and mother said she would have to go to the hospital, and I asked her if I could go and she said "No." But she changed her mind afterward and said I could go, and I went down to the hospital and she wanted to go in and see papa, but the nurse said that it wouldn't be any use to see him for she wouldn't know him.

Q.—Did your mamma cry? A.—Yes, my mother cried hard.

Q.—Did you feel sorry when your papa was shot? A.—Yes.

Q.—And was your papa good to you? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did your mamma tell you to love your papa or to hate him? A.—She always told me to love him and to be good to him

Q.—Do you say your prayers every night? A.—Yes, I say my prayers every night and I pray for my papa ever night.

Q.—Before that night your papa was shot and you went to the hospital, had you seen Victor Brown and Healis in your mother's house together? A.—No.

Q.—Were they at any time? A.—They were never there together.

Q.—Did Healis ever come alone? A.—Yes, he came one time to see me when I was sick, and one time he brought me some sweet peas that papa had sent me from the farm.

Q.—Were there any other times that he came to see your mother? A.—No.

Q.—Did your mamma talk to you about whether she wanted to make up with your father? A.—Yes, she always said she wanted to make up, and she always loved papa.

Q.—Who did she say that to? A.—To me.

Q.—And how many times did she say that? A.—She said it all the time that she was thinking of papa; that she used to dream of papa every night.

Charlie then told of his going to the Newport estate on Decoration Day, 1914, and of seeing his father and Miss Florence Ormsby, the doctor's secretary, in the hammock together. Then he added:

"Papa got up very quick and he said, 'I will have to go out horseback riding now. My horse is all ready.'" He had on his riding suit at the time."

Charlie said that he used to go to see his father every night after his parents were separated and that on Saturday nights he often went to Montpelier with his father. Miss Burger, he said, was often at the Newport estate.

"And what did your papa call you?" asked Mr. Cushing.

"He always called me Charlie," replied the boy.

"What did you call him?" Mr. Cushing asked.

"Pa," was the reply.

Father Was Good to Him.

This testimony was to show that Dr. Mohr, contrary to the theory of the prosecution, always recognized Charlie as his son.

The same testimony was obtained for Charlie's sister, Virginia. Charlie said that his father called her "Sister" or "Babe," and that she called Dr. Mohr "Pa." The doctor gave both of them presents, the boy added.

"Your papa was good to you? asked Mr. Cushing.

"Yes, he was always good to me," Charlie answered.

And that was the end of the direct examination. Attorney General Rice took up the cross-examination. Abandoning the harsh voice which he had used with Mrs. Mohr, Mr. Rice spoke to the child in a kindly tone.

"Charlie," began the Attorney General, "do you know what an oath is?"

"No," answered the boy, evidently not understanding a question for the first time.

"Do you know what it is to swear?" asked Mr. Rice.

"Yes," said Charlie, "but I never swear."

The laugh that followed in the court room was sympathetic. It was the 10-year-old boy talking, and every one was pleased.

"Do you know what it is to swear to tell the truth?" repeated Mr. Rice, smiling.

"Yes," answered the boy. "You must always tell the truth."

Then followed these questions and answers:

Q.—Now, you are going to tell me the truth, aren't you? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where does Miss Burger live? A.—On Calhoun Avenue.

Q.—What number? A.—I don't know the number.

Q.—Do you know where the house is? Did you go around there? A.—Yes, lots of times.

Q.—Did you show your mother where the house was? A.—Mother and I used to go out to walk and I showed her where it is.

Q.—And you were down at Fall River when your father telephoned to Miss Burger? A.—Yes, we went down to Fall River and met Miss Burger.

Q.—And do you remember your papa telephoning? A.—Yes, papa telephoned to the office to find out if the office girl would bring down his bag, but he couldn't get her, so he called up Miss Burger to bring down his bag.

Q.—Did you hear what your papa said to Miss Burger? A.—He just said to bring down his bag and that he would meet her at the station.

Q.—Did he say anything about loving her? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever hear a conversation about it before, but not at that time? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was it before? A.—Oh, he said "dear" and things like that.

Q.—You kept an eye on your father and saw where he was going, didn't you? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you would tell your mother? A.—Yes.

Q.—And ask all the colored boys working for your father where he was going, didn't you? A.—Yes.

Q.—And then tell your mother? A.—Yes, I would always tell mother everything.

Q.—Do you play with a boy named Pettis? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Pettis? A.—Yes.

Q.—Mr. Pettis got shot in the head, didn't he? A.—I didn't know Mr. Pettis at that time.

Q.—But you found out afterward? A.—Bobby told me.

Q.—Did you speak to your papa about it? A.—Papa was speaking at the table with Miss Burger about it.

Q.—You were there? A.—Papa made me eat at the table with them, and she was there that night.

Q.—Did you tell your papa that night that he had better look out or he would get it where Mr. Pettis got it if he didn't stop going around with Miss Burger? A.—No, I never said that.

Q.—Did any one say that? A.—No.

Q.—Did you have a little toy pistol? A.—No, Sir, I had a real pistol.

Q.—Did you bring it home with you? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you show it to Mrs. Mueller, the housekeeper? A.—No, I never did.

Q.—Did you tell Mrs. Mueller all about it? A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—And that you could shoot it? A.—Yes, I told her I could shoot it.

Q.—And did you tell her if you hit anybody it would kill them? A.—It could not kill them because I had blank shots.

Q.—Did you tell Mrs. Mueller that shooting anybody in the head with a real shot would kill them? A.—No.

Q.—You knew it? A.—I knew it would kill them.

Never Made Any Threats.

Q.—Did you ever talk with Mrs. Mueller about any drops of poison? A.—No.

Q.—Didn't you ever tell her what you would do with your gun if you saw Miss Burger down to Newport? A.—No.

Q.—Do you remember when you took the book out of your father's desk? Who told you to get it? A.—Mother. She told me to see if I could see anything of it laying around on papa's desk, and it was later on, when I was looking for a piece of paper, that I ran across it, and I brought it home to mother.

Q.—And you took it in your pocket to mother? A.—Yes.

Q.—How did she tell you so you knew what book it was? A.—She told me it was a little red book, but I knew it, for papa promised me he would give it to me later on.

Q.—So you put it in your pocket and took it home to mother? A.—And mother looked to see what was in it and then sent it back to father.

Q.—Did you say several times between October, 1914, and August, 1915, in Providence to the housekeeper, Mrs. Mueller, that Miss Burger would get a bullet if she came to Newport? A.—No I never did.

Q.—Did you say in Providence in June or July to your father, 'You had better look out or you will get a bullet on the way to Newport?' A.—I never said anything like it.

Q.—Did you say to Mrs. Mueller about three weeks before she left last August, in the kitchen at the Elmwood Avenue house, that just a drop of poison in your father's coffee would kill him?. A.—No, I never did.

Q.—Did you say to Mrs. Mueller last May or June in the Elmwood Avenue House that you were going to get in some night and chloroform Mrs. Mueller and the dog, and then you were going to fix your papa? A.—No, I never said anything like that.

Q.—Then didn't Mrs. Mueller say to you that you must have been talking to the stable boys or going to moving pictures? A.—No.

Q.—Did you go to moving pictures? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you talk with the stable boys? A.—When I went over I would play and talk with them.

William H. Lewis, counsel for Brown, took up the examination next and, to establish the character of Brown, drew from Charlie that Victor, then working for Dr. Mohr, used to take the boy and his sister to school every day and bring them back, that the negro often took them to the park and played with them, that he bought them candy, and that he was generally kind and attentive. Charlie was emphatic in saying that Victor was never "cruel or mean."

Mr. Rice, in re-cross-examination, asked Charlie whether his mother or either of his mother's lawyers had told him what he should say, and the boy replied stoutly that all of them had told him to "tell the truth and nothing else."

One of the unexpected developments of the morning session came when Gustavus D. Mohr, brother of Dr. Mohr, was testifying in cross-examination. In direct examination he had testified that on three occasions when Mrs. Mohr visited his house she talked of her love for her husband and hope of reconciliation. He said, too, that he and his sister, Mrs. Ella Hogan, would have come to Providence in the hope of winning the doctor over to a reconciliation had the murder not occurred.

Mr. Rice, in re-cross-examination, asked whether he had not received a letter from Dr. Mohr shortly before Mrs. Mohr's visit to McEwensville in June, 1915, and Mr. Mohr replied that he had. He said that Mr. Cushing had the letter, and Mrs. Mohr's counsel produced it upon Mr. Rice's request. It was read to the jury. Here it is:

> Dear Brother: It is fine weather up our way now, and I wish you could come up for a few days. I would pay your expenses. My place at Newport looks good. I have quite a bit of new stock. Had a new calf, but sold it, or, rather, gave it to the gardener. I thought perhaps I might take an automobile trip along this Spring, but will hardly have the time.
>
> I hear Mrs. M. is going down the coming week and have half her fare paid. Now you can do as you like about matters of that kind; but she is no good and never will be.
>
> I don't want to go into dirty details, but you are doing wrong to have her visit you. Better inform her she isn't welcome. The children she claims are not my own.
>
> Very truly, C. F. MOHR.

Mrs. Hogan also testified for Mrs. Mohr, saying that she was proud to have her as a sister-in-law. Both she and Mr. Mohr admitted that they had not seen Dr. Mohr for twenty-three years before his death. She and her brother are typical country people.

Leroy Payne, negro office boy formerly employed by Dr. Mohr, testified for Mrs. Mohr, but admitted on cross-examination that she had paid him to spy upon her husband, and that she still owed him money for his services.

The trial will be resumed tomorrow morning, and it is expected that the presentation of evidence for the defense of Mrs. Mohr will be completed before the afternoon adjournment.

WOES OF JEWS TO CONGRESS

Foreign Relations Committee to Hear of Cruelty—Fund $1,815,737.

The National Jewish Workmen's Committee on Jewish Rights announced yesterday that it will submit to Congress documents exposing atrocities practiced on the Jews in the warring countries of Europe. The committee will be represented at a public hearing on Feb. 24 before the Committee on Foreign Relations of the House of Representatives, called for the purpose of considering the resolution introduced by Congressman London of New York and Senator Lane of Michigan, urging that all legal disabilities of the Jews be removed in the countries now at war.

The amount of money collected for the relief of Jews suffering in the war zones of Europe by the American Jewish Relief Committee is nearing $2,000,000. The Treasurer announced yesterday that up to date the committee has received $1,815,737.33. Of this amount $1,162,238.62 is in cash and $653,498.71 in pledges. The committee acknowledges these contributions of $25 and more received yesterday:

Gemiluth Chassodim Congregation	$250
Manistee Com.	80
Mrs. W. McKeever	25
W. Gillert's emps.	26
Wilmington Com.	500
Tupper Lake, Tupper Lake Junct. & Peircefeld Com.	2.4
Phoenix Com.	102
Indianapolis	34
Eschol Lodge I. O. B. B.	25
Benovo Hebrew A. Society	25
Middletown Com.	30
Homestead Com.	1,519
Connellsville Com.	1,000
Hazleton Com.	84
N. Haven Com.	16,000
Lorain Com.	1,036
Sunbury Com.	601
H. White	50
Nichthauser & Levy employes	51
P. Gelman, (col.)	25
S. Uhlmann	200
Keokuk Com.	537
Newark Com.	335
Washington H'hts Club	42
Mrs. H. L. Moses	25
Cutters, R. Sadowsky	41
Temple Beth Israel	25
Lange & Walsh Mfg. Co.	25
Mrs. S. Pawitser	100
G. Yern	25
I. M. Levy	25
S. Heyman	25
A. J. Erdmann	100
C. Goodman	$25
A. B. Kirshbaum	25
Hawthorne Com.	50
C. H. Fingerhut	25
Traverse City Com.	54
Sherman Com.	631
Ardmore Com.	83
Marshall Com.	250
Mrs. M. Levy, (col.)	34
Natchez Ladies' A. Society	50
Munzes & Berlin employes	112
Munves & Berlin	112
Imp. Office Partition Co. emps.	30
M. Fishel	100
N. A. Adler	25
C. H. Levitt & Co.	25
Minsker Ben. As.	500
Montrose Worsted Co.	25
D. Werdenschlag	25
Friend & Shrier	50
Temple Israel C.	53
H. Solomon	50
Red Bank Com.	674
Solomon Com. Co.	30
Athens Com.	1,534
Logansport Com.	112
Gainesville Com.	160
Topeka Com.	2,000
Marietta Com.	1,089
Kansas City A. J. R. C.	5,000
Attleboro Com.	1,168
Nashville Com.	535
Cong. Agudath Jeshorim	170
Newport Com.	106
Greater Manhat. Knitting Mills	25

The Women's Auxiliary of the People's Relief Committtee acknowledge these contributions of over $25 received through Mrs. Louis Leiserson:

Leiserson & Rosenberg	$100
E. L. Mayer	100
"A Friend"	25
F. A. Lavanburg	25
Naday & Fleischer	25
Singer Brothers	25
J. W. Schloss & Co.	$25
S. H. Kahn & Co.	25
Casper Davis & Sons	25
A. S. See & Depew	25

Checks and pledges may be sent to Felix M. Warburg, Treasurer of the American Jewish Relief Committee, 52 William Street, or to Harry Fischel, Treasurer of the Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War, tenth floor, Pulitzer Building; the People's Relief Committee, 196 East Broadway, or to the Women's Proclamation Day Committee, Mrs. Harry Kraft, Treasurer, Pulitzer Building.

$243,000 IN PHILADELPHIA.

Money for Jews Pouring In as a Result of Sunday Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 31.—Total contributions at the Jewish Relief mass meeting, held on Sunday, were announced tonight as $173,000, making total of $243,000 since work started here. A new campaign has been started to bring the amount to $300,000. Among the larger donors were:

The Jewish Relief Committee	$25,000
And pledging $100,000.	
Wolf Brothers	6,000
N. Shellenburg & Co.	6,000
Gimbel Brothers	6,000
Lit Brothers	6,000
Samuel Fels	4,800
Simon Kohn	2,400
S. B. Fleished	2,400
Louis Gerstley	2,400
William Gerstley	2,400
A. B. Kirschbaum	1,800
Baypk Brothers	1,200
Arnold, Louchiem & Co.	1,200
S. Silverman	1,200
Haber & Co.	1,200
S. Rosenau & Co.	1,200
Saks Brothers	1,200
Seltzer Brothers	1,200
Benjamin F. Wasserman	1,200
Isaac W. Wasserman	1,200
Joseph Wasserman	1,200
John Zimmerman	1,200
United Brothers Beneficial Association	1,000
L. Dannenbaum Sons	1,000
Samuel S. Fleisher	1,000
Pannonia Beneficial Association	700
Benjamin Alexander	700
Judge Henry N. Wessel	600
Samuel Grabfelder	600
Ex-Judge Mayer Sulzberger	600
Karl Straus	600
M. Sickles & Sons	600
Edward L. Rothschild	600
Walter Rosenberg	600
Reuben Jacobs	600
Milton Herold	600
Horace Hano	600
Markowitz Brothers	600
M. S. Fridenberg	600
Harry Lipper	600
Eisenberg Brothers	600
S. & M. Leberman	600
Harris J. Cohn	600
Bobrow Brothers	600
Santer Beckman	600
Apt & Co.	600
Herbert D. Allman	600

Babies Work in Tenements.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan, President of the Consumers' League of New York City, is ill with the grip. For the first time in eighteen years she was not present yesterday at the annual meeting of the league, which was held at the Harris Theatre, in Forty-second Street.

The chief work of the league during the last year has been the investigation of the manufacture of artificial flowers in the tenements. It was stated in a long report by Mrs. Nathan, which was read, that 74 per cent. of the flowers made in the United States are made in this city, and the conditions of manufacture were found to be so bad fro mevery point of view that the league will work to abolish all tenement manufacturing.

ROOSEVELT CHEERS CRIPPLED CHILDREN

Visits Little Sufferers at Dedication of New York Orthopaedic Hospital.

SHAKES EACH BY THE HAND

Colonel Calls the Institution a Good Charity Because of Its Human Touch.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt forgot for a few moments yesterday afternoon his worry over the various policies this country might be adopting in its foreign and domestic relations, and shed a little of his personal magnetism and enthusiasm over the lives of threescore and more crippled children at the New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital.

It was the formal dedication of the hospital of its new $850,000 home at 420 East Fifty-ninth Street, and the Colonel had come to make a brief address, because, as he said, his father, Theodore Roosevelt, had been one of the founders of the institution and its first Treasurer. After his speech, and after Bishop Greer had offered the dedication prayer and Dr. Russell A. Hibbs, Superintendent of the hospital, had told of the work the institution was doing, Colonel Roosevelt insisted that his sister, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, who is on the Board of Supervisors, take him through the wards of the building.

They went downstairs to the ward for little girls, a big, airy room, whose wide windows command a splendid view of the Queensboro Bridge and the East River. Here, on seven small white beds, lay seven small cripples whom the surgeons were striving with might and main to win back to health.

Visits Girls' Ward.

Seven small, wan faces lighted up with pleasure involuntarily as the little patients saw the crowd of visitors whose own faces, every one of them, expressed the deep sympathy which those still figures on the beds inspired.

Colonel Roosevelt stood for a moment at the doors of the ward, smiling at the inmates, and then walked slowly by each bed, stopping to inquire of the occupant who she was, and wishing her a speedy recovery. The children were most of them overcome by shyness, and curled down as far as they could among the white covers of their beds, but all shook hands gravely with their visitor and watched him with brightened eyes as he visited each in turn.

One little girl solemnly extended the hand of her doll, which the Colonel took into his own. Another showed him a pair of woolly lambs which she had been cuddling, and another, unconsciously added a touch of humor to the scene by insisting that Colonel Roosevelt admire a most Democratic-looking donkey with which she was playing, so far as her limbs, helpless through paralysis, might let her.

In his speech to the visitors, who literally packed the reception room and the halls outside, Colonel Roosevelt emphasized the need of the hospital's keeping the human touch even in the work of the trained, and necessarily cold, surgeon.

"This institution is the most satisfactory form of charity," he declared. "So long as you never allow it to become institutionalized, you will never have to use a 'but' or an 'if' in speaking of it. If you ever think that bricks and mortar are enough, so that surgeons and nurses, laymen and laywomen, are content to sit by and watch the machinery, then you will find that abuses are creeping in. Keep alive the sympathy of the individual, and you can make this or any other institution worth while.

"It has been successful so far," he continued, "because its doctors and supervisors have avoided those twin perils of philanthropy, hardness of heart and softness of head. Of the two, I'm not sure which is the worst, the latter is perhaps the more amiable, but it is the characteristic of a fool, and no fool can do anything or make anything which will count in this world."

Glad to Speak Louder.

The crowded halls made hearing a problem, and more than once during the Colonel's speech he was interrupted by cries from without of "Speak louder, please, won't you, Colonel?" As these calls grew insistent Colonel Roosevelt smiled and raised his voice.

"Thank you," he said. "I feel distinctly flattered. That is the first time in my life I have ever heard any one request me to talk louder."

Colonel Roosevelt was followed by Dr. Russell A. Hibbs, who emphasized the need of such an institution, and showed by figures its growth in the last ten years.

"General surgery has failed to give relief to the patient," he said, "who suffers from chronic deforming diseases, and by that failure has done much to convince the patients themselves and their friends that they are really incurable. They are not incurable, and orthopaedic surgery is giving abundant proof of that fact. We must no longer be bored by the chronically sick; we must stop sending them to some one else. We must give them hope."

Some of those present were Mrs. John Hobart Warren, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. A. Murray Young, Mrs. Edward T. H. Talmage, Mrs. Henry M. Tilford, Miss Frelinghuysen, Mrs. M. Dwight Collier, Mrs. Charles M. Dickey, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Walter Jennings, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting. Eugene Delano, President of the Board of Trustees of the hospital, presided.

REBELS MARCH ON PEKING.

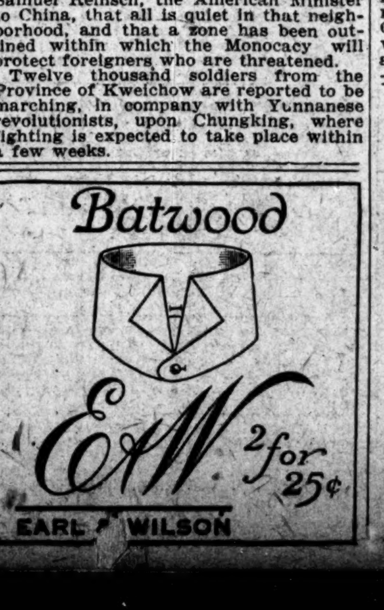
More Than 20,000 Mongolian Insurgents Start for the Capital.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The number of Mongolian insurgents has been increased by 20,000, according to a Mukden dispatch, says Reuter's Petrograd correspondent. The dispatch adds that the insurgents, who possess twelve guns, are continuing their march toward Peking.

PEKING, Jan. 31.—The Province of Kweichow is in full rebellion. The Governor was forced to flee on Jan. 16, and communications have been interrupted. It is reported that Luchow and Tzeliutsing have been captured by the revolutionists.

The American gunboat Monocacy is at Chungking, on the Yangtze Kiang, about ninety miles to the northeast of Luchow. The commander has notified Dr. Paul Samuel Reinsch, the American Minister to China, that all is quiet in that neighborhood, and that a zone has been outlined within which the Monocacy will protect foreigners who are threatened.

Twelve thousand soldiers from the Province of Kweichow are reported to be marching, in company with Yunnanese revolutionists, upon Chungking, where fighting is expected to take place within a few weeks.



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$22,000,000 VOTED FOR MORE WATER

Court Order Halts Estimate Board on Schoharie Watershed Improvement.

REALTY OWNERS PROTEST

City Must Show Cause on Thursday Why an Injunction Should Not Issue—Mayor Tells of Need.

The Board of Estimate voted yesterday to issue $22,000,000 in corporate stock to build the Schoharie watershed extension of the Catskill Aqueduct, but action on the matter was held up because Stewart Browne, President of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, served Mayor Mitchel and the other members of the board with a court order to show cause why an injunction restraining them from taking any action should not be allowed.

Mr. Browne has opposed the adoption of the Schoharie plan ever since it has been before the board, and, as a last resource, he obtained the order to show cause. It was signed by Justice Newburger, and is returnable in Part I. of the Supreme Court at 10:30 o'clock on Thursday morning.

The board held a special meeting yesterday to consider several items, the Schoharie watershed being the most important. After Mr. Browne and other representatives of real estate organizations had pleaded for further delay in the matter, Controller Prendergast offered a resolution calling for the issuance of the corporate stock. The roll was called and the Mayor voted in favor of the resolution, explaining why he favored the aqueduct extension at this time.

He said he had been against the proposition at first, but had changed his mind, and now believed it was necessary. It had been demonstrated, he said, that the building of the extension now would ultimately save money to the taxpayers. He said that city officials had not looked forward sufficiently far on many great public improvements with the result that the city had been the loser.

The Mayor said that when the Catskill system is in operation next year there will be a daily water supply of 656,000,000 gallons. Assuming 3 per cent. increase in the consumption of water each year, by 1920 or 1921, the 656,000,000 gallons daily would be needed.

By adding the Schoharie watershed, the construction of which would take eight years, the supply would be increased by 250,000,000 gallons daily. Allowing for the same increase of consumption this supply would be sufficient until 1935, he said, by which time additional watersheds would have to be looked for or the pumping stations in Brooklyn and Queens put back into service.

Controller Prendergast voted in favor of the resolution, as did Borough President Marks of Manhattan, who said he believed the city would save $6,000,000 by constructing the new watershed. Just as President Mathewson of the Bronx was explaining his vote Mr. Browne rushed into the room waving the court order. Before he could reach the members of the board the vote of President Pounds of Brooklyn, President Connolly of Queens, and President Van Name was taken. President Connolly was the only one voting in the negative.

After reading the order, the Mayor explained that Justice Newburger had not restrained the board from voting on the question but had merely issued an order to show cause why an injunction should not be issued. Before the vote was announced, President Mathewson requested that he be permitted to withdraw his vote and be marked as not voting. It was then announced that the vote stodd 14 to 1, with one not voting.

President Van Name moved that the vote be reconsidered and this motion was laid on the table pending the action of Justice Newburger. No further action will be taken until after Thursday.

WOULD KILL SCHOHARIE PLAN.

Senator Bennett Has Bill to Abolish Water Supply Board.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Senator William M. Bennett introduced a bill tonight providing for the abolition of the New York City Board of Water Supply. Senator Bennett, whose bill is said to have the support of the Real Estate Board of New York City, takes the view that with the Ashokan Dam enterprises practically completed the work of this costly board has been finished. Senator Bennett does not believe that the city at present when its finances are straightened should undertake to acquire an additional water supply from Schoharie County.

"The action of the Board of Water Supply in taking up this project at the present time," Senator Bennett said tonight, "merely shows that there is no limit to the disposition of the board to spend the city's money. At the meeting of the legislators called last Friday, the Mayor in his speech said that the city had reached the limits of its power to economize.

"The Merchants' Association in its 1906 report said that the second half of the Catskill water project should not be begun until 15 years after the first half was completed, and that by postponing the commencement of this enterprise the city would save $38,500,000 in interest and sinking fund charges.

"For the last ten years the increase in the consumption of water in the city has been only 55,000,000 gallons or a yearly increase of 5,500,000 gallons in the daily consumption. If we figure that hereafter the average increase will be double, the turning on of the Catskill Aqueduct will give the city ample water supply for forty years to come, and it would seem to be good business to postpone this project for at least ten years, but it seems to be hopeless to get any economy in the present city administration."

NEW TAXES TO AID CITY.

Committee Will Ask for Levies on Signs and Encroachments.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Contrary to expectations, Senate Leader Brown, Chairman of the Legislative Committee which has been investigating the finances of New York City, did not present its report to the Legislature tonight. It was said that in all probability it would go in next Monday.

The report, it is learned, will recommend economics which it is asserted will result in saving $20,000,000 annually to the taxpayers of the city. The committee, it is said, will report that New York City real estate has been taxed to the point where real estate values will suffer unless the city gets some relief.

It was predicted tonight that the committee will urge that the city be relieved from defraying the cost of the regulatory work of the Public Service Commission for the First District. This would effect a saving of some $600,000 annually. The report also will recommend that the State take over Hunter College and conduct it as a State normal school.

The committee will recommend new resources of revenue to the city, such as the taxing of signs, street encroachments, and similar privileges. The committee believes millions of dollars in new revenues would be derived from these sources. By discontinuing the practice of issuing revenue bonds in anticipation of the tax levy, the committee believes, also, that a saving running into the millions can be effected. Recommendations will be made for a grant to the city from the proceeds of the second highway bond issue, under which the five counties of New York City would receive their equitable share of these moneys, as the Constitution provides. The committee will propose also that one half of the automobile tax which under the present law is applied in its entirety to road improvement be distributed among the counties for highway purposes to the end that the counties in New York City may get their share.

Senator Slater of Westchester tonight introduced a bill intended to defeat the plan supported by Governor Whitman to cause the removal of the Mohansic State Hospital and the State Training School for Boys at Yorktown Heights from the Croton watershed. The Slater bill would give the Hospital Commission power to obtain plans and specifications for a sewer system, including a trunk sewer to carry the sewage from the two institutions to the Hudson. Senator Slater also introduced a bill which provides that if any law is enacted restricting the use of land within the watershed in Westchester, Putnam, Ulster, Greene, and Schoharie Counties the owners shall have recourse to proceedings in the Supreme Court for appraisal of the damage to their property which shall be assessed against the City of New York.

Senator Brown and Assemblyman L. Adler tonight introduced a resolution calling upon the Representatives in Congress of New York to oppose the imposition of a Federal inheritance tax. The resolution sets forth that there now is a State inheritance tax and an additional inheritance tax might create a hardship. The Republican leaders use the same argument against the proposed State Income Tax.

"The State derives $11,000,000 from the Inheritance Tax," said Mr. Adler, "and I believe that a Federal inheritance tax must affect the income of the State from this source. The State cannot afford to lose any of its sources of income and therefore I think the Federal Government ought to find some other way to raise additional income."

After the reading of a message from the Governor recommending the transfer of the Quarantine Station at the Port of New York to the Federal Government, Mr. Adler introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a commission to negotiate the transfer. The bill went to the Ways and Means Committee. By its terms the commission would consist of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Controller, and the State Engineer.

The Governor would be barred from acting upon an application for the commutation of a death sentence if he had acted as Judge or Prosecuting Attorney in the trial by the terms of a constitutional amendment proposed tonight by Assemblyman Stephens of Richmond. The amendment provides that if the Governor be so barred the application shall be heard by the Lieutenant Governor, or if he be ineligible the person qualified to act as Governor when the Governor and Lieutenant Governor are disabled, shall appoint a retired Judge of the Court of Appeals or a retired Justice of the Supreme Court to hear the application.

Such a Constitutional provision would have prevented Governor Whitman from acting upon the applications of Charles Becker or of Hans Schmidt, in which cases he was the prosecuting officer as District Attorney of New York County.

The Assembly tonight passed the resolution appropriating $10,000 for the continuance of the work of the Senate Civil Service Commission, which under the Chairmanship of Senator Horton of Buffalo last Summer investigated the State Civil Service. The commission has expended $25,000, granted at the time of its appointment. The resolution had been passed by the Senate and the money is now available.

STOPS SHIFT OF TEACHERS.

Dr. Finnegan Forbids Transfers Until Appeals Are Passed On.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Acting State Commissioner of Education Thomas E. Finegan today issued an order restraining the New York City Board of Education from transferring kindergarten and other special teachers to vacancies in the elementary schools pending determination of appeals from the action of the Board of Education. There are two appeals before Commissioner of Education John H. Finley, one brought by Dorothy Lichterman in behalf of herself and other persons whose names appeared on the elementary school eligible list of New York City, and the other brought by Edith M. Phelps Stokes, Emily Hammond, George D. Strayer, and Mary Moore Orr, residents and taxpayers of the City of New York. In a statement accompanying the order Dr. Finegan said:

> The petitions indicate that there are reasonable grounds for bringing the appeals and that certain issues will be raised requiring judicial determination by the Commissioner of Education.
>
> The policy of the Commissioner in this regard follows the general policy of the courts in injunction proceedings.
>
> If action authorized by the Board of Education as alleged in the petitions herein is carried out and it should later appear that the board was not authorized to transfer the teachers in question, and it then becomes necessary to reassign such teachers to the positions formerly held by them, it might result in confusion and be harmful to the public school system. The question involved in this proceeding may and will be determined within a reasonably short time.

It was said at the office of the Commissioner of Education that the issue affected 2,200 teachers in New York City.

There are 300 Kindergartners and 289 teachers of special subjects, who, under the economy plans of the Board of Education, due to the cut in the budget for 1916, were to have been transferred today to fill vacancies in the elementary grades. About twenty-one of the 300 kindergartners hold license No. 1, which is necessary in order that they may legally teach in the other classes. It is alleged that none of the other teachers have qualified in any subject other than the particular and special subject for which they are licensed. Including those who have the elementary license, none appears on any ligible list, which would authorize their appointment as teachers of other grades in the public schools.

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TRACKS PLAN MADE WITHOUT PARK MAP

Engineers Now Engaged on the First Riverside Topographical Survey Ever Undertaken.

MAY UPSET CALCULATIONS

Subway Under the Drive Cheaper, Perhaps, Than Covering Over the N. Y. Central's Lines.

Engineers of the Park Department, with the assistance of engineers of the Board of Estimate, have been busy for several days making a topographical map of Riverside Park. Park Commissioner Cabot Ward said yesterday that this would be the first map the city ever had possessed showing the layout of that park, with its varying levels and grades. For the two years he has been in office he had been trying, he said, to get an appropriation for such a survey, but not until the proposed agreement with the New York Central was he able to have the work done.

From this it appeared yesterday that the Port and Terminal Committee of the Board of Estimate, in effecting the suggested compromise with the railroad, had been acting without such a map. As has already been stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES, the general idea of the rearrangement of the railroad's tracks on the edge of Riverside Park was that the tracks should be carried in a tunnel from the Manhattanville valley, past Grant's Tomb, to the present right of way of the New York Central at about 120th or 118th Street. From there the tracks were to follow their present line to Eighty-second Street, where a fanning out for the entrance to the Seventy-second Street yards would begin, but they were to be roofed over.

An alternative to this plan was suggested by the citizens' committee, which asked that the new tracks be put in a tunnel, generally following the line of Riverside Drive, from Manhattanville to the Seventy-second Street yards, and so relieving the waterfront of the tracks altogether and avoiding any interference whatever with the surface of the park. This plan, however, it was understood, was rejected absolutely by the Port and Terminal Committee, because it would cost about $6,000,000 more than the other plan, and this was more than the New York Central could be expected to pay out of its own pocket.

It now appears that the data on which can be calculated are deficient. The New York Central Railroad has undertaken to construct such a roof to its tracks as will enable the park to be extended across them in such a way as to continue the park surface to the water's edge without any break in its general character. That would mean, as Borough President Marks has pointed out, that earth would be banked in certain places upon it to the depth of twenty feet, and that everywhere there would be sufficient soil provided to grow grass and shrubs.

Not until the topographical map is completed can any definite plans be made for the landscape gardening which such an extension of the park will require to be figured on. The height of the existing edge of the park above the Central tracks differs greatly. At some points the tops of the cars are a considerable distance below the park. At Ninety-sixth and Seventy-ninth Streets the streets are open to the edge of the water front and cross the railroad tracks at grade. The treatment of each point and the cost of the structure necessary at each point will depend upon the special circumstances.

It was urged yesterday by those interested in the plan to tunnel under Riverside Drive that it would be a great error to decide definitely for the retention of the New York Central's tracks where they were now until the park landscape problems had been solved. They pointed out that it would be a great advantage to the city to get the actual waterfront cleared, and that the plan for the artificial extension of the park land on top of a steel structure could at best be considered merely an experiment. The one point advanced in favor of the covered track plan has been that it would cost less than the proposed tunnel, but now that the data on which an opinion could be based have been shown to be inadequate, those interested in the tunnel plan are urging that the city should hold off from going further with this portion of the tentative agreement with the Central until all the facts had been fully determined.

WOMEN'S CITY CONVENTION.

Suffragists Adopt Platform and Take Up Collection.

The Woman Suffrage Party held its City Convention in the Friends' Meeting House, 221 East Fifteenth Street, last night. Miss Mary Garret Hay, the re-elected President, presided. A protesting circular from Queens was handed around among the delegates, but Mrs. Eno's name was not mentioned on the floor. The convention was composed of 18 delegates from each of the 63 Assembly districts.

A paragraph in the platform of the party which was adopted said that owing to the remarkable vote cast in favor of the suffragists at the 1915 election—550,000—the women unhesitatingly called upon New York Senators and Congressmen to recognize not only their voting, but their non-voting constituency and to support the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and others spoke, and a collection was taken up.

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PASTOR'S DAUGHTER ACCUSES EX-CONVICT

Marie Klein Charges Man Her Father Trusted Made Her a Thief.

LEFT HER HOME FOR HIM

Neapolitano, Arrested After Shots Are Fired, Is Charged with White Slavery.

When the Rev. Dr. Charles Klein of Rahway, N. J., was called to the German Bethany Reformed Church, 235 East 109th Street, four years ago, he hesitated, for he didn't like to take his nine children, six girls and three boys, into the city. His home was to be above the church, however, where he could always be close to his family, so at last he accepted.

Dr. and Mrs. Klein were worried over the neighborhood in which they found themselves, and never let their daughters stay in the streets unescorted until last Fall, when 18-year-old Marie was introduced to Vincenzo Neapolitano, a handsome youth, who so ingratiated himself with the Kleins that presently they felt their daughter perfectly safe in his company. He told them of the dangers such a beautiful girl ran in that neighborhood, and declared he would always be on hand to protect the girl.

He called frequently and became so much one of the family that it was to him the Kleins turned first when Marie disappeared on last Dec. 16. Neapolitano was greatly upset and declared he would search day and night. Again and again he called at the Klein home to ask if they had been more successful than he in their search, until at last the police suspected him.

Detectives Cassetti, Sommers and Ryan followed him, got acquainted with his friends, and finally on Jan. 20 found the lost girl in a furnished room at 477 Fordham Road. She was ill and in a terrible condition, and she told the detectives Neapolitano was to blame. She said she had become infatuated with him. At his instigation she had frequently stolen small sums from her mother, and at last had taken $35 in cash and jewelry worth $400 when she ran away to marry Neapolitano. Instead of marry her, the girl said, Neapolitano had taken her clothes from her and locked her in a room in Williamsbridge Road. For a week he had abused her and then, she said, when her health had broken under his treatment, he sold her to a fellow countryman, who, a week later, threw her out of his rooms.

Yesterday Cassetti, Sommers, and Ryan heard that Neapolitano's mother had a fruit stand at 187th Street and Belmont Avenue, the Bronx, and they sought their man in that neighborhood. Presently he appeared, and at sight of the detectives ran, shouting to a friend, according to the detectives:

"Get the gang, they're cops."

The detectives say half a dozen youths rallied round Neapolitano and ran with him until Cassetti fired two shots after them. Then, the detectives say, they stopped and offered a fight until Cassetti threatened to shoot the first one who interfered. They got Neapolitano and led him to the Third Branch Detective ureau, where they locked him up on charges of white slavery and receiving stolen goods. Cassetti recognized him as a youth he had arrested for burglary, and who was sent to prison in 1910 by Judge Swann in General Sessions, and was released only last October.

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